

1990

CENSUS OF
POPULATION
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SERIES CPH (3)

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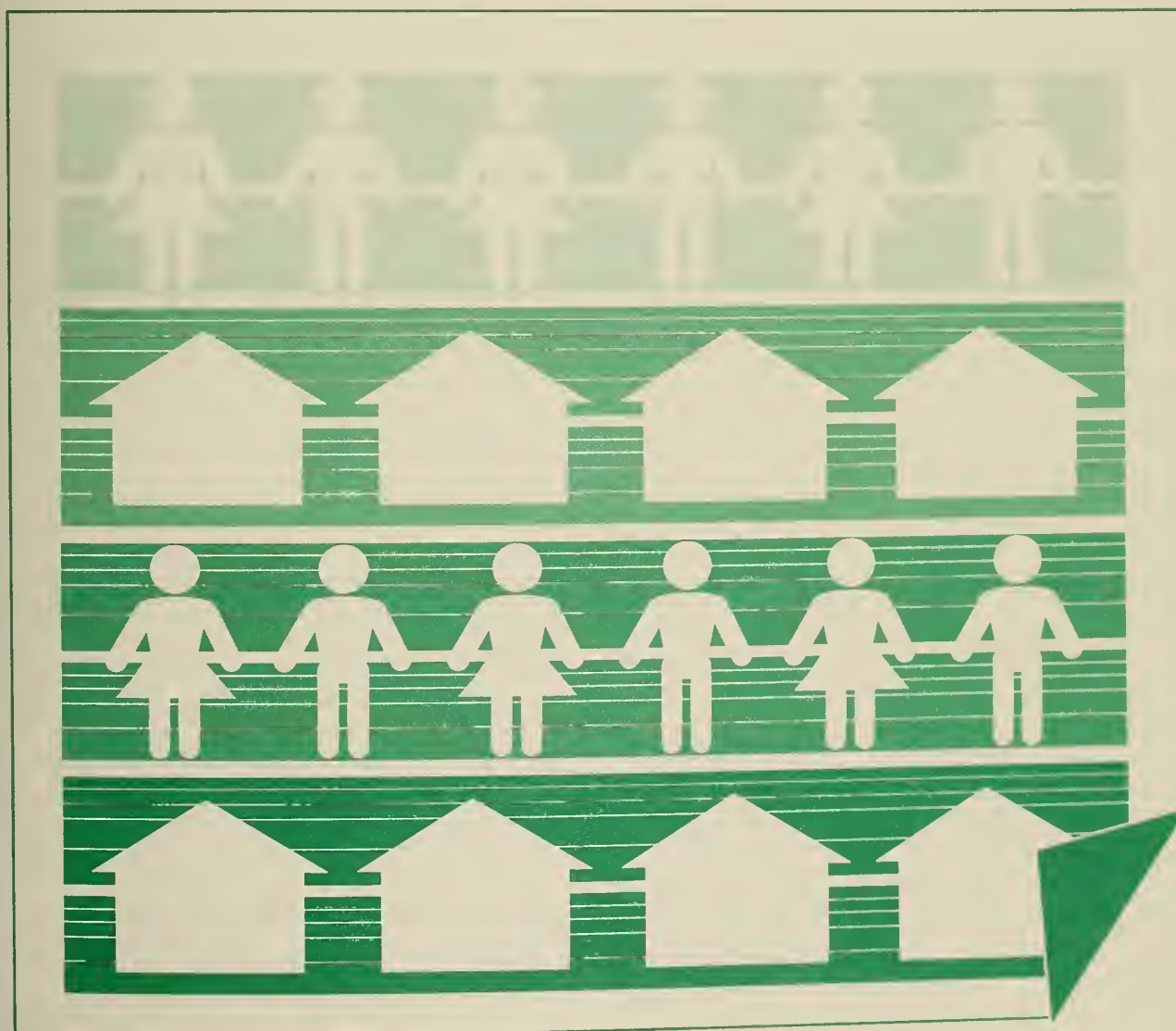


1990 Census of
Population and Housing
Population and Housing
Characteristics for
Census Tracts and Block
Numbering Areas
Roanoke, VA MSA

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**1990 Census of
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Characteristics for
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Roanoke, VA MSA**

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HOW TO USE THIS CENSUS REPORT

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INTRODUCTION

Data from the 1990 census are presented in several different report series. These series are published under the following three subject titles:

1. 1990 Census of Population (1990 CP)
2. 1990 Census of Housing (1990 CH)
3. 1990 Census of Population and Housing (1990 CPH)

The types of data and the geographic areas shown in reports differ from one series to another. In most series, there is one report for each State, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands), plus a United States summary report. Some series include reports for American Indian and Alaska Native areas, metropolitan areas, and urbanized areas. See appendix F for detailed information about the various report series; additional 1990 census data products such as computer tapes, microfiche, and laser disks; other related materials; and sources of assistance.

The data from the 1990 census were derived from a limited number of basic questions asked of the entire population and about every housing unit (referred to as the 100-percent questions), and from additional questions asked of a sample of the population and housing units (referred to as the sample questions). Two primary versions of questionnaires were used: a short form containing only the 100-percent questions and a long form containing both the 100-percent questions and the additional sample questions. Appendix E presents facsimiles of the questionnaire pages and the respondent instructions used to collect the data included in this report. Appendix F lists the subjects that are covered by the 100-percent and sample components of the 1990 census.

Legal provision for this census, which was conducted as of April 1, 1990, was made in the Act of Congress of August 31, 1954 (amended August 1957, December 1975, and October 1976), which is codified in Title 13, United States Code.

HOW TO FIND RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN DETAIL AND SUBJECT-MATTER DATA

This report includes a table finding guide to assist the user in locating those statistical tables that contain the data that are needed. The table finding guide lists alphabetically, the subjects shown in this report by race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin. To determine which tables in this report show data for a particular topic, find the subject in the left-hand column of the table finding guide and then look across the columns using the headings at the top for specific race groups or persons of Hispanic origin. Below is an example of a table finding guide.

TABLE FINDING GUIDE

Subjects by Race Groups, Hispanic Origin, and White, Not of Hispanic Origin and Table Number

[Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin are shown at the top. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B.]

Subject	Total	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White, not of Hispanic origin
POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS							
Age	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ancestry	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Class of worker	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Count adjustment	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Disability	16	20	22	24	26	28	30
Educational attainment	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Family type by presence of own children	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Fertility	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Hispanic origin	6, 18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Household type and relationship	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Income in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Industry	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Journey to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Labor force status	16	20	22	24	26	28	30
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Marital status	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Means of transportation to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Occupation	16	21	23	25	27	29	31
Place of birth	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Place of work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Poverty status in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Race	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Residence in 1985	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
School enrollment and type of school	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Sex	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Urban, rural, and farm residence (persons)	17	...	...	...	...	...	...
Work status in 1989	16	20	22	24	26	28	30
Workers in family in 1989	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS							
Bedrooms	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Condominium	32	...	...	...	...	...	...
Contract rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Gross rent	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
House heating fuel	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Household income in 1989	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Kitchen facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Meals included in rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
Persons in unit	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Persons per room	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Plumbing facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Rooms	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Sewage disposal	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Source of water	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Telephone in unit	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Tenure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Units in structure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Urban, rural, and farm residence (housing units)	32	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vacancy characteristics	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Value	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vehicles available	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year householder moved into unit	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year structure built	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
LAND AREA	1

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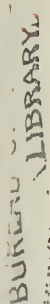
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Unit Counts report, for that State. The information for all States appears in the "User Notes" section of the technical documentation for Summary Tape Files 1 and 3.

- A plus sign "+" or a minus sign "-" following a figure denotes that the median falls in the initial or terminal category of an open-ended distribution. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures" in appendix B.)
- A minus sign "-" preceding a figure denotes decrease.

The following geographic abbreviations are used in the tables and explanations of subjects covered in this report:

- A "(pt.)" next to the name of a geographic area in a hierarchical presentation indicates that the geographic entity is only partially located in the superior geographic entity. For example, a "(pt.)" next to a place name in a county subdivision-place hierarchy indicates that the place is located in more than one county subdivision. (Places also may be "split" by county, congressional district, urban/rural, metropolitan area, voting district, and other geographic boundaries, depending on the presentation.) Other geographic entities also can be "split" by a higher-level entity. The exception is a tabulation block, which is unique within all geographic entities in census products.
- BG is block group.
- BNA is block numbering area.
- CDP is census designated place.
- CMSA is consolidated metropolitan statistical area.
- MA is metropolitan area.
- MSA is metropolitan statistical area.
- PMSA is primary metropolitan statistical area.
- TDSA is tribal designated statistical area.
- TJSA is tribal jurisdiction statistical area.
- unorg. is unorganized territory.
- VTD is voting district.

Census tables often include derived measures such as medians, means, percents, and ratios. More detailed information about derived measures is provided in appendix B.

CENSUS TRACT COMPARABILITY TABLES

A listing of all the census tract reports in this series and information on changes in the boundaries of census tracts between 1980 and 1990 for the area covered in this report appear on page IV-1, directly before the statistical tables.

The census tract comparability table shows the 1980 components of 1990 census tracts and 1990 components of 1980 census tracts, as relevant, for: (1) 1980 census tracts that were split into two or more 1990 census tracts; (2) 1980 census tracts that were combined into new 1990 census tracts; (3) 1980 census tracts in areas with new

numbering systems for 1990; and (4) those census tracts with boundary changes between 1980 and 1990 that affected 2.5 percent or more of the population of the census tract.

A census tract will not appear in the comparability tables if: (1) no change occurred between 1980 and 1990; (2) boundary revisions affected fewer than 2.5 percent of the persons and that was the only change that occurred to that census tract; (3) the area has block numbering areas for 1990; or (4) an area where census tracts were defined for the first time in 1990.

USER NOTES

User notes include corrections, errata, and related explanatory information. They present information about unique characteristics of the report and changes or corrections made too late to be reflected in the text or tables themselves.

CONTENTS OF THE APPENDIXES

Appendix A—Provides definitions of the types of geographic areas and related information used in census reports.

Appendix B—Contains definitions for the subject-matter items used in census reports, including explanations of derived measures, limitations of the data, and comparability with previous censuses. The subjects are listed alphabetically. In reports that contain both population and housing characteristics, the population characteristics are described first, followed by the explanations of the housing subjects.

Appendix C—Provides information on confidentiality of the data, allocations and substitutions, and sources of errors in the data.

Appendix D—Explains the residence rules used in counting the population and housing units, presents a brief overview of data collection operations, and describes processing procedures used to convert data from unedited questionnaires to final 1990 publications and tapes. This appendix also clarifies the procedures used to collect data for persons abroad at the time of the census, where persons on military bases or away at school were counted, how data were collected for persons in institutions, and which citizens of foreign countries were included in the U.S. data.

Appendix E—Presents a facsimile of the 1990 census questionnaire pages and the respondent instructions used to collect the data in this report.

Appendix F—Summarizes the 1990 census data products program by describing the information available in printed reports and in other sources, such as microfiche or computer tape; and provides information on where to obtain assistance.

Appendix G—Contains maps depicting the geographic areas shown in this report.

TABLE FINDING GUIDE

Subjects by Race Groups, Hispanic Origin, and White, Not of Hispanic Origin and Table Number

[Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin are shown at the top. Tables 1 through 15 show 100-percent characteristics. Tables 16 through 45 show sample characteristics. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B]

Subject	Total	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White, not of Hispanic origin
POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS							
Age	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ancestry	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Class of worker	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Count adjustment	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Disability	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Educational attainment	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Family type by presence of own children	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Fertility	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Hispanic origin	8, 16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Household type and relationship	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Income in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Industry	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Journey to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Labor force status	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Marital status	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Means of transportation to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Occupation	18	21	23	25	27	29	31
Place of birth	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Place of work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Poverty status in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Race	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Residence in 1985	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
School enrollment and type of school	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Sex	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Urban, rural, and farm residence (persons)	17	...	...	...	...	...	...
Work status in 1989	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Workers in family in 1989	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS							
Bedrooms	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Condominium	32	...	...	...	...	...	...
Contract rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Gross rent	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
House heating fuel	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Household income in 1989	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Kitchen facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Meals included in rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
Persons in unit	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Persons per room	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Plumbing facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Rooms	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Sewage disposal	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Source of water	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Telephone in unit	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Tenure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Units in structure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vacancy characteristics	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Value	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vehicles available	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year householder moved into unit	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year structure built	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
LAND AREA	1	...	...	...	...	...	...

... Not applicable for this report.

USER NOTES

Additional information concerning this 1990 census product may be available at a later date. If you wish to receive these *User Notes*, contact:

Data User Services Division
Customer Services
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233
301-763-4100

Questions concerning the content of this report may be directed to:

Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233

Population Division
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233

ADDITIONAL DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS OF DATA

GENERAL

User Note 1

Age Reporting—Review of detailed 1990 information indicated that respondents tended to provide their age as of the date of completion of the questionnaire, not their age on April 1, 1990. In addition, there may have been a tendency for respondents to round up their age if they were close to having a birthday. It is likely that approximately 10 percent of persons in most age groups are actually 1 year younger. For most single years of age, the misstatements are largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age 0 because persons lost to age 1 may not have been fully offset by the inclusion of babies born after April 1, 1990, and because there may have been more rounding up to age 1 to avoid reporting age as 0 years. (Age in completed months was not collected for infants under age 1.)

The reporting of age 1 year older than age on April 1, 1990, is likely to have been greater in areas where the census data were collected later in 1990. The magnitude of this problem was much less in the three previous

censuses where age was typically derived from respondent data on year of birth and quarter of birth. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the discussion on comparability under "Age" in appendix B.)

User Note 2

The user should note that there are limitations to many of these data. Please refer to the text provided with this report for further explanations on the limitations of the data.

User Note 3

This report series (CPH-3) includes 100-percent and sample data for population and housing characteristics. Tables 1 through 8 present data on general population characteristics based on tabulations of 100-percent data and tables 9 through 15 show 100-percent housing data. Tables 16 through 31 show sample data on social and economic characteristics and tables 32 through 45 show sample housing data.

User Note 4

Persons or householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. References indicating this information were inadvertently omitted from some tables in this report series.

User Note 5

Electrostatic-plotter copies of Census Tract/Block Numbering Area (BNA) Outline Maps are no longer sold by the Census Bureau's Customer Services. Printed copies of maps are obtainable through the Superintendent of Documents. The availability of selected products and information on certain services described in appendix F of this report series has changed. For current information about various report series; additional 1990 census data products such as computer tapes, microfiche, and laser disks; reference materials; and sources of assistance, see appendix F in the 1990 CP-2 or CH-2 report series.

User Note 6

The data shown in selected products for persons enumerated in "visible in street locations" are incorrect and should not be used. Only the 100-percent data shown in

data products, such as Summary Tape Files (STF's) 1 and 2 and in the 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics* State reports should be used for persons enumerated at "visible in street locations."

During "Shelter and Street Night Enumeration," all visible persons on the streets were asked only the basic 100-percent population questions (age, sex, marital status, race, and Hispanic origin).

During census processing of sample data, information from the long-form questionnaire was inadvertently assigned to a very small percentage of the visible in street population.

User Note 7

The estimated population totals for persons in group quarters, specifically by group quarters type, that are based on census sample tabulations may differ from comparable figures shown in 100-percent tabulations. Such differences result, in part, from sampling variability which occurs because information was obtained from a sample of the population rather than from all persons. Differences also occur because of nonsampling errors which affect the 100-percent and sample data. Examples of nonsampling errors include respondent and enumerator errors, processing errors, and nonresponse.

The 100-percent data are the official counts and should be used as the source for data on group quarters type when the primary focus is on counts of the population in group quarters, especially for small areas such as census tracts/BNA's or blocks. When the group quarters population is shown by characteristics covered only on a sample basis (for example, education, labor force status, income, etc.), the sample figures should be used within the context of the sampling variability associated with them.

For more information on the limitations of 100-percent and sample data for persons in group quarters and the classification of group quarters type, see appendix B. Reasons for the differences between 100-percent and sample totals will be an important focus of post-census research and evaluation.

User Note 8

Estimated population and housing unit totals based on tabulations from only the sample questionnaires (sample tabulations) may differ from the official counts as tabulated from every census questionnaire (100-percent tabulations). Such differences result, in part, because the sample tabulations are based on information from a sample of households rather than from all households (sampling error). Differences also can occur because the interview situation (length of questionnaire, effect of the interviewer, etc.) and the processing rules differ between the 100-percent and sample tabulations. These types of differences are referred to as nonsampling errors. (For more information on nonsampling error, see appendix C.)

The 100-percent data are the official counts and should be used as the source of information on population and housing items collected on the 100-percent questionnaire, such as age, race, Hispanic origin, number of rooms, and tenure. This is especially appropriate when the primary focus is on counts of the population or housing units for small areas such as census tracts/BNA's, block groups, and for American Indian and Alaska Native areas. For estimates of counts of persons and housing units by characteristics asked only on a sample basis (such as education, labor force status, income, and source of water), the sample estimates should be used within the context of the error associated with them.

Many users are interested in tabulations of items collected on the sample cross-classified by items collected on a 100-percent basis such as age, race, sex, Hispanic origin, and housing units by tenure. Given the way the weights were applied during sample tabulations, generally, there is exact agreement between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for total population and total housing units for most geographic areas. At the State level and higher geographic levels, sample estimates and 100-percent counts for population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin and for housing units by tenure, number of rooms and so on would be reasonably similar and, in some cases, the same.

At smaller geographic levels, including census tract/BNA, there is still general agreement between 100-percent counts and sample estimates of total population or housing units. At smaller geographic levels, however, there will be expected differences between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin and for housing units by tenure, number of rooms and so on. In these cases, users may want to consider using derived measures (such as means and medians) or percent distributions. Whether using absolute numbers or derived measures for small population groups and for a small number of housing units in small geographic areas, users should be cautioned that the sampling error associated with these data may be large.

Even though the differences between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for these categories are generally small, the differences for the American Indian, as well as the Hispanic origin populations, are relatively larger than for other groups. The following provides some explanation for these differences.

State-level sample estimates of the number of American Indians are generally higher than the corresponding 100-percent counts. It appears the differences are primarily the result of proportionately higher reporting of "Cherokee" tribe on sample questionnaires. This phenomenon occurs primarily in off-reservation areas. The reasons for the greater reporting of Cherokee on sample forms are not fully known at this time. The Census Bureau will do research to provide more information on this phenomenon.

For the Hispanic origin population, sample estimates at the State level are generally lower than the corresponding 100-percent counts. The majority of difference is caused

by the 100-percent and sample processing of the Hispanic question on the sample questionnaire when the respondent did not mark any response category. When processing the sample, we used written entries in race or Hispanic origin as well as responses to questions only asked on the sample, such as ancestry and place of birth. These procedures led to a lower proportion of persons being assigned as Hispanic in sample processing than were assigned during 100-percent processing. The Census Bureau will evaluate the effectiveness of the 100-percent and sample procedures.

As in previous censuses, the Census Bureau will evaluate the quality of the data and make this information available to data users. In the meanwhile, both 100-percent and sample data serve very important purposes and, therefore, should be used within the limitations of the sampling and nonsampling errors.

User Note 9

Thresholds and Complementary Thresholds—To show characteristics for a large number of racial and Hispanic groups and to avoid using a large number of pages to show characteristics for small population groups, population thresholds are used in some tables in selected reports. Also, complementary population thresholds are used in some tables to avoid showing largely repetitive data for the

White population and for the White, not of Hispanic origin population. Specifically, complementary thresholds are used to limit the presentation of characteristics for the White population when the population of races other than White is small and for the White, not of Hispanic origin population when the Hispanic origin population is small.

For example, assume that the threshold and complementary threshold are 400 in a table showing data by race and Hispanic origin for counties. The threshold of 400 applies to each group, and in addition, the complementary threshold of 400 applies to White and to White, not of Hispanic origin. The following figure shows how the threshold and complementary threshold for race and Hispanic origin apply for a hypothetical county. (For simplicity, it is assumed that the "Other race" population of the county is zero because characteristics are not shown for the "Other race" population below the State level.

User Note 10

Thresholds in CPH-3—For this report series, the threshold and complementary threshold of 400 persons used to present characteristics for racial and Hispanic origin groups are applied separately for 100-percent and sample data. Therefore, the geographic coverage may differ between tables showing 100-percent data and tables showing sample data.

Figure. Example of Threshold and Complementary Threshold

Race and Hispanic origin	Population	Characteristics shown	Reason
All persons	14,700	Yes	Threshold does not apply to total population.
White	13,800	Yes	Threshold and complementary threshold apply. There are 400 or more White persons, <i>and</i> there are 400 or more persons of races other than White.
Black	500	Yes	Threshold applies. There are 400 or more Black persons.
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	100	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut persons.
Asian or Pacific Islander	300	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 Asian or Pacific Islander persons.
Hispanic origin (or any race)	300	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 Hispanic persons.
White, not of Hispanic origin	13,500	No	Threshold and complementary threshold apply. There are 400 or more White, not of Hispanic origin persons, <i>but</i> there are fewer than 400 Hispanic origin persons.

LIST OF CENSUS TRACT REPORTS

Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
1	United States	56	Not Assigned		Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY CMSA:
2	Alabama	57	Not Assigned	100A	Buffalo, NY PMSA
3	Alaska	58	Abilene, TX MSA	100B	Niagara Falls, NY PMSA
4	Arizona	59	Aguadilla, PR MSA		
5	Arkansas	60	Albany, GA MSA	101	Burlington, NC MSA
6	California			102	Burlington, VT MSA
7	Colorado	61	Albany-Schenectady-Troy, NY MSA	103	Canton, OH MSA
8	Connecticut	62	Albuquerque, NM MSA	104	Casper, WY MSA
9	Delaware	63	Alexandria, LA MSA	105	Cedar Rapids, IA MSA
10	Not Assigned	64	Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, PA-NJ MSA	106	Champaign-Urbana-Rantoul, IL MSA
11	Florida	65	Altoona, PA MSA	107	Charleston, SC MSA
12	Georgia			108	Charleston, WV MSA
13	Hawaii	66	Amarillo, TX MSA	109	Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill, NC-SC MSA
14	Idaho	67	Anchorage, AK MSA		
15	Illinois	68	Anderson, IN MSA	110	Charlottesville, VA MSA
16	Indiana	69	Anderson, SC MSA	111	Chattanooga, TN-GA MSA
17	Iowa	70	Anniston, AL MSA	112	Cheyenne, WY MSA
18	Kansas				Chicago-Gary-Lake County, IL-IN-WI CMSA:
19	Kentucky	71	Appleton-Oshkosh-Neenah, WI MSA		
20	Louisiana	72	Arecibo, PR MSA	113A	Aurora-Elgin, IL PMSA
		73	Asheville, NC MSA	113B	Chicago, IL PMSA
21	Maine	74	Athens, GA MSA	113C	Gary-Hammond, IN PMSA
22	Maryland	75	Atlanta, GA MSA	113D	Joliet, IL PMSA
23	Massachusetts			113E	Kenosha, WI PMSA
24	Michigan	76	Atlantic City, NJ MSA	113F	Lake County, IL PMSA
25	Minnesota	77	Augusta, GA-SC MSA		
		78	Austin, TX MSA	114	Chico, CA MSA
26	Mississippi	79	Bakersfield, CA MSA		Cincinnati-Hamilton, OH-KY-IN CMSA:
27	Missouri	80	Baltimore, MD MSA		
28	Montana			115A	Cincinnati, OH-KY-IN PMSA
29	Nebraska	81	Bangor, ME MSA	115B	Hamilton-Middletown, OH PMSA
30	Nevada	82	Baton Rouge, LA MSA		
		83	Battle Creek, MI MSA		
31	New Hampshire	84	Beaumont-Port Arthur, TX MSA	116	Clarksville-Hopkinsville, TN-KY MSA
32	Not Assigned	85	Bellingham, WA MSA		
33	New Mexico				Cleveland-Akron-Lorain, OH CMSA:
34	New York	86	Benton Harbor, MI MSA		
35	North Carolina	87	Billings, MT MSA		
		88	Biloxi-Gulfport, MS MSA	117A	Akron, OH PMSA
36	North Dakota	89	Binghamton, NY MSA	117B	Cleveland, OH PMSA
37	Ohio	90	Birmingham, AL MSA	117C	Lorain-Elyria, OH PMSA
38	Oklahoma				
39	Oregon	91	Bismarck, ND MSA	118	Colorado Springs, CO MSA
40	Pennsylvania	92	Bloomington, IN MSA	119	Columbia, MO MSA
		93	Bloomington-Normal, IL MSA	120	Columbia, SC MSA
41	Rhode Island	94	Boise City, ID MSA	121	Columbus, GA-AL MSA
42	South Carolina			122	Columbus, OH MSA
43	South Dakota		Boston-Lawrence-Salem, MA-NH CMSA:	123	Corpus Christi, TX MSA
44	Tennessee			124	Cumberland, MD-WV MSA
45	Texas	95A	Boston, MA PMSA		
		95B	Brockton, MA PMSA		Dallas-Fort Worth, TX CMSA:
46	Utah	95C	Lawrence-Haverhill, MA-NH PMSA	125A	Dallas, TX PMSA
47	Vermont			125B	Fort Worth-Arlington, TX PMSA
48	Virginia				
49	Washington	95D	Lowell, MA-NH PMSA	126	Danville, VA MSA
50	West Virginia	95E	Nashua, NH PMSA	127	Davenport-Rock Island-Moline, IA-IL MSA
		95F	Salem-Gloucester, MA PMSA		
51	Wisconsin			128	Dayton-Springfield, OH MSA
52	Wyoming	96	Bradenton, FL MSA	129	Daytona Beach, FL MSA
53	Puerto Rico	97	Bremerton, WA MSA	130	Decatur, AL MSA
54	Not Assigned	98	Brownsville-Harlingen, TX MSA	131	Decatur, IL MSA
55	Virgin Islands	99	Bryan-College Station, TX MSA		

Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
	Denver-Boulder, CO CMSA:	179	Indianapolis, IN MSA	230	Midland, TX MSA
132A	Boulder-Longmont, CO PMSA	180	Iowa City, IA MSA		Milwaukee-Racine, WI CMSA:
132B	Denver, CO PMSA	181	Jackson, MI MSA	231A	Milwaukee, WI PMSA
133	Des Moines, IA MSA	182	Jackson, MS MSA	231B	Racine, WI PMSA
	Detroit-Ann Arbor, MI CMSA:	183	Jackson, TN MSA		
134A	Ann Arbor, MI PMSA	184	Jacksonville, FL MSA	232	Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN-WI MSA
134B	Detroit, MI PMSA	185	Jacksonville, NC MSA	233	Mobile, AL MSA
135	Dothan, AL MSA	186	Jamestown-Dunkirk, NY MSA	234	Modesto, CA MSA
136	Dubuque, IA MSA	187	Janesville-Beloit, WI MSA	235	Monroe, LA MSA
137	Duluth, MN-WI MSA	188	Johnson City-Kingsport-Bristol, TN-VA MSA	236	Montgomery, AL MSA
138	Eau Claire, WI MSA	189	Johnstown, PA MSA	237	Muncie, IN MSA
139	El Paso, TX MSA	190	Joplin, MO MSA	238	Muskegon, MI MSA
140	Elkhart-Goshen, IN MSA	191	Kalamazoo, MI MSA	239	Naples, FL MSA
141	Elmira, NY MSA	192	Kankakee, IL MSA	240	Nashville, TN MSA
142	Enid, OK MSA	193	Kansas City, MO-KS MSA	241	New Bedford, MA MSA
143	Erie, PA MSA	194	Killeen-Temple, TX MSA	242	New Haven-Meriden, CT MSA
144	Eugene-Springfield, OR MSA	195	Knoxville, TN MSA	243	New London-Norwich, CT-RI MSA
145	Evansville, IN-KY MSA	196	Kokomo, IN MSA	244	New Orleans, LA MSA
146	Fargo-Moorhead, ND-MN MSA	197	La Crosse, WI MSA		New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-CT CMSA:
147	Fayetteville, NC MSA	198	Lafayette, LA MSA	245A	Bergen-Passaic, NJ PMSA
148	Fayetteville-Springdale, AR MSA	199	Lafayette-West Lafayette, IN MSA	245B	Bridgeport-Milford, CT PMSA
149	Fitchburg-Leominster, MA MSA	200	Lake Charles, LA MSA	245C	Danbury, CT PMSA
150	Flint, MI MSA	201	Lakeland-Winter Haven, FL MSA	245D	Jersey City, NJ PMSA
151	Florence, AL MSA	202	Lancaster, PA MSA	245E	Middlesex-Somerset-Hunterdon, NJ PMSA
152	Florence, SC MSA	203	Lansing-East Lansing, MI MSA	245F	Monmouth-Ocean, NJ PMSA
153	Fort Collins-Loveland, CO MSA	204	Laredo, TX MSA	245G	Nassau-Suffolk, NY PMSA
154	Fort Myers-Cape Coral, FL MSA	205	Las Cruces, NM MSA	245H	New York, NY PMSA
155	Fort Pierce, FL MSA	206	Las Vegas, NV MSA	245I	Newark, NJ PMSA
156	Fort Smith, AR-OK MSA	207	Lawrence, KS MSA	245J	Norwalk, CT PMSA
157	Fort Walton Beach, FL MSA	208	Lawton, OK MSA	245K	Orange County, NY PMSA
158	Fort Wayne, IN MSA	209	Lewiston-Auburn, ME MSA	245L	Stamford, CT PMSA
159	Fresno, CA MSA	210	Lexington-Fayette, KY MSA	246	Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News, VA MSA
160	Gadsden, AL MSA	211	Lima, OH MSA	247	Ocala, FL MSA
161	Gainesville, FL MSA	212	Lincoln, NE MSA	248	Odessa, TX MSA
162	Glens Falls, NY MSA	213	Little Rock-North Little Rock, AR MSA	249	Oklahoma City, OK MSA
163	Grand Forks, ND MSA	214	Longview-Marshall, TX MSA	250	Olympia, WA MSA
164	Grand Rapids, MI MSA		Los Angeles-Anaheim-Riverside, CA CMSA:	251	Omaha, NE-IA MSA
165	Great Falls, MT MSA		Anaheim-Santa Ana, CA PMSA	252	Orlando, FL MSA
166	Greeley, CO MSA	215A	Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA PMSA	253	Owensboro, KY MSA
167	Green Bay, WI MSA	215B	Oxnard-Ventura, CA PMSA	254	Panama City, FL MSA
168	Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point, NC MSA	215C	Riverside-San Bernardino, CA PMSA	255	Parkersburg-Marietta, WV-OH MSA
169	Greenville-Spartanburg, SC MSA	215D		256	Pascagoula, MS MSA
170	Hagerstown, MD MSA	216	Louisville, KY-IN MSA	257	Pensacola, FL MSA
171	Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle, PA MSA	217	Lubbock, TX MSA	258	Peoria, IL MSA
	Hartford-New Britain-Middletown, CT CMSA:	218	Lynchburg, VA MSA		Philadelphia-Wilmington-Trenton, PA-NJ-DE-MD CMSA:
172A	Bristol, CT PMSA	219	Macon-Warner Robins, GA MSA	259A	Philadelphia, PA-NJ PMSA
172B	Hartford, CT PMSA	220	Madison, WI MSA	259B	Trenton, NJ PMSA
172C	Middletown, CT PMSA	221	Manchester, NH MSA	259C	Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton, NJ PMSA
172D	New Britain, CT PMSA	222	Mansfield, OH MSA	259D	Wilmington, DE-NJ-MD PMSA
173	Hickory-Morganton, NC MSA	223	Mayagüez, PR MSA		
174	Honolulu, HI MSA	224	McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX MSA	260	Phoenix, AZ MSA
175	Houma-Thibodaux, LA MSA	225	Medford, OR MSA	261	Pine Bluff, AR MSA
	Houston-Galveston-Brazoria, TX CMSA:	226	Melbourne-Titusville-Palm Bay, FL MSA		Pittsburgh-Beaver Valley, PA CMSA:
176A	Brazoria, TX PMSA	227	Memphis, TN-AR-MS MSA	262A	Beaver County, PA PMSA
176B	Galveston-Texas City, TX PMSA	228	Merced, CA MSA	262B	Pittsburgh, PA PMSA
176C	Houston, TX PMSA		Miami-Fort Lauderdale, FL CMSA:	263	Pittsfield, MA MSA
177	Huntington-Ashland, WV-KY-OH MSA	229A	Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood-Pompano Beach, FL PMSA	264	Ponce, PR MSA
178	Huntsville, AL MSA	229B	Miami-Hialeah, FL PMSA	265	Portland, ME MSA

Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
	Portland-Vancouver, OR-WA CMSA:	292	San Antonio, TX MSA	315	Stockton, CA MSA
266A	Portland, OR PMSA	293	San Diego, CA MSA	316	Syracuse, NY MSA
266B	Vancouver, WA PMSA		San Francisco-Oakland-San Jose, CA CMSA:	317	Tallahassee, FL MSA
267	Portsmouth-Dover-Rochester, NH-ME MSA	294A	Oakland, CA PMSA	318	Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL MSA
268	Poughkeepsie, NY MSA	294B	San Francisco, CA PMSA	319	Terre Haute, IN MSA
		294C	San Jose, CA PMSA	320	Texarkana, TX-Texarkana, AR MSA
		294D	Santa Cruz, CA PMSA	321	Toledo, OH MSA
		294E	Santa Rosa-Petaluma, CA PMSA		
	Providence-Pawtucket-Fall River, RI-MA CMSA:	294F	Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa, CA PMSA	322	Topeka, KS MSA
269A	Fall River, MA-RI PMSA			323	Tucson, AZ MSA
269B	Pawtucket-Woonsocket-Attleboro, RI-MA PMSA		San Juan-Caguas, PR CMSA:	324	Tulsa, OK MSA
269C	Providence, RI PMSA	295A	Caguas, PR PMSA	325	Tuscaloosa, AL MSA
270	Provo-Orem, UT MSA	295B	San Juan, PR PMSA	326	Tyler, TX MSA
271	Pueblo, CO MSA			327	Utica-Rome, NY MSA
272	Raleigh-Durham, NC MSA	296	Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Lompoc, CA MSA	328	Victoria, TX MSA
273	Rapid City, SD MSA	297	Santa Fe, NM MSA	329	Visalia-Tulare-Porterville, CA MSA
274	Reading, PA MSA	298	Sarasota, FL MSA	330	Waco, TX MSA
275	Redding, CA MSA	299	Savannah, GA MSA	331	Washington, DC-MD-VA MSA
276	Reno, NV MSA	300	Scranton-Wilkes-Barre, PA MSA	332	Waterbury, CT MSA
277	Richland-Kennewick-Pasco, WA MSA		Seattle-Tacoma, WA CMSA:	333	Waterloo-Cedar Falls, IA MSA
278	Richmond-Petersburg, VA MSA	301A	Seattle, WA PMSA	334	Wausau, WI MSA
279	Roanoke, VA MSA	301B	Tacoma, WA PMSA	335	West Palm Beach-Boca Raton-Delray Beach, FL MSA
280	Rochester, MN MSA	302	Sharon, PA MSA	336	Wheeling, WV-OH MSA
281	Rochester, NY MSA	303	Sheboygan, WI MSA	337	Wichita, KS MSA
282	Rockford, IL MSA	304	Sherman-Denison, TX MSA		
283	Sacramento, CA MSA	305	Shreveport, LA MSA	338	Wichita Falls, TX MSA
284	Saginaw-Bay City-Midland, MI MSA	306	Sioux City, IA-NE MSA	339	Williamsport, PA MSA
285	St. Cloud, MN MSA	307	Sioux Falls, SD MSA	340	Wilmington, NC MSA
286	St. Joseph, MO MSA	308	South Bend-Mishawaka, IN MSA	341	Worcester, MA MSA
287	St. Louis, MO-IL MSA	309	Spokane, WA MSA	342	Yakima, WA MSA
288	Salem, OR MSA	310	Springfield, IL MSA		
289	Salinas-Seaside-Monterey, CA MSA	311	Springfield, MO MSA	343	York, PA MSA
290	Salt Lake City-Ogden, UT MSA	312	Springfield, MA MSA	344	Youngstown-Warren, OH MSA
291	San Angelo, TX MSA	313	State College, PA MSA	345	Yuba City, CA MSA
		314	Steubenville-Weirton, OH-WV MSA	346	Yuma, AZ MSA

Table A. Census Tract Comparability: 1990 to 1980

[Tables list selected census tracts for which boundaries or identification changed between 1980 and 1990. See text "How to Use This Census Report" for further explanation]

1990 tract	1980 tract
BOTETOURT COUNTY, VA¹	
ROANOKE COUNTY, VA	
303.98 -----	303 (pt.)
305.98 -----	305 (pt.)
311 -----	311 (pt.)
313.98 -----	105 (pt.) ²
314.98 -----	311 (pt.)

ROANOKE CITY, VA	
6.98 -----	6

SALEM CITY, VA	
103 -----	103 (pt.)
104 -----	103 (pt.)
	104
105.98 -----	105 (pt.)
	305 (pt.) ³
	307 ³
106.97 -----	303 (pt.) ³
106.98 -----	303 (pt.) ³
107.97 -----	305 (pt.) ³
107.98 -----	305 (pt.) ³

¹Census tract comparability not provided; no changes in census tracts between 1980 and 1990 or changes affected less than 2.5 percent of the 1990 census population of the census tract.

²In 1980, this census tract or part of this census tract was in Salem city.

³In 1980, this census tract or part of this census tract was in Roanoke County.

Table B. Census Tract Comparability: 1980 to 1990

[Tables list selected census tracts for which boundaries or identification changed between 1980 and 1990. See text "How to Use This Census Report" for further explanation]

1980 tract	1990 tract
------------	------------

BOTETOURT COUNTY, VA¹

ROANOKE COUNTY, VA

303 -----	106.97 ² 106.98 ² 303.98
305 -----	105.98 (pt.) ² 107.97 ² 107.98 ² 305.98
307 -----	105.98 (pt.) ²
311 -----	311 314.98

ROANOKE CITY, VA

6 -----	6.98
---------	------

SALEM CITY, VA

103 -----	103 104 (pt.)
104 -----	104 (pt.)
105 -----	105.98 (pt.) 313.98 ³

¹Census tract comparability not provided; no changes in census tracts between 1980 and 1990 or changes affected less than 2.5 percent of the 1990 census population of the census tract.

²In 1990, this census tract or port of this census tract is in Salem city.

³In 1990, this census tract or port of this census tract is in Roanoke County.

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Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Roanoke, VA MSA	Botetourt County		Roanoke County			Roanoke city		Salem city	
		Total	Hallins CDP (pt.)	Total	Cove Spring CDP	Hollins CDP (pt.)	Total	Roanoke city	Total	Salem city
LAND AREA										
Square kilometers	2 203.6	1 405.6	1.3	649.2	30.7	21.1	111.1	111.1	37.7	37.7
Square miles	850.8	542.7	.5	250.7	11.8	8.2	42.9	42.9	14.6	14.6
AGE										
All persons	224 477	24 992	125	79 332	24 053	13 180	96 397	96 397	23 756	23 756
Under 5 years	13 818	1 439	9	4 310	1 293	546	6 835	6 835	1 234	1 234
5 to 9 years	13 715	1 563	10	4 978	1 533	649	5 868	5 868	1 306	1 306
10 to 14 years	13 462	1 685	7	5 139	1 501	719	5 282	5 282	1 356	1 356
15 to 19 years	15 089	1 809	6	5 766	1 568	1 090	5 707	5 707	1 807	1 807
20 to 24 years	15 085	1 408	11	4 748	1 517	999	7 002	7 002	1 927	1 927
25 to 34 years	36 032	3 809	15	11 585	3 716	1 590	17 162	17 162	3 476	3 476
35 to 44 years	36 193	4 374	20	14 077	4 376	2 014	14 208	14 208	3 534	3 534
45 to 54 years	24 733	3 293	15	10 012	3 065	1 524	8 820	8 820	2 608	2 608
55 to 64 years	22 207	2 565	12	8 011	2 550	1 418	9 067	9 067	2 564	2 564
65 to 74 years	19 519	1 914	9	6 193	1 986	1 322	9 112	9 112	2 300	2 300
75 to 84 years	10 803	922	8	3 305	781	890	5 347	5 347	1 229	1 229
85 years and over	3 821	211	3	1 208	167	419	1 987	1 987	415	415
3 and 4 years	5 615	615	3	1 809	547	243	2 666	2 666	525	525
16 years and over	180 783	19 941	99	63 781	19 405	11 094	77 438	77 438	19 623	19 623
18 years and over	175 003	19 186	95	61 505	18 754	10 779	75 223	75 223	19 089	19 089
21 years and over	165 208	18 197	90	58 056	17 883	9 880	71 452	71 452	17 503	17 503
60 years and over	45 568	4 296	24	14 644	4 243	3 354	21 394	21 394	5 234	5 234
62 years and over	41 116	3 785	24	13 101	3 750	3 085	19 498	19 498	4 732	4 732
Median	36.3	36.8	36.8	37.3	37.2	40.1	35.2	35.2	37.2	37.2
Female	118 506	12 457	65	41 856	12 584	7 503	51 807	51 807	12 386	12 386
Under 5 years	6 777	700	4	2 107	654	268	3 371	3 371	599	599
5 to 9 years	6 680	739	4	2 454	781	284	2 860	2 860	627	627
10 to 14 years	6 631	870	3	2 490	752	332	2 610	2 610	661	661
15 to 19 years	7 751	885	5	3 039	798	705	2 909	2 909	918	918
20 to 24 years	7 896	652	6	2 547	758	675	3 705	3 705	992	992
25 to 34 years	18 377	1 847	10	6 033	1 909	841	8 742	8 742	1 755	1 755
35 to 44 years	18 488	2 132	9	7 279	2 301	1 076	7 211	7 211	1 866	1 866
45 to 54 years	12 843	1 653	8	5 178	1 617	798	4 697	4 697	1 315	1 315
55 to 64 years	11 951	1 271	6	4 174	1 357	774	5 147	5 147	1 359	1 359
65 to 74 years	11 042	1 014	6	3 446	1 060	789	5 376	5 376	1 206	1 206
75 to 84 years	7 184	549	3	2 186	483	629	3 664	3 664	785	785
85 years and over	2 886	145	1	923	114	332	1 515	1 515	303	303
3 and 4 years	2 743	288	2	879	286	122	1 326	1 326	250	250
16 years and over	97 084	9 959	54	34 246	10 234	6 540	42 495	42 495	10 384	10 384
18 years and over	94 197	9 590	51	33 094	9 896	6 386	41 383	41 383	10 130	10 130
21 years and over	88 996	9 129	47	31 166	9 475	5 699	39 412	39 412	9 289	9 289
60 years and over	27 301	2 338	12	8 614	2 364	2 155	13 370	13 370	2 979	2 979
62 years and over	24 913	2 073	12	7 814	2 103	2 016	12 294	12 294	2 732	2 732
Median	37.7	37.6	35.5	38.1	37.7	41.1	37.2	37.2	38.4	38.4
Male	105 971	12 535	60	37 476	11 469	5 677	44 590	44 590	11 370	11 370
Median age	34.9	36.1	40.0	36.4	36.4	38.7	33.3	33.3	35.7	35.7
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	224 477	24 992	125	79 332	24 053	13 180	96 397	96 397	23 756	23 756
In households	217 651	24 392	125	77 094	24 053	11 748	94 454	94 454	21 711	21 711
Householder	89 694	9 148	53	30 355	9 987	4 937	41 030	41 030	9 161	9 161
Family householder	62 197	7 298	30	22 935	7 009	3 557	25 603	25 603	6 361	6 361
Nonfamily householder	27 497	1 850	23	7 420	2 978	1 380	15 427	15 427	2 800	2 800
Living alone	23 757	1 639	22	6 441	2 561	1 237	13 248	13 248	2 429	2 429
Spouse	49 093	6 390	22	19 741	6 071	3 010	17 802	17 802	5 160	5 160
Child	62 107	7 494	34	22 964	6 887	3 164	25 706	25 706	5 943	5 943
Other relatives	9 404	910	14	2 335	514	374	5 387	5 387	772	772
Nonrelatives	7 353	450	2	1 699	594	263	4 529	4 529	675	675
Institutionalized persons	4 375	533	—	1 440	—	641	1 276	1 276	1 126	1 126
Other persons in group quarters	2 451	67	—	798	—	791	667	667	919	919
Persons per household	2.43	2.67	2.36	2.54	2.41	2.38	2.30	2.30	2.37	2.37
Persons per family	2.94	3.03	3.33	2.96	2.92	2.84	2.91	2.91	2.87	2.87
Persons 65 years and over	34 143	3 047	20	10 706	2 934	2 631	16 446	16 446	3 944	3 944
In households	31 456	2 945	20	9 379	2 934	2 004	15 747	15 747	3 385	3 385
Householder	21 663	1 968	15	6 222	1 891	1 402	11 130	11 130	2 343	2 343
Nonfamily householder	10 153	775	8	2 569	679	680	5 704	5 704	1 105	1 105
Living alone	9 780	750	8	2 500	669	660	5 461	5 461	1 069	1 069
Spouse	7 174	708	4	2 397	839	465	3 272	3 272	797	797
Other relatives	2 194	233	—	684	194	116	1 066	1 066	211	211
Nonrelatives	425	36	1	76	10	21	279	279	34	34
Institutionalized persons	2 572	102	—	1 298	—	598	614	614	558	558
Other persons in group quarters	115	—	—	29	—	29	85	85	1	1
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	62 197	7 298	30	22 935	7 009	3 557	25 603	25 603	6 361	6 361
With own children under 18 years	26 768	3 222	12	10 116	3 014	1 395	10 794	10 794	2 636	2 636
Number of own children under 18 years	44 842	5 359	21	16 832	5 139	2 251	18 386	18 386	4 265	4 265
Married-couple families	49 093	6 390	22	19 741	6 071	3 010	17 802	17 802	5 160	5 160
With own children under 18 years	20 296	2 849	10	8 563	2 552	1 139	6 822	6 822	2 062	2 062
Number of own children under 18 years	34 717	4 827	19	14 603	4 489	1 901	11 839	11 839	3 448	3 448
Female householder, no husband present	10 637	665	7	2 545	786	432	6 454	6 454	973	973
With own children under 18 years	5 466	279	2	1 294	397	222	3 403	3 403	490	490
Number of own children under 18 years	8 689	404	2	1 901	572	311	5 681	5 681	703	703
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over	85 064	10 157	45	30 100	9 329	4 647	35 446	35 446	9 361	9 361
Never married	22 319	2 431	12	6 740	2 235	998	10 671	10 671	2 477	2 477
Now married, except separated	51 403	6 632	22	20 370	6 202	3 153	18 804	18 804	5 597	5 597
Separated	2 036	193	4	504	167	71	1 137	1 137	202	202
Widowed	2 362	226	4	634	141	144	1 197	1 197	305	305
Divorced	6 944	675	3	1 852	584	281	3 637	3 637	780	780
Females 15 years and over	98 418	10 148	54	34 805	10 397	6 619	42 966	42 966	10 499	10 499
Never married	20 341	1 623	19	6 618	2 042	1 635	9 849	9 849	2 251	2 251
Now married, except separated	51 099	6 570	23	20 404	6 195	3 203	18 740	18 740	5 385	5 385
Separated	2 836	187	2	736	235	120	1 668	1 668	245	245
Widowed	14 233	1 113	9	4 253	959	1 144	7 315	7 315	1 552	1 552
Divorced	9 909	655	1	2 794	966	517	5 394	5 394	1 066	1 066

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/ BNA's in Botetourt County		Hollins COP (pt.) Botetourt County		Remainder of Botetourt County				Totals for split tracts/ BNA's in Roanoke County		
	Tract 404		Tract 404 (pt.)		Tract 401	Tract 402	Tract 403	Tract 404 (pt.)	Tract 405		Tract 309
LAND AREA											
Square kilometers	79.5	1.3			615.2	339.3	310.8	78.2	60.7		55.3
Square miles	30.7	.5			237.5	131.0	120.0	30.2	23.4		21.4
AGE											
All persons	5 106	125			3 267	3 857	6 693	4 981	6 069		4 754
Under 5 years	301	9			168	200	383	292	387		236
5 to 9 years	304	10			196	195	430	294	438		242
10 to 14 years	286	7			240	242	473	279	444		287
15 to 19 years	321	6			249	271	489	315	479		312
20 to 24 years	361	11			188	229	318	350	312		364
25 to 34 years	961	15			460	601	942	946	845		838
35 to 44 years	838	20			497	586	1 257	818	1 196		776
45 to 54 years	596	15			432	479	931	581	855		650
55 to 64 years	509	12			355	446	706	497	549		517
65 to 74 years	388	9			320	388	476	379	342		372
75 to 84 years	193	8			126	182	241	185	180		134
85 years and over	48	3			36	38	47	45	42		26
3 and 4 years	126	3			76	73	177	123	163		89
16 years and over	4 151	99			2 618	3 158	5 312	4 052	4 702		3 921
18 years and over	4 029	95			2 509	3 040	5 105	3 934	4 503		3 792
21 years and over	3 832	90			2 370	2 901	4 846	3 742	4 248		3 598
60 years and over	870	24			661	837	1 107	846	821		787
62 years and over	771	24			593	753	954	747	714		697
Median	35.2	36.8			37.6	38.3	37.8	35.1	36.2		36.2
Female	2 407	65			1 633	1 957	3 409	2 342	3 051		2 445
Under 5 years	143	4			75	106	189	139	187		120
5 to 9 years	135	4			95	92	202	131	215		136
10 to 14 years	145	3			126	122	256	142	221		135
15 to 19 years	157	5			135	128	240	152	225		146
20 to 24 years	174	6			79	107	151	168	141		188
25 to 34 years	399	10			223	294	483	389	448		438
35 to 44 years	362	9			251	277	642	353	600		384
45 to 54 years	305	8			205	246	468	297	429		337
55 to 64 years	246	6			183	225	347	240	270		271
65 to 74 years	200	6			168	219	251	194	176		191
75 to 84 years	112	3			70	113	147	109	107		86
85 years and over	29	1			23	28	33	28	32		13
3 and 4 years	63	2			31	31	92	61	71		48
16 years and over	1 949	54			1 310	1 609	2 711	1 895	2 380		2 020
18 years and over	1 887	51			1 249	1 550	2 615	1 836	2 289		1 953
21 years and over	1 787	47			1 185	1 488	2 493	1 740	2 176		1 865
60 years and over	458	12			354	473	607	446	446		429
62 years and over	403	12			319	435	528	391	388		380
Median	36.1	35.5			38.5	39.6	38.3	36.1	36.7		36.5
Male	2 699	60			1 634	1 900	3 284	2 639	3 018		2 309
Median age	34.5	40.0			36.9	37.2	37.2	34.4	35.8		35.9
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP											
All persons	5 106	125			3 267	3 857	6 693	4 981	6 069		4 754
In households	4 652	125			3 267	3 829	6 648	4 527	5 996		4 743
Householder	1 854	53			1 230	1 512	2 461	1 801	2 091		1 968
Family householder	1 378	30			952	1 147	2 027	1 348	1 794		1 380
Nonfamily householder	476	23			278	365	434	453	297		588
Living alone	426	22			252	334	379	404	248		483
Spouse	1 177	22			825	957	1 793	1 155	1 638		1 198
Child	1 338	34			1 018	1 112	2 026	1 304	2 000		1 281
Other relatives	181	14			125	182	247	167	175		144
Nonrelatives	102	2			69	66	121	100	92		152
Institutionalized persons	398	—			—	28	34	398	73		11
Other persons in group quarters	56	—			—	—	11	56	—		—
Persons per household	2.51	2.36			2.66	2.53	2.70	2.51	2.87		2.41
Persons per family	2.96	3.33			3.07	2.96	3.01	2.95	3.13		2.90
Persons 65 years and over	629	20			482	608	764	609	564		532
In households	583	20			482	596	764	563	520		527
Householder	404	15			325	419	489	389	331		354
Nonfamily householder	178	8			135	168	169	170	125		129
Living alone	175	8			130	163	163	167	119		125
Spouse	134	4			115	132	194	130	133		143
Other relatives	36	—			39	40	70	36	48		25
Nonrelatives	9	1			3	5	11	8	8		5
Institutionalized persons	46	—			—	12	—	46	44		5
Other persons in group quarters	—	—			—	—	—	—	—		—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN											
Families	1 378	30			952	1 147	2 027	1 348	1 794		1 380
With own children under 18 years	614	12			403	458	878	602	869		549
Number of own children under 18 years	986	21			703	735	1 471	965	1 464		878
Married-couple families	1 177	22			825	957	1 793	1 155	1 638		1 198
With own children under 18 years	524	10			351	393	784	514	797		472
Number of own children under 18 years	856	19			624	640	1 346	837	1 361		771
Female householder, no husband present	156	7			80	139	177	149	113		150
With own children under 18 years	73	2			29	55	69	71	53		65
Number of own children under 18 years	106	2			45	84	94	104	75		92
MARITAL STATUS											
Males 15 years and over	2 231	45			1 326	1 583	2 645	2 186	2 372		1 935
Never married	604	12			337	399	576	592	515		492
Now married, except separated	1 270	22			844	996	1 852	1 248	1 670		1 237
Separated	80	4			27	28	37	76	21		28
Widowed	54	4			34	41	51	50	46		30
Divorced	223	3			84	119	129	220	120		148
Females 15 years and over	1 984	54			1 337	1 637	2 762	1 930	2 428		2 054
Never married	319	19			226	252	450	300	376		408
Now married, except separated	1 218	23			848	983	1 850	1 195	1 671		1 236
Separated	51	2			28	36	39	49	33		46
Widowed	233	9			167	251	257	224	205		183
Divorced	163	1			68	115	166	162	143		181

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Cave Spring CDP, Roanoke County			Hollins CDP (pt.), Roanoke County		Remainder of Roanoke County				
	Tract 307	Tract 308	Tract 309 (pt.)	Tract 302.02	Tract 302.03	Tract 301	Tract 302.01	Tract 303.98	Tract 305.98	Tract 306
LAND AREA										
Square kilometers	14.5	10.6	5.6	13.2	7.9	197.9	7.5	77.0	62.8	120.8
Square miles	5.6	4.1	2.2	5.1	3.0	76.4	2.9	29.7	24.3	46.7
AGE										
All persons	11 564	10 063	2 426	9 865	3 315	3 504	4 474	6 193	2 413	4 740
Under 5 years	649	551	93	418	128	222	300	313	140	308
5 to 9 years	790	627	116	501	148	233	338	332	197	380
10 to 14 years	731	630	140	543	176	233	348	362	198	344
15 to 19 years	757	658	153	605	485	236	341	404	189	324
20 to 24 years	646	651	220	487	512	205	216	282	90	235
25 to 34 years	1 573	1 719	424	1 246	344	574	727	865	310	759
35 to 44 years	2 180	1 790	406	1 559	455	634	872	978	559	947
45 to 54 years	1 420	1 246	399	1 175	349	430	557	810	320	652
55 to 64 years	1 296	989	265	1 077	341	300	441	685	194	397
65 to 74 years	1 030	798	158	1 068	254	238	228	514	141	245
75 to 84 years	410	325	46	782	108	155	77	394	56	119
85 years and over	82	79	6	404	15	44	29	254	19	30
3 and 4 years	281	232	34	195	48	89	128	132	52	126
16 years and over	9 241	8 119	2 045	8 270	2 824	2 777	3 419	5 109	1 827	3 646
18 years and over	8 936	7 835	1 983	8 026	2 753	2 678	3 273	4 928	1 751	3 510
21 years and over	8 514	7 490	1 879	7 679	2 201	2 546	3 094	4 708	1 670	3 329
60 years and over	2 183	1 722	338	2 787	567	564	535	1 475	305	588
62 years and over	1 925	1 537	288	2 581	504	508	452	1 342	271	507
Median	38.1	36.0	36.7	42.4	31.6	35.7	34.7	40.5	36.7	35.2
Female	6 012	5 302	1 270	5 466	2 037	1 760	2 293	3 259	1 216	2 402
Under 5 years	323	278	53	210	58	103	133	153	72	156
5 to 9 years	392	322	67	222	62	108	170	159	106	190
10 to 14 years	385	303	64	252	80	111	170	154	94	180
15 to 19 years	391	340	67	288	417	104	181	166	105	159
20 to 24 years	307	338	113	252	423	112	103	138	40	118
25 to 34 years	794	891	224	660	181	312	382	443	157	391
35 to 44 years	1 136	948	217	832	244	298	461	498	271	474
45 to 54 years	756	648	213	617	181	226	284	418	160	329
55 to 64 years	690	534	133	587	187	134	220	349	95	188
65 to 74 years	537	438	85	655	134	138	120	294	76	122
75 to 84 years	249	205	29	567	62	84	48	281	26	75
85 years and over	52	57	5	324	8	30	21	206	14	20
3 and 4 years	143	123	20	98	24	40	51	60	27	60
16 years and over	4 828	4 336	1 070	4 723	1 817	1 419	1 778	2 761	917	1 847
18 years and over	4 678	4 179	1 039	4 610	1 776	1 381	1 700	2 690	870	1 773
21 years and over	4 478	4 002	995	4 433	1 266	1 318	1 613	2 593	832	1 689
60 years and over	1 202	978	184	1 848	307	314	286	928	164	307
62 years and over	1 061	883	159	1 739	277	290	242	862	145	268
Median	38.6	36.8	37.4	45.2	23.6	35.9	35.1	43.1	36.5	35.2
Male	5 552	4 761	1 156	4 399	1 278	1 744	2 181	2 934	1 197	2 338
Median age	37.5	35.2	35.8	38.9	38.1	35.5	34.1	37.8	36.9	35.3
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	11 564	10 063	2 426	9 865	3 315	3 504	4 474	6 193	2 413	4 740
In households	11 564	10 063	2 426	9 865	3 315	3 504	4 474	6 193	2 413	4 740
Householder	4 614	4 290	1 083	3 957	980	1 205	1 551	2 238	849	1 702
Family householder	3 498	2 824	687	2 774	783	975	1 371	1 759	719	1 403
Nonfamily householder	1 116	1 466	396	1 183	197	230	180	479	130	299
Living alone	959	1 273	329	1 064	173	189	156	441	112	237
Spouse	3 060	2 409	602	2 330	680	863	1 217	1 556	646	1 266
Child	3 419	2 853	615	2 433	731	1 027	1 520	1 683	810	1 536
Other relatives	239	224	51	285	89	141	120	233	77	136
Nonrelatives	232	287	75	219	44	81	56	92	31	100
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	641	—	187	10	391	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	791	—	—	—	—	—
Persons per household	2.51	2.35	2.24	2.33	2.58	2.75	2.88	2.59	2.84	2.78
Persons per family	2.92	2.94	2.85	2.82	2.92	3.08	3.08	2.97	3.13	3.09
Persons 65 years and over	1 522	1 202	210	2 254	377	437	334	1 162	216	394
In households	1 522	1 202	210	1 656	348	291	334	790	216	394
Householder	951	802	138	1 180	222	191	189	542	136	240
Nonfamily householder	298	331	50	615	65	76	44	266	39	76
Living alone	294	326	49	601	59	73	42	259	34	72
Spouse	453	327	59	368	97	65	103	175	56	107
Other relatives	114	69	11	93	23	31	38	63	23	43
Nonrelatives	4	4	2	15	6	4	4	10	1	4
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	598	—	146	—	372	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	29	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	3 498	2 824	687	2 774	783	975	1 371	1 759	719	1 403
With own children under 18 years	1 498	1 251	265	1 075	320	456	695	710	354	673
Number of own children under 18 years	2 576	2 135	428	1 727	524	758	1 146	1 159	641	1 168
Married-couple families	3 060	2 409	602	2 330	680	863	1 217	1 556	646	1 266
With own children under 18 years	1 288	1 035	229	858	281	400	615	636	325	608
Number of own children under 18 years	2 287	1 820	382	1 433	468	677	1 031	1 051	600	1 066
Female householder, no husband present	363	350	73	349	83	83	134	152	41	107
With own children under 18 years	175	190	32	187	35	45	73	58	19	53
Number of own children under 18 years	250	280	42	260	51	65	102	89	28	88
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over	4 482	3 856	991	3 621	1 026	1 378	1 668	2 393	934	1 832
Never married	960	990	285	736	262	317	340	513	178	388
Now married, except separated	3 118	2 467	617	2 454	699	917	1 236	1 639	665	1 291
Separated	88	11	—	60	—	18	29	10	—	32
Widowed	69	63	9	129	15	33	14	74	15	29
Divorced	247	268	69	242	39	93	60	138	66	92
Females 15 years and over	4 912	4 399	1 086	4 782	1 837	1 438	1 820	2 793	944	1 876
Never married	834	953	255	750	285	236	308	406	154	295
Now married, except separated	3 125	2 453	617	2 499	704	902	1 234	1 634	660	1 297
Separated	104	104	27	99	—	29	18	49	8	35
Widowed	443	443	73	1 018	126	173	126	533	72	139
Divorced	406	446	114	416	101	98	134	171	50	110

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Roanoke County—Con.						Roanoke city, Roanoke city			
	Tract 309 (pt.)	Tract 310	Tract 311	Tract 312	Tract 313.98	Tract 314.98	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 4
LAND AREA										
Square kilometers	49.8	41.5	8.3	31.9	—	—	3.4	3.5	8.9	3.4
Square miles	19.2	16.0	3.2	12.3	—	—	1.3	1.3	3.4	1.3
AGE										
All persons	2 328	3 612	7 665	7 170	—	—	4 216	4 264	4 493	4 659
Under 5 years	143	201	448	396	—	—	249	212	280	208
5 to 9 years	126	205	474	511	—	—	277	233	215	143
10 to 14 years	147	220	469	598	—	—	285	260	166	137
15 to 19 years	159	293	586	576	—	—	337	311	193	177
20 to 24 years	144	204	543	313	—	—	280	336	315	301
25 to 34 years	414	532	1 191	907	—	—	616	634	823	705
35 to 44 years	370	656	1 216	1 455	—	—	678	600	642	524
45 to 54 years	251	489	856	1 058	—	—	483	495	397	414
55 to 64 years	252	381	675	718	—	—	366	508	481	735
65 to 74 years	214	252	600	453	—	—	354	423	567	716
75 to 84 years	88	151	444	150	—	—	182	201	317	422
85 years and over	20	28	163	35	—	—	109	51	97	177
3 and 4 years	55	93	186	158	—	—	100	84	119	83
16 years and over	1 876	2 926	6 166	5 536	—	—	3 345	3 510	3 802	4 150
18 years and over	1 809	2 811	5 929	5 283	—	—	3 208	3 389	3 738	4 082
21 years and over	1 719	2 646	5 563	5 018	—	—	3 020	3 183	3 591	3 938
60 years and over	449	616	1 533	982	—	—	816	945	1 252	1 733
62 years and over	409	538	1 398	841	—	—	752	819	1 148	1 570
Median	35.9	37.4	36.0	37.1	—	—	36.0	37.3	38.7	48.1
Female	1 175	1 840	4 151	3 673	—	—	2 326	2 359	2 419	2 574
Under 5 years	67	96	216	189	—	—	132	106	137	111
5 to 9 years	69	110	232	245	—	—	145	124	95	63
10 to 14 years	71	118	215	293	—	—	141	141	81	73
15 to 19 years	79	150	283	309	—	—	169	178	96	85
20 to 24 years	75	101	281	146	—	—	143	176	169	144
25 to 34 years	214	271	632	481	—	—	324	326	411	345
35 to 44 years	167	326	650	757	—	—	369	335	309	258
45 to 54 years	124	236	452	534	—	—	261	272	205	244
55 to 64 years	138	192	368	359	—	—	206	306	284	429
65 to 74 years	106	133	369	239	—	—	215	230	349	403
75 to 84 years	57	90	319	94	—	—	129	128	209	284
85 years and over	8	17	134	27	—	—	92	37	74	135
3 and 4 years	28	50	88	67	—	—	51	38	63	42
16 years and over	950	1 487	3 431	2 882	—	—	1 876	1 968	2 095	2 317
18 years and over	914	1 419	3 325	2 740	—	—	1 805	1 895	2 066	2 287
21 years and over	870	1 340	3 137	2 600	—	—	1 716	1 775	1 985	2 213
60 years and over	245	323	988	540	—	—	547	554	799	1 058
62 years and over	221	286	918	463	—	—	503	477	729	969
Median	35.7	37.3	38.2	37.3	—	—	37.9	38.6	42.1	53.7
Male	1 153	1 772	3 514	3 497	—	—	1 890	1 905	2 074	2 085
Median age	36.0	37.5	33.3	36.9	—	—	33.3	35.6	35.8	41.6
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	2 328	3 612	7 665	7 170	—	—	4 216	4 264	4 493	4 659
In households	2 317	3 612	7 480	7 148	—	—	4 098	4 213	4 456	4 569
Householder	885	1 352	3 129	2 520	—	—	1 531	1 644	2 086	2 248
Family householder	693	1 094	2 155	2 200	—	—	1 104	1 141	1 269	1 398
Nonfamily householder	192	258	974	320	—	—	427	503	817	850
Living alone	154	215	855	284	—	—	362	430	690	767
Spouse	596	941	1 608	1 967	—	—	685	672	968	1 161
Child	666	1 085	2 208	2 378	—	—	1 281	1 210	979	829
Other relatives	93	152	291	204	—	—	403	482	186	192
Nonrelatives	77	82	244	79	—	—	198	205	237	139
Institutionalized persons	11	—	178	22	—	—	97	—	—	78
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	7	—	—	—	21	51	37	12
Persons per household	2.62	2.67	2.39	2.84	—	—	2.68	2.56	2.14	2.03
Persons per family	2.96	2.99	2.91	3.07	—	—	3.15	3.07	2.68	2.56
Persons 65 years and over	322	431	1 207	638	—	—	645	675	981	1 315
In households	317	431	1 034	634	—	—	539	654	977	1 237
Householder	216	290	735	390	—	—	353	428	670	865
Nonfamily householder	79	113	388	129	—	—	150	154	330	425
Living alone	76	109	380	126	—	—	144	145	308	415
Spouse	84	106	226	171	—	—	119	130	229	318
Other relatives	14	32	61	69	—	—	57	71	60	49
Nonrelatives	3	3	12	4	—	—	10	25	18	5
Institutionalized persons	5	—	173	4	—	—	96	—	—	78
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	21	4	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	693	1 094	2 155	2 200	—	—	1 104	1 141	1 269	1 398
With own children under 18 years	284	461	1 019	1 055	—	—	450	373	421	347
Number of own children under 18 years	450	732	1 584	1 804	—	—	755	607	688	503
Married-couple families	596	941	1 608	1 967	—	—	685	672	968	1 161
With own children under 18 years	243	402	707	936	—	—	259	195	299	261
Number of own children under 18 years	389	650	1 136	1 613	—	—	452	322	514	393
Female householder, no husband present	77	110	435	188	—	—	352	395	235	198
With own children under 18 years	33	44	252	98	—	—	164	156	92	70
Number of own children under 18 years	50	61	373	162	—	—	263	249	131	88
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over	944	1 470	2 786	2 719	—	—	1 497	1 571	1 726	1 844
Never married	207	326	706	532	—	—	500	563	432	398
Now married, except separated	620	975	1 666	2 006	—	—	745	721	1 018	1 204
Separated	17	23	79	40	—	—	50	60	43	43
Widowed	21	33	96	34	—	—	52	72	54	67
Divorced	79	113	239	107	—	—	150	155	179	132
Females 15 years and over	968	1 516	3 488	2 946	—	—	1 908	1 988	2 106	2 327
Never married	153	254	645	490	—	—	542	616	370	346
Now married, except separated	619	969	1 681	2 010	—	—	743	727	1 010	1 214
Separated	19	31	139	53	—	—	82	70	51	54
Widowed	110	162	598	237	—	—	331	310	396	486
Divorced	67	100	425	156	—	—	210	265	279	227

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Roanoke city, Roanoke city—Con.									
	Tract 5	Tract 6.98	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 12	Tract 13	Tract 14
LAND AREA										
Square kilometers	3.5	17.6	2.4	1.7	4.4	3.2	1.2	2.2	2.5	3.2
Square miles	1.3	6.8	.9	.6	1.7	1.2	.5	.9	1.0	1.2
AGE										
All persons	4 912	6 950	3 875	2 804	5 409	2 805	1 024	3 789	4 751	3 591
Under 5 years	307	573	374	200	598	250	15	197	412	238
5 to 9 years	275	505	279	189	508	211	19	114	395	248
10 to 14 years	212	464	281	192	421	200	17	108	356	260
15 to 19 years	264	468	285	208	389	203	75	200	326	207
20 to 24 years	372	537	259	199	420	261	149	485	313	228
25 to 34 years	975	1 483	537	415	837	472	274	944	775	622
35 to 44 years	677	1 090	453	332	756	397	205	601	605	469
45 to 54 years	470	631	277	267	432	254	114	286	416	330
55 to 64 years	492	498	292	308	393	234	72	298	447	311
65 to 74 years	471	421	449	278	372	187	39	254	383	341
75 to 84 years	305	229	257	158	214	112	26	189	241	236
85 years and over	92	51	132	58	69	24	19	113	82	101
3 and 4 years	109	209	134	82	234	92	7	62	166	96
16 years and over	4 077	5 322	2 887	2 187	3 804	2 113	972	3 342	3 525	2 805
18 years and over	3 980	5 130	2 773	2 099	3 660	2 036	969	3 285	3 390	2 727
21 years and over	3 791	4 854	2 612	1 988	3 406	1 883	868	3 066	3 215	2 605
60 years and over	1 139	961	986	643	879	437	124	724	945	845
62 years and over	1 034	868	933	577	798	388	110	653	839	789
Median	35.6	31.0	33.5	35.0	29.6	30.6	33.5	33.1	32.3	34.9
Female	2 624	3 619	2 242	1 502	3 038	1 409	337	1 889	2 501	1 959
Under 5 years	156	280	183	107	291	135	6	92	195	122
5 to 9 years	146	240	140	91	251	97	4	49	191	112
10 to 14 years	111	214	137	95	194	101	7	57	178	127
15 to 19 years	142	234	147	108	204	94	24	106	157	108
20 to 24 years	195	303	147	118	239	138	45	247	161	115
25 to 34 years	486	758	311	217	511	226	72	430	405	307
35 to 44 years	317	560	277	172	427	183	61	263	293	231
45 to 54 years	251	325	163	132	242	133	41	134	203	174
55 to 64 years	279	273	162	175	234	121	23	137	244	189
65 to 74 years	272	248	294	150	232	90	24	147	238	215
75 to 84 years	214	152	178	94	156	74	17	134	177	175
85 years and over	55	32	103	43	57	17	13	93	59	84
3 and 4 years	62	104	57	47	128	47	3	29	78	52
16 years and over	2 189	2 843	1 758	1 193	2 265	1 064	320	1 684	1 907	1 574
18 years and over	2 134	2 747	1 705	1 146	2 192	1 033	317	1 656	1 842	1 532
21 years and over	2 039	2 599	1 612	1 085	2 041	954	289	1 531	1 754	1 473
60 years and over	700	573	657	372	574	240	68	446	606	579
62 years and over	637	522	628	335	529	216	61	417	547	549
Median	37.0	31.9	36.7	35.6	31.7	30.7	35.9	33.9	33.8	38.1
Male	2 288	3 331	1 633	1 302	2 371	1 396	687	1 900	2 250	1 632
Median age	34.4	30.3	29.5	34.3	26.0	30.4	32.8	32.4	30.8	31.9
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	4 912	6 950	3 875	2 804	5 409	2 805	1 024	3 789	4 751	3 591
In households	4 820	6 940	3 675	2 735	5 402	2 717	429	3 541	4 679	3 591
Householder	2 230	2 756	1 522	993	2 157	1 063	258	2 005	1 726	1 498
Family householder	1 312	1 980	946	685	1 488	641	64	667	1 176	945
Nonfamily householder	918	776	576	308	669	422	194	1 338	550	553
Living alone	796	649	510	256	605	331	152	1 060	456	492
Spouse	947	1 489	285	318	723	304	22	369	733	677
Child	1 159	2 142	1 299	847	1 977	884	57	559	1 539	1 018
Other relatives	263	288	362	422	318	253	30	144	382	248
Nonrelatives	221	265	207	155	227	213	62	464	299	150
Institutionalized persons	—	—	184	10	7	—	524	155	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	92	10	16	59	—	88	71	93	72	—
Persons per household	2.16	2.52	2.41	2.75	2.50	2.56	1.66	1.77	2.71	2.40
Persons per family	2.81	2.98	3.06	3.32	3.03	3.25	2.70	2.61	3.26	3.06
Persons 65 years and over	868	701	838	494	655	323	84	556	706	678
In households	842	701	701	484	655	322	81	430	703	678
Householder	608	469	535	333	499	235	65	334	501	508
Nonfamily householder	321	207	314	142	309	120	46	234	261	314
Living alone	309	198	294	124	302	103	44	217	243	303
Spouse	175	164	84	78	104	49	6	38	121	111
Other relatives	48	60	58	46	44	24	6	32	62	52
Nonrelatives	11	8	24	27	8	14	4	26	19	7
Institutionalized persons	—	—	136	7	—	—	2	119	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	26	—	1	3	—	1	1	7	3	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	1 312	1 980	946	685	1 488	641	64	667	1 176	945
With own children under 18 years	509	1 001	471	239	869	329	23	271	579	429
Number of own children under 18 years	815	1 671	890	466	1 539	630	38	403	1 127	752
Married-couple families	947	1 489	285	318	723	304	22	369	733	677
With own children under 18 years	360	710	106	94	331	133	4	116	360	298
Number of own children under 18 years	617	1 177	206	192	602	249	6	182	716	533
Female householder, no husband present	294	408	598	302	692	276	32	221	353	210
With own children under 18 years	121	241	345	130	504	176	17	118	178	102
Number of own children under 18 years	161	421	653	248	880	344	29	177	337	174
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over	1 907	2 523	1 159	1 014	1 580	1 068	653	1 679	1 651	1 247
Never married	527	615	538	425	555	451	410	823	482	313
Now married, except separated	997	1 542	326	358	757	348	113	419	813	717
Separated	72	80	71	51	63	55	34	81	81	36
Widowed	73	52	101	62	44	38	16	69	64	49
Divorced	238	234	123	118	161	176	80	287	211	132
Females 15 years and over	2 211	2 885	1 782	1 209	2 302	1 076	320	1 691	1 937	1 598
Never married	429	550	641	434	727	321	153	580	354	247
Now married, except separated	998	1 549	341	348	771	332	37	404	809	714
Separated	75	125	114	56	135	87	22	104	108	61
Widowed	380	343	466	234	360	152	37	288	385	383
Divorced	329	318	220	137	309	184	71	315	281	193

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Roanoke city, Roanoke city—Con.								
	Tract 15	Tract 16	Tract 17	Tract 18	Tract 19	Tract 20	Tract 21	Tract 22	Tract 23
LAND AREA									
Square kilometers	8.7	9.6	4.6	2.3	2.9	3.9	6.8	3.9	7.3
Square miles	3.4	3.7	1.8	.9	1.1	1.5	2.6	1.5	2.8
AGE									
All persons	4 312	6 383	2 816	4 105	4 771	4 550	3 338	2 968	5 612
Under 5 years	356	421	137	293	335	342	190	236	412
5 to 9 years	309	376	113	213	214	257	198	203	374
10 to 14 years	246	358	77	168	193	189	162	164	366
15 to 19 years	315	346	127	171	207	197	134	170	397
20 to 24 years	338	366	204	260	395	265	104	225	390
25 to 34 years	803	1 090	459	1 021	1 045	840	329	553	910
35 to 44 years	655	1 054	410	667	726	769	492	476	930
45 to 54 years	411	700	227	320	394	292	370	287	553
55 to 64 years	359	579	290	286	420	395	431	325	547
65 to 74 years	333	584	411	349	415	565	480	219	501
75 to 84 years	135	375	234	251	323	336	329	90	185
85 years and over	52	134	127	106	104	103	119	20	47
3 and 4 years	143	182	56	111	140	121	81	103	152
16 years and over	3 347	5 161	2 469	3 407	3 999	3 733	2 761	2 330	4 390
18 years and over	3 227	5 001	2 420	3 331	3 925	3 646	2 705	2 269	4 233
21 years and over	3 023	4 824	2 318	3 218	3 758	3 517	2 638	2 154	3 982
60 years and over	700	1 406	942	874	1 081	1 240	1 193	487	1 042
62 years and over	628	1 293	879	804	1 000	1 166	1 094	426	930
Median	32.6	37.2	42.0	34.2	35.0	37.2	46.5	33.7	34.4
Female	2 269	3 382	1 576	2 286	2 656	2 480	1 875	1 509	2 976
Under 5 years	173	187	60	147	178	173	90	115	195
5 to 9 years	160	174	61	109	104	112	96	111	185
10 to 14 years	140	172	34	78	105	107	82	78	157
15 to 19 years	149	171	71	87	104	102	67	89	217
20 to 24 years	172	227	104	138	214	148	53	114	195
25 to 34 years	402	549	227	541	530	431	188	269	476
35 to 44 years	339	543	206	333	362	397	246	226	504
45 to 54 years	214	371	118	174	225	157	204	152	302
55 to 64 years	205	303	172	176	252	237	251	169	320
65 to 74 years	184	334	259	233	260	330	277	121	271
75 to 84 years	98	248	156	185	239	215	234	50	118
85 years and over	33	103	108	85	83	71	87	15	36
3 and 4 years	68	77	21	59	69	59	45	54	73
16 years and over	1 774	2 818	1 408	1 937	2 256	2 071	1 595	1 188	2 395
18 years and over	1 725	2 736	1 379	1 905	2 218	2 028	1 563	1 156	2 316
21 years and over	1 613	2 649	1 322	1 843	2 138	1 968	1 535	1 096	2 182
60 years and over	415	854	619	724	758	748	748	263	605
62 years and over	371	792	582	564	676	715	695	240	540
Median	33.6	39.2	46.8	36.0	37.0	38.9	50.9	34.1	36.3
Male	2 043	3 001	1 240	1 819	2 115	2 070	1 463	1 459	2 636
Median age	31.8	35.4	38.0	32.4	33.0	35.4	43.0	33.3	32.2
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP									
All persons	4 312	6 383	2 816	4 105	4 771	4 550	3 338	2 968	5 612
In households	4 312	6 298	2 715	4 105	4 751	4 550	3 278	2 968	5 612
Householder	1 677	2 828	1 444	1 996	2 364	2 090	1 505	1 157	2 252
Family householder	1 239	1 725	734	1 076	1 213	1 330	986	848	1 636
Nonfamily householder	438	1 103	710	920	1 151	760	519	309	616
Living alone	384	981	630	800	979	649	491	247	531
Spouse	946	1 440	590	817	873	1 113	843	645	1 182
Child	1 341	1 641	480	953	1 040	1 079	794	866	1 732
Other relatives	203	164	84	148	195	99	90	163	268
Nonrelatives	145	225	117	191	279	169	46	137	178
Institutionalized persons	—	40	101	—	20	—	60	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons per household	2.57	2.23	1.88	2.06	2.01	2.18	2.18	2.57	2.49
Persons per family	3.01	2.88	2.57	2.78	2.74	2.72	2.75	2.97	2.94
Persons 65 years and over	520	1 093	772	706	842	1 004	928	329	733
In households	520	1 085	672	706	823	1 004	871	329	733
Householder	356	755	472	511	621	685	635	207	485
Nonfamily householder	157	373	251	301	364	310	359	67	195
Living alone	151	373	244	295	357	300	352	63	185
Spouse	118	266	165	132	145	268	194	86	172
Other relatives	37	55	31	57	47	39	36	32	63
Nonrelatives	9	—	4	6	10	12	6	4	13
Institutionalized persons	—	—	100	—	19	—	57	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN									
Families	1 239	1 725	734	1 076	1 213	1 330	986	848	1 636
With own children under 18 years	602	741	230	447	477	540	333	367	746
Number of own children under 18 years	991	1 304	371	727	772	866	600	624	1 247
Married-couple families	946	1 440	590	817	873	1 113	843	645	1 182
With own children under 18 years	428	593	176	328	332	429	264	279	467
Number of own children under 18 years	696	1 085	295	555	572	708	486	484	797
Female householder, no husband present	234	224	114	211	270	185	118	138	394
With own children under 18 years	147	118	46	96	119	95	64	56	248
Number of own children under 18 years	255	175	66	138	165	133	107	88	399
MARITAL STATUS									
Males 15 years and over	1 605	2 379	1 068	1 479	1 760	1 674	1 181	1 160	2 021
Never married	400	611	281	411	539	358	204	294	541
Now married, except separated	986	1 484	618	846	901	1 129	861	674	1 227
Separated	31	46	29	40	57	23	13	39	39
Widowed	43	58	33	29	59	40	63	20	39
Divorced	145	180	107	153	204	124	40	133	175
Females 15 years and over	1 796	2 849	1 421	1 952	2 269	2 088	1 607	1 205	2 439
Never married	318	628	248	470	534	376	202	208	555
Now married, except separated	991	1 490	616	844	898	1 127	865	675	1 237
Separated	59	73	40	53	76	49	28	58	88
Widowed	233	381	319	315	415	310	366	133	292
Divorced	195	277	198	270	346	226	146	131	267

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Salem city, Salem city								
	Tract 101	Tract 102	Tract 103	Tract 104	Tract 105.98	Tract 106.97	Tract 106.98	Tract 107.97	Tract 107.98
LAND AREA									
Square kilometers	9.4	7.5	8.7	.9	10.9	.1	.2	—	—
Square miles	3.6	2.9	3.3	.4	4.2	—	.1	—	—
AGE									
All persons	4 757	5 987	4 622	553	7 804	6	20	—	7
Under 5 years	303	229	261	—	440	—	1	—	—
5 to 9 years	276	272	242	1	512	—	3	—	—
10 to 14 years	289	299	245	—	522	—	1	—	—
15 to 19 years	306	755	250	1	492	—	2	—	1
20 to 24 years	373	716	327	4	507	—	—	—	—
25 to 34 years	863	644	788	33	1 148	—	—	—	—
35 to 44 years	718	732	662	73	1 342	1	6	—	—
45 to 54 years	476	639	450	53	984	2	2	—	2
55 to 64 years	469	650	518	114	805	2	2	—	4
65 to 74 years	392	611	460	189	648	—	—	—	—
75 to 84 years	247	340	268	55	315	1	3	—	—
85 years and over	45	100	151	30	89	—	—	—	—
3 and 4 years	114	112	126	—	173	—	—	—	—
16 years and over	3 842	5 132	3 832	552	6 237	6	15	—	7
18 years and over	3 730	5 004	3 741	552	6 035	6	14	—	7
21 years and over	3 509	4 144	3 554	551	5 720	6	13	—	6
60 years and over	915	1 386	1 144	342	1 439	2	3	—	3
62 years and over	831	1 248	1 051	309	1 287	1	3	—	2
Median	34.6	36.2	37.7	64.8	37.4	56.0	40.5	—	57.5
Female	2 467	3 257	2 483	23	4 137	4	12	—	3
Under 5 years	146	113	133	—	207	—	—	—	—
5 to 9 years	124	138	126	1	236	—	2	—	—
10 to 14 years	155	133	119	—	254	—	—	—	—
15 to 19 years	134	419	118	—	246	—	1	—	—
20 to 24 years	175	377	167	2	271	—	—	—	—
25 to 34 years	416	335	396	4	604	—	—	—	—
35 to 44 years	397	394	340	6	725	—	4	—	—
45 to 54 years	231	335	238	3	504	2	1	—	1
55 to 64 years	267	357	287	2	442	1	1	—	2
65 to 74 years	229	343	263	3	368	—	—	—	—
75 to 84 years	161	233	179	2	206	1	3	—	—
85 years and over	32	80	117	—	74	—	—	—	—
3 and 4 years	49	57	62	—	82	—	—	—	—
16 years and over	2 018	2 850	2 081	22	3 396	4	10	—	3
18 years and over	1 973	2 786	2 044	22	3 289	4	9	—	3
21 years and over	1 869	2 293	1 955	22	3 134	4	9	—	3
60 years and over	551	840	702	6	874	1	3	—	1
62 years and over	503	775	650	5	794	1	3	—	2
Median	36.8	37.9	40.2	38.5	38.8	56.0	42.0	—	61.5
Male	2 290	2 730	2 139	530	3 667	2	8	—	4
Median age	32.6	34.0	35.4	65.2	35.5	51.5	29.0	—	53.0
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP									
All persons	4 757	5 987	4 622	553	7 804	6	20	—	7
In households	4 637	4 991	4 385	5	7 660	6	20	—	7
Householder	1 969	2 106	1 957	2	3 114	3	7	—	3
Family householder	1 340	1 503	1 238	2	2 267	3	5	—	3
Nonfamily householder	629	603	719	—	847	—	2	—	—
Living alone	523	543	610	—	751	—	—	—	—
Spouse	1 021	1 301	916	2	1 912	2	4	—	2
Child	1 288	1 263	1 138	1	2 245	—	7	—	1
Other relatives	165	195	184	—	224	1	2	—	1
Nonrelatives	194	126	190	—	165	—	—	—	—
Institutionalized persons	119	89	235	539	144	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	1	907	2	9	—	—	—	—	—
Persons per household	2.36	2.37	2.24	2.50	2.46	2.00	2.86	—	2.33
Persons per family	2.85	2.84	2.81	2.50	2.93	2.00	3.60	—	2.33
Persons 65 years and over	684	1 051	879	274	1 052	1	3	—	—
In households	683	1 008	676	—	1 014	1	3	—	—
Householder	475	680	493	—	694	—	1	—	—
Nonfamily householder	217	297	266	—	324	—	1	—	—
Living alone	209	283	256	—	320	—	—	—	—
Spouse	163	252	131	—	251	—	—	—	—
Other relatives	34	64	43	—	67	1	2	—	—
Nonrelatives	11	12	9	—	2	—	—	—	—
Institutionalized persons	—	43	203	274	38	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN									
Families	1 340	1 503	1 238	2	2 267	3	5	—	3
With own children under 18 years	586	535	515	1	996	—	6	—	—
Number of own children under 18 years	940	867	803	1	1 648	—	3	—	—
Married-couple families	1 021	1 301	916	2	1 912	2	4	—	2
With own children under 18 years	414	460	369	1	816	—	2	—	—
Number of own children under 18 years	688	762	603	1	1 390	—	4	—	—
Female householder, no husband present	272	163	252	—	284	1	—	—	—
With own children under 18 years	149	67	123	—	150	—	1	—	—
Number of own children under 18 years	216	94	171	—	220	—	2	—	—
MARITAL STATUS									
Males 15 years and over	1 847	2 314	1 769	530	2 890	2	5	—	4
Never married	507	790	455	123	600	—	1	—	1
Now married, except separated	1 071	1 341	996	199	1 982	2	4	—	2
Separated	59	20	42	21	59	—	—	—	1
Widowed	47	53	77	64	64	—	—	—	—
Divorced	163	110	199	123	185	—	—	—	—
Females 15 years and over	2 042	2 873	2 105	22	3 440	4	10	—	3
Never married	385	896	374	14	580	1	1	—	—
Now married, except separated	1 059	1 347	974	4	1 993	2	4	—	2
Separated	63	37	72	1	71	—	—	—	1
Widowed	276	403	415	—	453	1	4	—	—
Divorced	259	190	270	3	343	—	1	—	—

Table 2. General Characteristics of White Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Roanoke County		Roanoke city	
	Roanoke, VA MSA	Botetourt County	Total	Roanoke city
AGE				
All persons	194 645	23 745	76 520	12 677
Under 5 years	11 292	1 389	4 121	514
5 to 9 years	11 398	1 503	4 808	613
10 to 14 years	11 083	1 600	4 906	683
15 to 19 years	12 578	1 704	5 527	1 036
20 to 24 years	12 647	1 296	4 556	969
25 to 34 years	31 204	3 592	11 123	1 517
35 to 44 years	31 519	4 157	13 516	1 922
45 to 54 years	22 132	3 193	9 755	1 473
55 to 64 years	20 023	2 444	7 824	1 389
65 to 74 years	17 548	1 813	6 040	1 293
75 to 84 years	9 787	864	3 183	863
85 years and over	3 434	190	1 161	405
3 and 4 years	4 635	591	1 734	232
16 years and over	158 643	18 910	61 602	10 704
18 years and over	153 845	18 197	59 427	10 412
21 years and over	145 589	17 268	56 129	9 544
60 years and over	41 085	4 058	14 221	3 265
62 years and over	37 055	3 568	12 713	3 003
Median	37.2	36.9	37.4	40.4
Female	102 595	11 930	40 398	7 226
Under 5 years	5 506	675	2 022	252
5 to 9 years	5 500	713	2 370	268
10 to 14 years	5 477	827	2 376	314
15 to 19 years	6 475	842	2 917	674
20 to 24 years	6 606	624	2 447	653
25 to 34 years	15 800	1 781	5 796	807
35 to 44 years	15 995	2 056	6 979	1 024
45 to 54 years	11 461	1 605	5 052	772
55 to 64 years	10 708	1 208	4 082	760
65 to 74 years	9 931	950	3 359	770
75 to 84 years	6 533	518	2 110	613
85 years and over	2 603	131	888	319
3 and 4 years	2 235	273	840	116
16 years and over	85 010	9 537	33 090	9 868
18 years and over	82 612	9 183	31 993	9 545
21 years and over	78 222	8 742	30 146	9 149
60 years and over	24 627	2 200	8 365	2 098
62 years and over	22 480	1 947	7 585	1 961
Median	38.6	37.5	38.2	41.5
Male	92 050	11 815	36 122	5 451
Median age	35.7	36.4	36.5	39.1
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP				
All persons	194 645	23 745	76 520	12 677
In households	189 053	23 422	74 426	11 307
Householder	79 151	8 791	9 607	4 796
Family householder	54 839	7 059	22 259	6 780
Nonfamily householder	24 312	1 732	2 827	1 343
Living alone	21 082	1 531	6 209	1 207
Spouse	45 481	6 228	19 245	5 888
Child	51 923	7 181	22 077	6 600
Other relatives	6 573	794	2 119	461
Nonrelatives	5 925	428	1 590	551
Institutionalized persons	3 402	268	1 323	606
Other persons in group quarters	2 190	55	771	764
Persons per household	2.39	2.67	2.53	2.36
Persons per family	2.90	3.01	2.95	2.82
Persons 65 years and over	30 769	2 867	10 384	2 561
In households	28 400	2 795	9 159	1 969
Householder	19 549	1 852	6 085	1 855
Nonfamily householder	9 184	718	2 508	660
Living alone	8 884	696	2 441	651
Spouse	6 705	683	2 368	831
Other relatives	1 833	226	640	180
Nonrelatives	313	34	66	8
Institutionalized persons	2 289	72	1 199	566
Other persons in group quarters	80	—	26	26
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN				
Families	54 839	7 059	22 259	6 780
With own children under 18 years	22 934	3 124	9 751	2 886
Number of own children under 18 years	37 870	5 184	16 207	4 924
Married-couple families	45 420	6 219	19 237	5 887
With own children under 18 years	18 545	2 766	8 269	2 443
Number of own children under 18 years	31 503	4 679	14 090	4 306
Female householder, no husband present	7 452	611	2 408	748
With own children under 18 years	3 585	266	1 235	382
Number of own children under 18 years	5 252	380	1 803	545
MARITAL STATUS				
Males 15 years and over	74 760	9 538	29 055	8 943
Never married	18 050	2 167	6 404	2 093
Now married, except separated	47 214	6 412	19 807	6 000
Separated	1 565	146	474	156
Widowed	1 950	200	594	138
Divorced	5 981	613	1 776	556
Females 15 years and over	86 112	9 715	33 630	10 024
Never married	15 875	1 496	6 272	1 940
Now married, except separated	47 132	6 393	19 866	5 999
Separated	2 143	172	700	226
Widowed	12 512	1 027	4 087	1 101
Divorced	8 450	627	2 705	936

Table 2. General Characteristics of White Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Salem city		Totals for split tracts/ 8NA's in Batelourt County	Cove Spring CDP, Roanoke County	Roanoke city, Roanoke city				
	Total	Salem city	Tract 404	Tract 307	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 5	Tract 6.98
AGE									
All persons	22 473	22 473	4 689	11 114	1 277	573	4 076	4 483	6 439
Under 5 years.....	1 164	1 164	287	611	58	25	234	267	505
5 to 9 years.....	1 230	1 230	290	760	50	14	182	235	444
10 to 14 years.....	1 265	1 265	269	699	51	16	140	189	400
15 to 19 years.....	1 717	1 717	303	723	62	19	164	242	416
20 to 24 years.....	1 858	1 858	297	613	63	69	263	340	484
25 to 34 years.....	3 256	3 256	838	1 470	198	156	722	859	1 392
35 to 44 years.....	3 333	3 333	757	2 076	145	72	569	596	1 020
45 to 54 years.....	2 511	2 511	566	1 384	140	50	372	434	595
55 to 64 years.....	2 445	2 445	487	1 272	131	58	464	472	490
65 to 74 years.....	2 169	2 169	372	1 022	185	49	556	460	417
75 to 84 years.....	1 147	1 147	178	403	110	39	313	299	226
85 years and over.....	378	378	45	81	84	6	97	90	50
3 and 4 years.....	499	499	119	265	28	7	100	96	180
16 years and over.....	18 594	18 594	3 781	8 898	1 108	515	3 494	3 757	5 015
18 years and over.....	18 089	18 089	3 667	8 606	1 087	510	3 444	3 668	4 845
21 years and over.....	16 559	16 559	3 488	8 205	1 048	491	3 318	3 491	4 601
60 years and over.....	4 917	4 917	828	2 154	446	127	1 233	1 107	949
62 years and over.....	4 434	4 434	730	1 901	419	113	1 129	1 009	858
Median.....	37.3	37.3	35.6	38.6	45.9	32.9	40.6	36.5	31.7
Female	11 769	11 769	2 313	5 793	719	288	2 205	2 403	3 327
Under 5 years.....	563	563	136	309	26	8	114	137	243
5 to 9 years.....	589	589	132	374	23	6	79	127	207
10 to 14 years.....	618	618	139	368	25	10	68	96	180
15 to 19 years.....	879	879	148	374	33	12	82	129	205
20 to 24 years.....	959	959	163	297	29	40	141	172	270
25 to 34 years.....	1 652	1 652	386	741	91	68	361	418	703
35 to 44 years.....	1 773	1 773	347	1 086	80	35	272	287	517
45 to 54 years.....	1 269	1 269	294	737	69	19	192	232	307
55 to 64 years.....	1 300	1 300	241	677	70	38	274	271	268
65 to 74 years.....	1 154	1 154	191	533	117	27	342	267	245
75 to 84 years.....	737	737	108	245	86	20	206	212	150
85 years and over.....	276	276	28	52	70	5	74	55	32
3 and 4 years.....	234	234	58	135	10	2	53	52	89
16 years and over.....	9 894	9 894	1 873	4 661	639	264	1 936	2 026	2 660
18 years and over.....	9 648	9 648	1 814	4 518	629	259	1 914	1 974	2 577
21 years and over.....	8 833	8 833	1 720	4 325	608	248	1 843	1 887	2 449
60 years and over.....	2 823	2 823	443	1 155	313	70	787	688	566
62 years and over.....	2 583	2 583	388	1 048	291	62	717	629	516
Median.....	38.5	38.5	36.1	39.1	52.8	35.0	44.1	39.4	32.7
Male	10 704	10 704	2 376	5 321	558	285	1 871	2 080	3 112
Median age.....	35.7	35.7	35.2	37.9	39.2	31.9	37.2	34.7	30.9
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP									
All persons	22 473	22 473	4 689	11 114	1 277	573	4 076	4 483	6 439
In households.....	20 658	20 658	4 461	11 114	1 169	559	4 039	4 414	6 430
Householder.....	8 744	8 744	1 779	4 437	504	284	1 921	2 052	2 598
Family householder.....	6 085	6 085	1 333	3 382	334	134	1 170	1 219	1 851
Nonfamily householder.....	2 659	2 659	446	1 055	170	150	751	833	747
Living alone.....	2 303	2 303	397	912	151	116	640	724	625
Spouse.....	4 995	4 995	1 149	2 976	265	110	915	912	1 444
Child.....	5 604	5 604	1 276	3 273	286	80	846	1 035	1 898
Other relatives.....	687	687	156	220	60	31	157	223	251
Nonrelatives.....	628	628	101	208	54	54	200	192	239
Institutionalized persons.....	914	914	179	—	97	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters.....	901	901	49	—	11	14	37	69	9
Persons per household.....	2.37	2.37	2.51	2.51	2.28	1.92	2.11	2.15	2.48
Persons per family.....	2.86	2.86	2.94	2.91	2.79	2.57	2.64	2.78	2.95
Persons 65 years and over	3 694	3 694	595	1 506	379	94	966	849	693
In households.....	3 222	3 222	557	1 506	279	88	962	832	693
Householder.....	2 230	2 230	385	944	193	57	662	603	464
Nonfamily householder.....	1 055	1 055	167	296	92	22	325	319	206
Living alone.....	1 021	1 021	164	292	90	20	304	307	197
Spouse.....	771	771	129	452	67	22	228	173	163
Other relatives.....	191	191	35	106	15	6	56	45	58
Nonrelatives.....	30	30	8	4	4	3	16	11	8
Institutionalized persons.....	471	471	38	—	96	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters.....	1	1	—	—	4	6	4	17	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN									
Families	6 085	6 085	1 333	3 382	334	134	1 170	1 219	1 851
With own children under 18 years.....	2 506	2 506	592	1 429	97	33	354	453	904
Number of own children under 18 years.....	4 028	4 028	946	2 460	164	49	574	720	1 469
Married-couple families	4 984	4 984	1 146	2 967	255	102	916	906	1 444
With own children under 18 years.....	1 975	1 975	507	1 229	72	25	264	339	679
Number of own children under 18 years.....	3 277	3 277	826	2 188	128	36	449	578	1 118
Female householder, no husband present	885	885	145	343	64	24	196	251	330
With own children under 18 years.....	452	452	69	167	20	7	65	92	179
Number of own children under 18 years.....	642	642	98	237	29	11	89	114	285
MARITAL STATUS									
Males 15 years and over	8 815	8 815	1 937	4 302	473	254	1 576	1 749	2 393
Never married.....	2 291	2 291	472	902	108	96	369	457	553
Now married, except separated.....	5 362	5 362	1 207	3 019	275	110	958	945	1 489
Separated.....	176	176	43	80	13	4	34	64	74
Widowed.....	268	268	37	69	21	12	52	68	52
Divorced.....	718	718	178	232	56	32	163	215	225
Females 15 years and over	9 999	9 999	1 906	4 742	645	264	1 944	2 043	2 697
Never married.....	2 117	2 117	290	791	105	70	307	351	461
Now married, except separated.....	5 196	5 196	1 186	3 032	278	117	953	953	1 505
Separated.....	221	221	49	100	17	9	36	64	106
Widowed.....	1 459	1 459	221	430	190	32	389	371	334
Divorced.....	1 006	1 006	160	389	55	36	259	304	291

Table 2. General Characteristics of White Persons: 1990—Con.

(Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Roanoke city, Roanoke city—Con.						Salem city, Salem city	
	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 12	Tract 22	Tract 23	Tract 101	Tract 103
AGE								
All persons	2 173	1 475	563	3 342	2 296	3 170	4 278	4 179
Under 5 years	132	142	10	166	148	182	274	240
5 to 9 years	115	93	7	92	142	158	247	214
10 to 14 years	114	78	5	78	103	128	259	213
15 to 19 years	120	92	30	172	119	140	274	225
20 to 24 years	135	134	67	424	145	211	346	312
25 to 34 years	301	275	138	824	402	565	761	702
35 to 44 years	280	229	120	524	375	442	644	591
45 to 54 years	245	144	75	261	244	320	432	429
55 to 64 years	257	138	55	285	305	419	429	474
65 to 74 years	255	88	21	242	205	417	348	419
75 to 84 years	171	50	21	178	89	150	225	231
85 years and over	48	12	14	96	19	38	39	129
3 and 4 years	52	49	5	51	61	70	107	115
16 years and over	1 792	1 150	540	2 986	1 878	2 679	3 460	3 475
18 years and over	1 748	1 119	537	2 938	1 837	2 619	3 360	3 393
21 years and over	1 660	1 046	493	2 742	1 755	2 528	3 157	3 220
60 years and over	620	214	85	677	468	848	820	1 020
62 years and over	557	185	75	608	409	756	743	932
Median	41.1	31.8	36.4	33.7	37.0	39.6	34.7	37.9
Female	1 176	722	205	1 695	1 179	1 620	2 221	2 245
Under 5 years	62	77	4	78	70	84	130	123
5 to 9 years	55	43	2	38	79	60	109	110
10 to 14 years	48	43	4	41	53	54	141	106
15 to 19 years	60	48	14	94	60	70	125	104
20 to 24 years	54	74	18	216	78	100	167	157
25 to 34 years	161	128	43	381	188	262	361	359
35 to 44 years	141	96	37	236	179	223	359	304
45 to 54 years	138	65	32	130	132	177	211	225
55 to 64 years	141	64	16	131	161	240	244	259
65 to 74 years	155	43	14	140	116	226	203	244
75 to 84 years	121	30	12	130	49	95	145	156
85 years and over	40	11	9	80	14	29	26	98
3 and 4 years	26	26	2	23	29	37	44	55
16 years and over	1 002	555	195	1 533	963	1 412	1 886	1 886
18 years and over	979	541	192	1 509	941	1 385	1 778	1 853
21 years and over	935	498	179	1 396	902	1 335	1 679	1 772
60 years and over	392	117	44	419	255	489	493	627
62 years and over	361	101	39	391	233	437	447	578
Median	45.6	30.6	40.3	35.0	38.4	42.7	36.9	40.1
Male	997	753	358	1 647	1 117	1 550	2 057	1 934
Median age	36.1	33.3	35.5	32.6	35.9	36.0	32.7	35.5
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP								
All persons	2 173	1 475	563	3 342	2 296	3 170	4 278	4 179
In households	2 169	1 413	269	3 155	2 296	3 170	4 195	3 976
Householder	983	591	179	1 816	932	1 404	1 790	1 788
Family householder	609	323	39	611	693	943	1 217	1 131
Nonfamily householder	374	268	140	1 205	239	461	573	657
Living alone	344	215	117	963	197	392	472	558
Spouse	424	186	17	353	555	789	948	853
Child	563	395	30	464	621	734	1 145	1 027
Other relatives	94	98	11	130	105	124	136	141
Nonrelatives	105	143	32	392	83	119	176	167
Institutionalized persons	4	—	243	115	—	—	82	201
Other persons in group quarters	—	62	51	72	—	—	1	2
Persons per household	2.22	2.39	1.50	1.75	2.47	2.24	2.34	2.22
Persons per family	2.81	3.11	2.51	2.58	2.86	2.73	2.83	2.78
Persons 65 years and over	474	150	56	516	313	605	612	779
In households	474	150	54	421	313	605	611	607
Householder	353	111	48	327	198	402	423	445
Nonfamily householder	209	69	38	230	65	159	196	243
Living alone	205	59	38	213	63	150	190	233
Spouse	93	17	4	38	83	154	150	122
Other relatives	22	13	1	32	29	39	30	32
Nonrelatives	6	9	1	24	3	10	8	8
Institutionalized persons	—	—	1	88	—	—	—	172
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	1	7	—	—	1	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN								
Families	609	323	39	611	693	943	1 217	1 131
With own children under 18 years	235	175	12	237	255	299	530	465
Number of own children under 18 years	382	300	19	327	418	508	845	724
Married-couple families	421	184	18	352	554	778	946	851
With own children under 18 years	139	95	3	110	208	232	382	334
Number of own children under 18 years	235	166	4	168	352	403	632	547
Female householder, no husband present	159	105	15	194	98	130	229	213
With own children under 18 years	87	66	8	98	30	53	128	110
Number of own children under 18 years	128	107	14	126	40	80	180	150
MARITAL STATUS								
Males 15 years and over	801	603	346	1 468	926	1 280	1 657	1 606
Never married	220	226	192	700	208	291	440	409
Now married, except separated	431	204	66	384	574	809	983	919
Separated	24	34	17	66	24	27	49	33
Widowed	25	14	15	61	20	27	41	63
Divorced	101	125	56	257	100	126	144	182
Females 15 years and over	1 011	559	195	1 538	977	1 422	1 841	1 906
Never married	153	129	74	505	138	199	333	333
Now married, except separated	449	201	26	386	579	816	977	901
Separated	44	39	12	85	33	39	53	60
Widowed	219	74	27	270	128	220	243	369
Divorced	146	116	56	292	99	148	235	243

Table 3. General Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Raanoke, VA MSA	Botetourt County	Roanoke County		Roanoke city		Salem city		Roanoke city, Roanoke city	
			Total	Cove Spring COP	Total	Roanoke city	Total	Salem city	Tract 1	Tract 2
AGE										
All persons	27 602	1 121	2 021	488	23 395	23 395	1 065	1 065	2 910	3 653
Under 5 years	2 322	42	122	29	2 109	2 109	49	49	188	184
5 to 9 years	2 118	47	111	23	1 899	1 899	61	61	225	217
10 to 14 years	2 164	69	157	22	1 863	1 863	75	75	231	240
15 to 19 years	2 279	90	162	37	1 964	1 964	63	63	272	289
20 to 24 years	2 256	102	143	53	1 964	1 964	47	47	213	265
25 to 34 years	4 413	195	324	117	3 717	3 717	177	177	414	463
35 to 44 years	4 288	199	395	104	3 524	3 524	170	170	526	525
45 to 54 years	2 406	89	170	33	2 067	2 067	80	80	342	442
55 to 64 years	2 073	114	147	28	1 708	1 708	104	104	234	447
65 to 74 years	1 910	99	138	25	1 549	1 549	124	124	168	374
75 to 84 years	991	55	108	15	750	750	78	78	72	162
85 years and over	382	20	44	2	281	281	37	37	25	45
3 and 4 years	893	20	44	8	813	813	16	16	71	76
16 years and over	20 574	945	1 604	407	17 159	17 159	866	866	2 217	2 966
18 years and over	19 685	906	1 541	398	16 393	16 393	845	845	2 102	2 852
21 years and over	18 279	857	1 428	365	15 186	15 186	808	808	1 956	2 667
60 years and over	4 347	229	372	61	3 445	3 445	301	301	369	817
62 years and over	3 939	208	344	54	3 104	3 104	283	283	332	706
Median	31.0	35.6	34.7	31.5	30.1	30.1	37.8	37.8	33.0	38.1
Female	14 764	462	1 050	241	12 746	12 746	506	506	1 593	2 051
Under 5 years	1 163	20	55	13	1 062	1 062	26	26	105	97
5 to 9 years	1 070	18	54	13	971	971	27	27	121	117
10 to 14 years	1 053	35	75	9	906	906	37	37	116	127
15 to 19 years	1 159	36	80	18	1 015	1 015	28	28	135	165
20 to 24 years	1 209	25	77	20	1 087	1 087	20	20	112	134
25 to 34 years	2 373	57	167	55	2 062	2 062	87	87	230	252
35 to 44 years	2 285	65	206	49	1 939	1 939	75	75	286	298
45 to 54 years	1 282	43	86	19	1 119	1 119	34	34	191	251
55 to 64 years	1 181	57	73	17	999	999	52	52	135	267
65 to 74 years	1 073	62	78	17	885	885	48	48	97	203
75 to 84 years	635	30	66	10	494	494	45	45	43	108
85 years and over	281	14	33	1	207	207	27	27	22	32
3 and 4 years	456	12	23	6	412	412	9	9	41	36
16 years and over	11 269	379	854	205	9 628	9 628	408	408	1 225	1 690
18 years and over	10 827	365	820	200	9 241	9 241	401	401	1 165	1 623
21 years and over	10 075	350	759	182	8 583	8 583	383	383	1 097	1 515
60 years and over	2 591	133	217	41	2 095	2 095	146	146	233	484
62 years and over	2 358	121	201	35	1 896	1 896	140	140	211	415
Median	32.3	40.2	35.8	33.6	31.5	31.5	37.9	37.9	34.0	39.3
Male	12 838	659	971	247	10 649	10 649	559	559	1 317	1 602
Median age	29.6	32.9	33.6	29.4	28.5	28.5	37.7	37.7	31.3	36.6
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	27 602	1 121	2 021	488	23 395	23 395	1 065	1 065	2 910	3 653
In households	26 423	855	1 889	488	22 825	22 825	854	854	2 900	3 616
Householder	9 899	325	716	228	8 503	8 503	355	355	1 020	1 346
Family householder	6 895	212	493	118	5 957	5 957	233	233	763	999
Nonfamily householder	3 004	113	223	110	2 546	2 546	122	122	257	347
Living alone	2 536	104	184	86	2 137	2 137	111	111	211	309
Spouse	3 212	139	319	76	2 626	2 626	128	128	418	556
Child	9 366	269	609	127	8 221	8 221	267	267	985	1 119
Other relatives	2 645	105	159	25	2 310	2 310	71	71	338	446
Nonrelatives	1 301	17	86	32	1 165	1 165	33	33	139	149
Institutionalized persons	957	263	115	—	377	377	202	202	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	222	3	17	—	193	193	9	9	10	37
Persons per household	2.67	2.66	2.67	2.15	2.68	2.68	2.39	2.39	2.86	2.70
Persons per family	3.21	3.47	3.26	2.97	3.21	3.21	3.01	3.01	3.30	3.14
Persons 65 years and over	3 283	174	290	42	2 580	2 580	239	239	265	581
In households	2 968	145	190	42	2 481	2 481	152	152	259	566
Householder	2 072	113	127	30	1 728	1 728	104	104	160	371
Nonfamily householder	952	55	57	18	795	795	45	45	58	132
Living alone	881	52	55	17	731	731	43	43	54	125
Spouse	458	23	28	7	381	381	26	26	52	108
Other relatives	326	7	25	3	276	276	18	18	41	65
Nonrelatives	112	2	10	2	96	96	4	4	6	22
Institutionalized persons	280	29	97	—	67	67	87	87	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	35	—	3	—	32	32	—	—	6	15
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	6 895	212	493	118	5 957	5 957	233	233	763	999
With own children under 18 years	3 538	81	242	55	3 108	3 108	107	107	349	336
Number of own children under 18 years	6 302	140	388	79	5 591	5 591	183	183	583	549
Married-couple families	3 321	148	344	83	2 689	2 689	140	140	428	564
With own children under 18 years	1 515	69	182	40	1 199	1 199	65	65	185	167
Number of own children under 18 years	2 694	120	295	55	2 159	2 159	120	120	318	278
Female householder, no husband present	3 100	50	115	28	2 851	2 851	84	84	285	370
With own children under 18 years	1 835	10	49	11	1 738	1 738	38	38	143	148
Number of own children under 18 years	3 313	17	81	20	3 155	3 155	60	60	233	237
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over	9 520	574	765	208	7 717	7 717	464	464	1 015	1 302
Never married	3 963	249	252	85	3 310	3 310	152	152	388	460
Now married, except separated	3 773	194	382	90	3 002	3 002	195	195	465	604
Separated	461	46	29	10	361	361	25	25	37	56
Widowed	407	25	39	2	306	306	37	37	31	60
Divorced	916	60	63	21	738	738	55	55	94	122
Females 15 years and over	11 478	389	866	206	9 807	9 807	416	416	1 251	1 710
Never married	4 228	117	270	69	3 733	3 733	108	108	431	541
Now married, except separated	3 515	151	345	81	2 876	2 876	143	143	462	602
Separated	665	15	30	5	597	597	23	23	64	61
Widowed	1 663	82	140	23	1 353	1 353	88	88	139	278
Divorced	1 407	24	81	28	1 248	1 248	54	54	155	228

Table 3. General Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Roanoke city, Roanoke city—Con.									Salem city, Salem city
	Tract 6.98	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 22	Tract 23	Tract 101	
AGE										
All persons	456	3 514	2 641	3 181	1 282	452	627	2 382	421	
Under 5 years	61	362	189	452	104	5	82	222	23	
5 to 9 years	58	269	177	384	108	12	56	210	24	
10 to 14 years	62	270	184	300	115	11	57	235	25	
15 to 19 years	45	278	200	266	109	45	45	244	27	
20 to 24 years	44	245	196	282	122	78	79	169	21	
25 to 34 years	81	500	389	531	190	134	146	339	89	
35 to 44 years	63	425	312	469	163	84	96	481	64	
45 to 54 years	29	258	254	185	107	38	36	229	42	
55 to 64 years	7	263	287	133	94	17	17	126	37	
65 to 74 years	2	364	263	115	97	18	11	83	41	
75 to 84 years	3	193	140	43	61	5	1	35	22	
85 years and over	1	87	50	21	12	5	1	9	6	
3 and 4 years	25	128	76	178	41	2	38	79	5	
16 years and over	265	2 560	2 055	1 987	936	424	424	1 670	342	
18 years and over	245	2 447	1 968	1 890	891	424	406	1 575	332	
21 years and over	221	2 292	1 864	1 724	813	370	375	1 428	316	
60 years and over	10	777	592	257	220	39	16	193	90	
62 years and over	8	730	528	239	200	35	14	173	83	
Median	20.2	31.7	34.7	23.4	29.0	30.2	24.7	28.5	35.2	
Female	262	2 008	1 414	1 828	661	128	308	1 321	219	
Under 5 years	34	178	101	221	55	2	42	106	13	
5 to 9 years	31	136	84	188	52	2	31	121	14	
10 to 14 years	32	132	90	144	52	3	25	101	11	
15 to 19 years	23	144	104	141	44	10	24	139	8	
20 to 24 years	30	137	116	184	60	24	35	93	5	
25 to 34 years	52	295	205	347	94	29	79	209	49	
35 to 44 years	37	263	163	281	86	23	44	278	32	
45 to 54 years	15	153	125	103	67	9	15	122	19	
55 to 64 years	4	147	163	91	55	7	7	78	22	
65 to 74 years	2	230	142	76	46	10	4	44	24	
75 to 84 years	2	128	84	35	44	5	1	23	16	
85 years and over	—	65	37	17	6	4	1	7	6	
3 and 4 years	13	55	44	99	19	1	23	35	3	
16 years and over	161	1 538	1 123	1 247	494	121	208	961	178	
18 years and over	149	1 486	1 076	1 200	478	121	200	910	176	
21 years and over	134	1 396	1 019	1 093	444	108	181	832	171	
60 years and over	6	497	340	181	122	24	7	115	56	
62 years and over	5	472	304	167	114	22	6	102	54	
Median	22.0	34.3	35.3	25.8	32.1	32.0	24.6	29.9	37.4	
Male	194	1 506	1 227	1 353	621	324	319	1 061	202	
Median age	17.8	27.9	33.9	18.6	26.3	29.9	24.7	25.6	33.3	
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	456	3 514	2 641	3 181	1 282	452	627	2 382	421	
In households	455	3 468	2 601	3 178	1 259	455	627	2 382	384	
Householder	142	1 407	937	1 163	458	76	213	836	160	
Family householder	115	908	648	872	309	24	145	683	109	
Nonfamily householder	27	499	289	291	149	52	68	153	51	
Living alone	22	439	238	258	113	33	48	138	46	
Spouse	36	264	296	292	112	5	81	381	63	
Child	224	1 256	814	1 380	468	26	227	970	119	
Other relatives	28	352	410	222	153	19	52	140	25	
Nonrelatives	25	189	144	121	68	29	54	55	17	
Institutionalized persons	—	40	10	3	—	279	—	—	37	
Other persons in group quarters	1	6	30	—	23	18	—	—	—	
Persons per household	3.11	2.46	2.78	2.74	2.75	2.05	2.93	2.89	2.43	
Persons per family	3.40	3.05	3.34	3.18	3.37	3.04	3.48	3.23	2.95	
Persons 65 years and over	6	644	453	179	170	28	13	127	69	
In households	6	621	446	179	169	27	13	127	69	
Householder	3	464	310	145	122	17	7	83	50	
Nonfamily householder	1	250	134	99	51	8	2	36	20	
Living alone	1	231	116	97	44	6	—	35	18	
Spouse	1	80	67	11	31	2	2	18	13	
Other relatives	2	55	42	21	11	5	3	23	3	
Nonrelatives	—	22	27	2	5	3	1	3	3	
Institutionalized persons	—	23	7	—	—	1	—	—	—	
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	115	908	648	872	309	24	145	683	109	
With own children under 18 years	89	453	228	628	149	10	108	438	47	
Number of own children under 18 years	190	863	447	1 125	310	18	192	719	75	
Married-couple families	38	267	296	298	114	4	83	398	64	
With own children under 18 years	26	99	87	189	35	1	68	230	24	
Number of own children under 18 years	51	196	180	354	70	2	127	382	39	
Female householder, no husband present	72	580	288	530	168	16	38	261	42	
With own children under 18 years	59	335	126	414	108	8	25	192	21	
Number of own children under 18 years	132	638	241	733	230	14	40	315	35	
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over	110	1 051	952	770	453	303	222	722	168	
Never married	51	494	414	334	221	216	84	240	58	
Now married, except separated	44	302	334	321	138	46	92	411	78	
Separated	6	66	44	38	19	17	14	12	10	
Widowed	9	83	59	19	24	1	—	12	6	
Divorced	—	106	101	58	51	23	32	47	16	
Females 15 years and over	165	1 562	1 139	1 275	502	121	210	993	181	
Never married	80	605	418	570	186	76	65	350	47	
Now married, except separated	34	308	322	316	125	11	87	406	70	
Separated	17	106	54	89	47	10	24	49	10	
Widowed	8	340	220	140	78	10	5	70	32	
Divorced	26	203	125	160	66	14	29	118	22	

Table 4. **General Characteristics of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 5. General Characteristics of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Roanoke, VA MSA	Roanoke County		Roanoke city	
		Total	Cove Spring CDP	Total	Roanoke city
AGE					
All persons	1 602	645	405	717	717
Under 5 years	137	47	24	67	67
5 to 9 years	131	50	33	65	65
10 to 14 years	160	68	43	67	67
15 to 19 years	176	66	37	83	83
20 to 24 years	120	33	19	64	64
25 to 34 years	302	110	78	144	144
35 to 44 years	295	145	97	115	115
45 to 54 years	150	71	38	60	60
55 to 64 years	72	30	21	28	28
65 to 74 years	38	11	8	21	21
75 to 84 years	17	12	5	2	2
85 years and over	4	2	2	1	1
3 and 4 years	59	23	11	24	24
16 years and over	1 139	468	295	498	498
18 years and over	1 068	436	277	466	466
21 years and over	966	405	262	416	416
60 years and over	89	42	26	33	33
62 years and over	78	36	22	29	29
Median	28.0	30.7	31.3	25.8	25.8
Female	844	339	200	375	375
Under 5 years	68	17	6	39	39
5 to 9 years	81	26	18	44	44
10 to 14 years	76	35	23	30	30
15 to 19 years	87	36	18	37	37
20 to 24 years	55	16	8	26	26
25 to 34 years	150	57	37	73	73
35 to 44 years	168	83	52	62	62
45 to 54 years	81	36	18	33	33
55 to 64 years	40	16	11	15	15
65 to 74 years	25	6	4	15	15
75 to 84 years	12	10	4	1	1
85 years and over	1	1	1	—	—
3 and 4 years	33	10	4	14	14
16 years and over	602	255	148	253	253
18 years and over	569	238	138	239	239
21 years and over	524	221	132	221	221
60 years and over	57	27	16	21	21
62 years and over	50	24	13	18	18
Median	29.5	32.6	32.8	26.7	26.7
Male	758	306	205	342	342
Median age	26.6	28.9	29.9	25.1	25.1
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP					
All persons	1 602	645	405	717	717
In households	1 565	636	405	708	708
Householder	431	192	133	185	185
Family householder	323	144	95	136	136
Nonfamily householder	108	48	38	49	49
Living alone	83	39	33	36	36
Spouse	315	151	98	116	116
Child	595	231	145	283	283
Other relatives	137	46	22	71	71
Nonrelatives	87	16	7	53	53
Institutionalized persons	8	—	—	1	1
Other persons in group quarters	29	9	—	8	8
Persons per household	3.29	3.07	2.96	3.52	3.52
Persons per family	3.84	3.66	3.63	4.10	4.10
Persons 65 years and over	59	25	15	24	24
In households	58	25	15	24	24
Householder	21	7	5	9	9
Nonfamily householder	8	3	1	3	3
Living alone	8	3	1	3	3
Spouse	6	—	—	4	4
Other relatives	31	18	10	11	11
Nonrelatives	—	—	—	—	—
Institutionalized persons	1	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN					
Families	323	144	95	136	136
With own children under 18 years	214	101	66	89	89
Number of own children under 18 years	485	199	125	222	222
Married-couple families	253	127	88	90	90
With own children under 18 years	179	95	64	62	62
Number of own children under 18 years	407	187	121	161	161
Female householder, no husband present	54	17	7	32	32
With own children under 18 years	26	6	2	19	19
Number of own children under 18 years	63	11	3	49	49
MARITAL STATUS					
Males 15 years and over	555	219	152	256	256
Never married	231	71	50	128	128
Now married, except separated	300	141	97	115	115
Separated	4	1	1	2	2
Widowed	2	—	—	1	1
Divorced	18	6	4	10	10
Females 15 years and over	619	261	153	262	262
Never married	173	64	31	80	80
Now married, except separated	365	169	108	140	140
Separated	16	3	2	12	12
Widowed	40	21	11	16	16
Divorced	25	4	1	14	14

Table 6. General Characteristics of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Roanoke, VA MSA		Roanoke city	
	Roanoke, VA MSA	Roanoke County	Total	Roanoke city
AGE				
All persons	1 359	440	665	665
Under 5 years	121	35	73	73
5 to 9 years	132	38	72	72
10 to 14 years	123	50	55	55
15 to 19 years	125	37	59	59
20 to 24 years	114	29	60	60
25 to 34 years	239	81	114	114
35 to 44 years	213	80	99	99
45 to 54 years	101	40	43	43
55 to 64 years	87	25	39	39
65 to 74 years	56	14	23	23
75 to 84 years	37	7	21	21
85 years and over	11	4	7	7
3 and 4 years	51	18	29	29
16 years and over	959	308	455	455
18 years and over	917	292	435	435
21 years and over	837	276	397	397
60 years and over	146	34	72	72
62 years and over	129	32	62	62
Median	27.5	30.0	26.3	26.3
Female	667	223	331	331
Under 5 years	61	19	36	36
5 to 9 years	53	17	27	27
10 to 14 years	58	24	26	26
15 to 19 years	64	18	34	34
20 to 24 years	55	15	28	28
25 to 34 years	114	40	57	57
35 to 44 years	107	47	46	46
45 to 54 years	47	13	25	25
55 to 64 years	41	11	21	21
65 to 74 years	29	9	9	9
75 to 84 years	28	6	16	16
85 years and over	10	4	6	6
3 and 4 years	25	8	15	15
16 years and over	484	161	236	236
18 years and over	460	152	224	224
21 years and over	420	142	205	205
60 years and over	88	22	45	45
62 years and over	78	21	39	39
Median	28.5	31.3	26.9	26.9
Male	692	217	334	334
Median age	26.6	27.5	24.8	24.8
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP				
All persons	1 359	440	665	665
In households	1 299	428	655	655
Householder	451	151	227	227
Family householder	309	110	144	144
Nonfamily householder	142	41	83	83
Living alone	114	29	71	71
Spouse	220	84	93	93
Child	456	165	219	219
Other relatives	95	12	61	61
Nonrelatives	77	16	55	55
Institutionalized persons	26	7	6	6
Other persons in group quarters	34	5	4	4
Persons per household	2.65	2.77	2.53	2.53
Persons per family	3.22	3.25	3.22	3.22
Persons 65 years and over	104	25	51	51
In households	97	19	50	50
Householder	65	12	35	35
Nonfamily householder	33	6	20	20
Living alone	33	6	20	20
Spouse	18	2	8	8
Other relatives	11	5	4	4
Nonrelatives	3	—	3	3
Institutionalized persons	7	6	1	1
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN				
Families	309	110	144	144
With own children under 18 years	180	71	86	86
Number of own children under 18 years	385	142	192	192
Married-couple families	223	89	89	89
With own children under 18 years	127	57	50	50
Number of own children under 18 years	279	119	119	119
Female householder, no husband present	64	17	40	40
With own children under 18 years	40	10	28	28
Number of own children under 18 years	89	16	64	64
MARITAL STATUS				
Males 15 years and over	488	154	223	223
Never married	165	38	80	80
Now married, except separated	253	92	112	112
Separated	18	10	8	8
Widowed	8	—	5	5
Divorced	44	14	18	18
Females 15 years and over	495	163	242	242
Never married	128	33	70	70
Now married, except separated	225	88	89	89
Separated	24	6	16	16
Widowed	58	20	28	28
Divorced	60	16	39	39

Table 7. General Characteristics of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Roanoke, VA MSA		Roanoke city	
	Roanoke, VA MSA	Roanoke County	Total	Roanoke city
AGE				
All persons	193 748	76 181	71 524	71 524
Under 5 years	11 222	4 097	4 582	4 582
5 to 9 years	11 319	4 780	3 819	3 819
10 to 14 years	11 006	4 868	3 285	3 285
15 to 19 years	12 499	5 495	3 600	3 600
20 to 24 years	12 577	4 536	4 905	4 905
25 to 34 years	31 058	11 067	13 172	13 172
35 to 44 years	31 374	13 450	10 455	10 455
45 to 54 years	22 058	9 722	6 644	6 644
55 to 64 years	19 959	7 802	7 286	7 286
65 to 74 years	17 498	6 030	7 505	7 505
75 to 84 years	9 754	3 177	4 572	4 572
85 years and over	3 424	1 157	1 699	1 699
3 and 4 years	4 605	1 720	1 797	1 797
16 years and over	157 987	61 361	59 260	59 260
18 years and over	153 218	59 201	57 865	57 865
21 years and over	145 009	55 913	55 386	55 386
60 years and over	40 961	14 194	17 826	17 826
62 years and over	36 945	12 688	16 284	16 284
Median	37.3	37.5	37.0	37.0
Female	102 151	40 229	38 302	38 302
Under 5 years	5 472	2 010	2 228	2 228
5 to 9 years	5 468	2 358	1 811	1 811
10 to 14 years	5 443	2 360	1 644	1 644
15 to 19 years	6 435	2 901	1 821	1 821
20 to 24 years	6 572	2 437	2 563	2 563
25 to 34 years	15 728	5 766	6 539	6 539
35 to 44 years	15 918	6 941	5 158	5 158
45 to 54 years	11 427	5 041	3 518	3 518
55 to 64 years	10 681	4 073	4 106	4 106
65 to 74 years	9 905	3 353	4 459	4 459
75 to 84 years	6 508	2 105	3 152	3 152
85 years and over	2 594	884	1 303	1 303
3 and 4 years	2 222	835	881	881
16 years and over	84 670	32 962	32 342	32 342
18 years and over	82 288	31 874	31 645	31 645
21 years and over	77 925	30 034	30 369	30 369
60 years and over	24 552	8 348	11 199	11 199
62 years and over	22 413	7 569	10 329	10 329
Median	38.7	38.3	39.7	39.7
Male	91 597	35 952	33 222	33 222
Median age	35.8	36.6	34.8	34.8
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP				
All persons	193 748	76 181	71 524	71 524
In households	188 193	74 096	70 166	70 166
Householder	78 840	29 273	32 079	32 079
Family householder	54 626	22 166	19 350	19 350
Nonfamily householder	24 214	7 107	12 729	12 729
Living alone	21 003	6 189	10 990	10 990
Spouse	45 321	19 179	14 954	14 954
Child	51 641	21 951	16 952	16 952
Other relatives	6 519	2 112	2 941	2 941
Nonrelatives	5 872	1 581	3 240	3 240
Institutionalized persons	3 387	1 317	896	896
Other persons in group quarters	2 168	768	462	462
Persons per household	2.39	2.53	2.19	2.19
Persons per family	2.90	2.95	2.81	2.81
Persons 65 years and over	30 676	10 364	13 776	13 776
In households	28 313	9 144	13 177	13 177
Householder	19 490	6 075	9 349	9 349
Nonfamily householder	9 154	2 503	4 884	4 884
Living alone	8 854	2 436	4 707	4 707
Spouse	6 687	2 366	2 875	2 875
Other relatives	1 826	637	773	773
Nonrelatives	310	66	180	180
Institutionalized persons	2 283	1 194	546	546
Other persons in group quarters	80	26	53	53
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN				
Families	54 626	22 166	19 350	19 350
With own children under 18 years	22 819	9 694	7 505	7 505
Number of own children under 18 years	37 633	16 099	12 355	12 355
Married-couple families	45 259	19 163	14 923	14 923
With own children under 18 years	18 463	8 224	5 508	5 508
Number of awn children under 18 years	31 325	14 002	9 398	9 398
Female householder, no husband present	7 415	2 393	3 528	3 528
With own children under 18 years	3 562	1 227	1 617	1 617
Number of own children under 18 years	5 206	1 790	2 396	2 396
MARITAL STATUS				
Males 15 years and over	74 433	28 935	27 219	27 219
Never married	17 952	6 377	7 145	7 145
Now married, except separated	47 040	19 733	15 567	15 567
Separated	1 550	465	763	763
Widowed	1 943	594	884	884
Divorced	5 948	1 766	2 860	2 860
Females 15 years and over	85 768	33 501	32 619	32 619
Never married	15 798	6 246	5 957	5 957
Now married, except separated	46 968	19 796	15 619	15 619
Separated	2 131	697	1 043	1 043
Widowed	12 467	4 072	5 915	5 915
Divorced	8 404	2 690	4 085	4 085

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Roanoke, VA MSA		Bolefort County		Roanoke County		Roanoke city		Salem city		Totals for split tracts/ BNA's in Bolefort County		Hollins COP (pt.), Bolefort County		Remainder of Bolefort County	
	Total	Hollins COP (pt.)	Total	Cave Spring COP	Hollins COP (pt.)	Total	Roanoke city	Salem city	Total	Salem city	Tract 404	Tract 404 (pt.)	Tract 404 (pt.)	Tract 404	Tract 404	Tract 402
RACE																
All persons	224 477	125	24 992	79 332	13 180	96 397	96 397	23 756	23 756	23 756	5 106	125	3 267	3 857		
White	194 645	35	23 745	76 520	12 677	71 907	71 907	22 473	22 473	22 473	4 689	35	3 073	3 680		
Black	27 602	90	1 121	2 021	360	23 395	23 395	1 065	1 065	1 065	373	90	185	168		
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	281	—	15	74	16	165	165	27	27	27	6	—	1	1		
Asian or Pacific Islander	277	—	15	72	15	164	164	26	26	26	6	—	1	1		
Hispanic origin	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Not of Hispanic origin	1 602	—	75	—	—	717	717	165	165	165	—	—	—	—		
Asian	1 579	—	73	645	110	702	702	163	163	163	29	—	—	—		
Chinese	263	—	641	118	107	702	702	28	28	28	—	—	—	—		
Japanese	254	—	14	88	16	110	110	28	28	28	—	—	—	—		
Korean	131	—	9	75	8	123	123	33	33	33	8	—	—	—		
Vietnamese	255	—	9	174	27	33	33	14	14	14	3	—	—	—		
Other Asian	210	—	18	108	25	46	46	26	26	26	3	—	—	—		
Other Pacific Islander	247	—	2	29	10	203	203	13	13	13	6	—	—	—		
Other race	17	—	3	—	—	11	11	1	1	1	—	—	—	—		
Hispanic origin	96	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Not of Hispanic origin	27	—	1	13	8	88	88	5	5	5	—	—	—	—		
Other race	23	—	2	35	4	15	15	8	8	8	3	—	—	—		
Hispanic origin	8	—	1	2	1	7	7	1	1	1	—	—	—	—		
Not of Hispanic origin	5	—	1	2	1	6	6	1	1	1	—	—	—	—		
Other race	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Hispanic origin	347	—	36	72	17	213	213	26	26	26	9	—	7	—		
HISPANIC ORIGIN																
All persons	224 477	125	24 992	79 332	13 180	96 397	96 397	23 756	23 756	23 756	5 106	125	3 267	3 857		
Hispanic origin (of any race)	1 359	—	143	440	73	665	665	111	111	111	37	—	21	13		
Mexican	431	—	57	124	11	225	225	25	25	25	16	—	12	3		
Puerto Rican	253	—	24	56	10	149	149	24	24	24	6	—	3	4		
Cuban	80	—	3	45	2	25	25	7	7	7	1	—	—	6		
Other Hispanic	595	—	59	215	50	266	266	55	55	55	14	—	6	6		
Not of Hispanic origin	223 118	125	24 849	78 892	13 107	95 732	95 732	23 645	23 645	23 645	5 069	125	3 246	3 844		
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN																
All persons	224 477	125	24 992	79 332	13 180	96 397	96 397	23 756	23 756	23 756	5 106	125	3 267	3 857		
White	194 645	35	23 745	76 520	12 677	71 907	71 907	22 473	22 473	22 473	4 689	35	3 073	3 680		
Hispanic origin	897	98	98	339	38	383	383	77	77	77	23	—	13	12		
Not of Hispanic origin	193 748	35	23 647	76 181	12 639	71 524	71 524	22 396	22 396	22 396	4 666	35	3 060	3 668		
Black	27 602	90	1 121	2 021	360	23 395	23 395	1 065	1 065	1 065	373	90	185	168		
Hispanic origin	150	—	7	9	1	120	120	14	14	14	2	—	—	—		
Not of Hispanic origin	27 452	90	1 114	2 012	359	23 275	23 275	1 051	1 051	1 051	371	90	184	168		
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	281	—	15	74	16	165	165	27	27	27	6	—	1	1		
Hispanic origin	11	—	—	5	4	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Not of Hispanic origin	270	—	15	69	12	159	159	27	27	27	—	—	—	—		
Asian or Pacific Islander	1 602	—	75	645	110	717	717	165	165	165	29	—	—	—		
Hispanic origin	46	—	4	25	9	13	13	4	4	4	3	—	—	—		
Not of Hispanic origin	1 556	—	71	620	96	704	704	161	161	161	26	—	—	—		
Other race	347	—	29	72	17	213	213	26	26	26	9	—	7	7		
Hispanic origin	255	—	34	62	16	143	143	16	16	16	7	—	7	7		
Not of Hispanic origin	92	—	2	10	1	70	70	10	10	10	—	—	—	—		

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Botetourt County—Con.		Totals for split tracts/ BNAs in Roanoke County		Cave Spring CDP, Roanoke County			Hollins CDP (pt.), Roanoke County			Remainder of Roanoke County		
	Tract 403	Tract 404 (pt.)	Tract 405	Tract 309	Tract 307	Tract 308	Tract 309 (pt.)	Tract 302.02	Tract 302.03	Tract 301	Tract 302.01	Tract 303.98	Tract 305.98
RACE													
All persons	6 693	4 981	6 069	4 754	11 564	10 063	2 426	9 865	3 315	3 504	4 474	6 193	2 413
White	6 384	4 654	5 919	4 480	11 114	9 753	2 240	9 535	3 142	3 406	4 127	5 989	2 403
Black	264	283	131	5	209	133	146	230	130	90	7	185	2
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	4	6	3	5	10	9	5	12	4	2	3	3	1
Asian or Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chinese	26	29	12	41	215	157	33	79	31	4	19	13	6
Asian	26	28	12	41	215	156	33	79	28	4	19	13	6
Filipino	1	1	5	3	71	14	8	12	4	—	7	—	2
Japanese	5	8	1	8	18	23	3	6	2	—	4	3	3
Asian Indian	3	3	2	8	18	28	4	3	6	2	2	—	—
Korean	2	7	—	11	57	49	9	25	2	—	—	9	—
Vietnamese	9	6	2	10	32	23	8	14	11	1	2	—	1
Other Asian	—	—	—	—	6	7	—	9	1	—	1	—	—
Other Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race	15	9	4	2	16	11	2	9	8	1	7	3	1
HISPANIC ORIGIN													
All persons	6 693	4 981	6 069	4 754	11 564	10 063	2 426	9 865	3 315	3 504	4 474	6 193	2 413
Hispanic origin (of any race)	53	37	19	27	88	43	17	45	28	12	29	20	8
Mexican	21	16	5	7	24	10	3	9	2	4	10	16	3
Puerto Rican	11	6	—	5	—	10	4	9	1	—	—	—	1
Cuban	2	1	—	6	10	7	4	—	2	—	2	1	—
Other Hispanic	19	14	14	9	54	16	6	27	23	8	17	3	4
Not of Hispanic origin	6 640	4 944	6 050	4 727	11 476	10 020	2 409	9 820	3 287	3 492	4 445	6 173	2 405
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN													
All persons	6 693	4 981	6 069	4 754	11 564	10 063	2 426	9 865	3 315	3 504	4 474	6 193	2 413
White	6 384	4 654	5 919	4 480	11 114	9 753	2 240	9 535	3 142	3 406	4 127	5 989	2 403
Hispanic origin	34	23	16	23	64	31	15	28	10	12	24	16	7
Not of Hispanic origin	6 350	4 631	5 903	4 457	11 050	9 722	2 225	9 507	3 132	3 395	4 103	5 971	2 396
Black	264	283	131	226	209	133	146	230	130	90	314	185	2
Hispanic origin	4	2	—	2	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	260	281	131	224	207	133	146	230	129	90	314	185	2
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	4	6	3	5	10	9	5	12	4	3	7	3	1
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	4	6	3	5	10	8	5	12	4	3	7	3	1
Asian or Pacific Islander	26	29	12	41	215	157	33	79	31	4	19	13	6
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	26	29	12	41	215	157	33	79	31	4	19	13	6
Other race	26	26	11	41	208	155	33	71	6	4	19	13	6
Hispanic origin	15	9	4	2	16	11	2	9	8	1	7	3	1
Not of Hispanic origin	—	—	2	—	15	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Roanoke County—Con.							Roanoke city, Roanoke city					
	Tract 306	Tract 309 (pt.)	Tract 310	Tract 311	Tract 312	Tract 313.98	Tract 314.98	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6.98
RACE													
All persons	4 740	2 328	3 612	7 665	7 170	—	—	4 216	4 264	4 493	4 659	4 912	6 950
White	4 660	2 240	3 475	7 395	7 041	—	—	1 277	573	4 076	4 475	4 483	6 439
Black	47	80	133	245	77	—	—	2 910	3 653	5	116	372	6 456
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	3	—	3	6	8	—	—	3	8	5	3	13	7
American Indian	3	—	3	—	8	—	—	2	—	5	—	13	—
Eskimo	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Aleut	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	29	8	1	13	37	—	—	19	26	24	57	34	—
Asian	29	8	1	13	37	—	—	15	25	23	57	34	35
Chinese	4	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	24	4	9
Filipino	3	—	1	2	10	—	—	2	2	2	4	1	1
Japanese	1	4	—	2	5	—	—	2	1	5	—	—	—
Asian Indian	13	2	—	2	8	—	—	—	5	—	3	11	10
Korean	4	2	—	4	10	—	—	—	6	—	3	3	3
Vietnamese	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	9	23	8	6
Cambodian	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Hmong	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laotian	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	6	—	—	—	8	—
Thai	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Asian	3	—	—	1	2	—	—	1	9	2	—	2	1
Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	1	—	—	3
Hawaiian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Samoan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guamanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	—	—	—
Other Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Other race	1	—	—	6	7	—	—	7	4	24	8	10	10
HISPANIC ORIGIN													
All persons	4 740	2 328	3 612	7 665	7 170	—	—	4 216	4 264	4 493	4 659	4 912	6 950
Hispanic origin (of any race)	31	10	13	60	36	—	—	14	25	46	41	45	29
Mexican	12	4	—	16	11	—	—	6	6	27	24	22	16
Puerto Rican	2	1	1	17	10	—	—	2	8	5	6	10	5
Cuban	5	2	—	9	3	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
Other Hispanic	12	3	12	18	12	—	—	6	11	13	10	13	13
Not of Hispanic origin	4 709	2 318	3 599	7 605	7 134	—	—	4 202	4 239	4 447	4 618	4 867	6 921
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN													
All persons	4 740	2 328	3 612	7 665	7 170	—	—	4 216	4 264	4 493	4 659	4 912	6 950
White	4 660	2 240	3 475	7 395	7 041	—	—	1 277	573	4 076	4 475	4 483	6 439
Hispanic origin	27	8	13	52	31	—	—	4	5	20	21	35	21
Not of Hispanic origin	4 633	2 232	3 462	7 343	7 010	—	—	1 273	568	4 056	4 454	4 448	6 418
Black	47	80	133	245	77	—	—	2 910	3 653	5	116	372	6 456
Hispanic origin	1	2	—	3	—	—	—	6	16	2	8	—	2
Not of Hispanic origin	46	78	133	242	77	—	—	2 904	3 637	362	108	372	454
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	3	—	3	6	8	—	—	3	8	5	3	13	7
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	3	—	3	6	8	—	—	—	6	5	3	13	7
Asian or Pacific Islander	29	8	1	13	37	—	—	19	26	24	57	34	38
Hispanic origin	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	27	8	1	13	37	—	—	18	26	24	51	34	38
Other race	1	—	—	6	7	—	—	7	4	24	8	10	6
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	5	5	—	—	3	2	24	6	10	6
Not of Hispanic origin	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	4	2	—	2	—	4

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Roanoke city, Roanoke city—Con.

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 12	Tract 13	Tract 14	Tract 15	Tract 16	Tract 17	Tract 18	Tract 19
RACE													
All persons	3 875	2 804	5 409	2 805	1 024	3 789	4 751	3 591	4 312	6 383	2 816	4 105	4 771
White	346	146	2 173	1 475	563	3 342	4 539	3 533	4 085	6 088	2 684	3 969	4 565
Black	3 514	2 641	3 181	1 282	452	385	143	27	171	198	69	81	150
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	—	11	20	11	4	12	10	9	5	3	7	8	11
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	5	5	14	21	—	42	56	10	48	92	51	29	35
Asian	5	3	13	21	—	42	56	8	48	92	51	29	34
Chinese	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	13	21	13	—
Filipino	3	—	7	2	—	3	—	—	17	36	6	6	7
Japanese	1	—	4	—	—	1	1	2	2	—	4	4	3
Asian Indian	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	5	2	—	1
Korean	—	—	2	1	—	1	1	—	—	4	1	2	1
Vietnamese	—	1	—	—	—	16	26	—	29	14	15	3	19
Combodian	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	1	—	—	2
Hmong	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laotian	—	—	—	16	—	13	24	6	—	5	2	—	—
Thai	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Asian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pacific Islander	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	9	—	—	—
Hawaiian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Samoan	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guamanian	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race	10	1	21	16	4	8	3	12	3	2	5	18	10
HISPANIC ORIGIN													
All persons	3 875	2 804	5 409	2 805	1 024	3 789	4 751	3 591	4 312	6 383	2 816	4 105	4 771
Hispanic origin (of any race)	13	12	41	44	17	20	33	18	23	22	19	39	19
Mexican	5	—	12	4	1	4	10	10	3	8	6	14	6
Puerto Rican	8	7	7	11	4	1	16	2	15	—	3	6	5
Cuban	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	7	—
Other Hispanic	—	5	22	29	11	14	7	6	3	13	9	12	8
Not of Hispanic origin	3 862	2 792	5 368	2 761	1 007	3 769	4 718	3 573	4 289	6 361	2 797	4 066	4 752
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN													
All persons	3 875	2 804	5 409	2 805	1 024	3 789	4 751	3 591	4 312	6 383	2 816	4 105	4 771
White	346	146	2 173	1 475	563	3 342	4 539	3 533	4 085	6 088	2 684	3 969	4 565
Hispanic origin	4	—	16	25	5	14	25	9	20	17	15	28	11
Not of Hispanic origin	342	146	2 157	1 450	558	3 328	4 514	3 524	4 065	6 071	2 669	3 941	4 554
Black	3 514	2 641	3 181	1 282	452	385	143	27	171	198	69	81	150
Hispanic origin	2	12	15	8	6	2	5	1	—	4	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	3 512	2 629	3 166	1 274	446	383	138	26	171	194	69	81	149
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	—	11	20	11	4	12	10	9	5	3	7	8	11
Hispanic origin	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	—	11	18	11	2	12	10	9	5	3	7	8	11
Asian or Pacific Islander	5	5	14	21	—	42	56	10	48	92	51	29	35
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	1	5	14	21	—	42	56	10	48	92	51	29	35
Other race	4	5	21	16	4	8	3	12	3	2	5	18	10
Hispanic origin	10	1	21	16	4	8	3	12	3	2	5	18	10
Not of Hispanic origin	6	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	4	1	13	5	—	4	—	5	—	1	3	7	3

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Roanoke city, Roanoke city—Con.				Salem city, Salem city								
	Tract 20	Tract 21	Tract 22	Tract 23	Tract 101	Tract 102	Tract 103	Tract 104	Tract 105.98	Tract 106.97	Tract 106.98	Tract 107.97	Tract 107.98
RACE													
All persons	4 550	3 338	2 968	5 612	4 757	5 987	4 622	553	7 804	6	20	—	7
White	4 423	3 187	2 296	3 170	4 278	5 903	4 179	434	7 652	6	14	—	7
Black	106	115	627	2 382	421	50	376	115	97	—	6	—	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	3	2	2	8	11	3	4	2	6	—	—	—	—
American Indian	3	2	2	8	11	3	4	2	6	—	—	—	—
Eskimo	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aleut	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	12	33	32	33	42	24	50	1	48	—	—	—	—
Asian	12	33	32	33	42	23	50	—	48	—	—	—	—
Chinese	1	18	7	6	2	1	14	—	13	—	—	—	—
Filipino	2	3	1	1	2	4	17	—	14	—	—	—	—
Japanese	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	6	—	—	—	—
Asian Indian	—	3	3	1	9	8	5	—	4	—	—	—	—
Korean	5	6	10	1	18	5	6	—	4	—	—	—	—
Vietnamese	4	2	3	20	9	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Combodian	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hmong	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laotian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thai	—	—	7	1	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—
Other Asian	—	—	1	—	2	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Hawaiian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Samoan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guamanian	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Other Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race	6	1	11	19	5	7	13	1	—	—	—	—	—
HISPANIC ORIGIN													
All persons	4 550	3 338	2 968	5 612	4 757	5 987	4 622	553	7 804	6	20	—	7
Hispanic origin (of any race)	42	13	26	64	32	28	27	6	18	—	—	—	—
Mexican	15	5	5	16	2	6	5	2	10	—	—	—	—
Puerto Rican	9	5	2	17	12	5	5	2	—	—	—	—	—
Cuban	4	3	3	3	2	1	—	1	3	—	—	—	—
Other Hispanic	14	3	16	28	16	16	17	1	5	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	4 508	3 325	2 942	5 548	4 725	5 959	4 595	547	7 786	6	20	—	7
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN													
All persons	4 550	3 338	2 968	5 612	4 757	5 987	4 622	553	7 804	6	20	—	7
White	4 423	3 187	2 296	3 170	4 278	5 903	4 179	434	7 652	6	14	—	7
Hispanic origin	34	12	14	28	24	19	13	5	16	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	4 389	3 175	2 882	3 142	4 254	5 884	4 166	429	7 636	6	14	—	7
Black	106	115	627	2 382	421	50	376	115	97	—	6	—	—
Hispanic origin	1	—	4	25	7	1	4	—	2	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	105	115	623	2 357	414	49	372	115	95	—	6	—	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	3	2	2	8	11	3	4	2	7	—	—	—	—
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	3	2	2	8	11	3	4	2	7	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	12	33	32	33	42	24	50	1	48	—	—	—	—
Hispanic origin	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	10	33	32	33	42	20	50	1	48	—	—	—	—
Other race	6	1	11	19	5	7	13	1	—	—	—	—	—
Hispanic origin	5	1	8	11	4	4	10	1	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	1	—	3	8	1	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 9. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Roanoke, VA MSA	Botetourt County		Roanoke County			Roanoke city		Salem city	
		Total	Hollins COP (pt.)	Total	Cave Spring COP	Hollins COP (pt.)	Total	Roanoke city	Total	Salem city
All housing units.....	95 467	9 785	59	31 689	10 492	5 120	44 384	44 384	9 609	9 609
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER										
Occupied housing units.....	89 694	9 148	53	30 355	9 987	4 937	41 030	41 030	9 161	9 161
Owner-occupied housing units.....	60 722	7 842	44	23 469	6 998	3 704	23 234	23 234	6 177	6 177
Percent of occupied housing units.....	67.7	85.7	83.0	77.3	70.1	75.0	56.6	56.6	67.4	67.4
White.....	55 545	7 538	13	22 859	6 835	3 603	19 192	19 192	5 956	5 956
Black.....	4 880	285	31	460	77	81	3 936	3 936	199	199
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	47	3	—	21	10	3	18	18	5	5
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	218	10	—	119	73	15	75	75	14	14
Other race.....	32	6	—	10	3	2	13	13	3	3
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	217	28	—	83	22	15	85	85	21	21
White, nat of Hispanic origin.....	55 379	7 518	13	22 789	6 816	3 592	19 132	19 132	5 940	5 940
Renter-occupied housing units.....	28 972	1 306	9	6 886	2 989	1 233	17 796	17 796	2 984	2 984
White.....	23 606	1 253	1	6 536	2 772	1 193	13 029	13 029	2 788	2 788
Black.....	5 019	40	8	256	151	29	4 567	4 567	156	156
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	76	4	—	12	3	—	51	51	9	9
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	213	4	—	73	60	8	110	110	26	26
Other race.....	58	5	—	9	3	3	39	39	5	5
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	234	9	—	68	41	10	142	142	15	15
White, nat of Hispanic origin.....	23 461	1 250	1	6 484	2 740	1 188	12 947	12 947	2 780	2 780
VACANCY STATUS										
Vacant housing units.....	5 773	637	6	1 334	505	183	3 354	3 354	448	448
For sale only.....	956	132	1	325	105	46	426	426	73	73
For rent.....	2 454	54	—	458	224	61	1 717	1 717	225	225
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	730	60	—	180	73	40	415	415	75	75
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	331	104	—	124	48	16	83	83	20	20
For migrant workers.....	10	2	—	1	1	—	7	7	—	—
Other vacant.....	1 292	285	5	246	54	20	706	706	55	55
Boarded up.....	114	9	—	8	1	—	95	95	2	2
ROOMS										
1 room.....	1 027	26	—	125	27	56	831	831	45	45
2 rooms.....	1 824	90	—	409	106	136	1 193	1 193	132	132
3 rooms.....	6 676	335	3	1 583	680	269	4 242	4 242	516	516
4 rooms.....	16 130	1 397	17	4 083	1 483	612	8 794	8 794	1 856	1 856
5 rooms.....	20 055	2 061	19	5 829	1 495	1 092	9 847	9 847	2 318	2 318
6 rooms.....	17 596	2 034	11	5 902	1 494	1 106	7 919	7 919	1 741	1 741
7 rooms.....	12 856	1 546	6	5 039	1 526	813	5 047	5 047	1 224	1 224
8 or more rooms.....	19 303	2 296	3	8 719	3 681	1 036	6 511	6 511	1 777	1 777
Median, all housing units.....	5.6	6.0	5.0	6.1	6.5	5.9	5.2	5.2	5.5	5.5
Mean, all housing units.....	5.8	6.2	5.2	6.3	6.6	6.0	5.4	5.4	5.8	5.8
Median, occupied housing units.....	5.7	6.0	5.1	6.2	6.6	5.9	5.3	5.3	5.5	5.5
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	6.4	6.2	5.2	6.7	7.5	6.4	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	4.2	4.7	4.8	4.3	4.3	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.4	4.4
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
1, detached.....	65 204	8 049	47	23 986	6 794	3 643	26 696	26 696	6 473	6 473
1, attached.....	2 163	135	—	1 009	565	240	739	739	280	280
2.....	5 331	117	2	527	36	135	4 330	4 330	357	357
3 or 4.....	3 331	109	—	548	186	90	2 412	2 412	262	262
5 to 9.....	4 459	101	—	1 096	759	186	2 921	2 921	341	341
10 to 19.....	8 621	29	—	2 455	1 725	253	5 012	5 012	1 125	1 125
20 to 49.....	1 758	—	—	606	356	241	870	870	282	282
50 or more.....	1 143	—	—	467	—	195	676	676	—	—
Mobile home or trailer.....	2 639	1 156	10	775	8	98	318	318	390	390
Other.....	818	89	—	220	63	39	410	410	99	99
Occupied housing units.....	89 694	9 148	53	30 355	9 987	4 937	41 030	41 030	9 161	9 161
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person.....	23 757	1 639	22	6 441	2 561	1 237	13 248	13 248	2 429	2 429
2 persons.....	31 085	3 186	13	10 870	3 632	1 881	13 711	13 711	3 318	3 318
3 persons.....	16 521	1 968	5	6 017	1 712	894	6 849	6 849	1 687	1 687
4 persons.....	12 293	1 594	6	5 012	1 500	664	4 457	4 457	1 230	1 230
5 persons.....	4 178	543	5	1 488	444	183	1 771	1 771	376	376
6 or more persons.....	1 860	218	2	527	138	78	994	994	121	121
Median, occupied housing units.....	2.18	2.42	1.85	2.30	2.17	2.15	2.03	2.03	2.15	2.15
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	2.30	2.45	1.81	2.43	2.37	2.29	2.15	2.15	2.23	2.23
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	1.84	2.22	2.67	1.78	1.63	1.58	1.81	1.81	1.94	1.94
PERSONS PER ROOM										
1.00 or less.....	88 438	9 034	51	30 136	9 933	4 910	40 191	40 191	9 077	9 077
1.01 to 1.50.....	939	99	2	172	36	23	601	601	67	67
1.51 or more.....	317	15	—	47	18	4	238	238	17	17
Mean.....	.41	.43	.44	.40	.36	.40	.42	.42	.40	.40
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	51 697	5 418	37	20 307	6 268	3 283	20 685	20 685	5 287	5 287
Less than \$20,000.....	1 341	219	7	173	13	11	877	877	72	72
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	6 306	634	15	914	63	41	4 292	4 292	466	466
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	12 864	1 090	11	3 116	427	574	7 290	7 290	1 368	1 368
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	13 276	1 161	1	6 247	1 525	1 468	4 364	4 364	1 504	1 504
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	7 824	1 042	1	4 334	1 736	661	1 650	1 650	798	798
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	6 287	866	2	3 553	1 451	398	1 148	1 148	720	720
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	2 157	278	—	1 155	564	100	506	506	218	218
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	844	72	—	436	268	19	265	265	71	71
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	415	25	—	210	116	6	138	138	42	42
\$300,000 or more.....	383	31	—	169	105	5	155	155	28	28
Median (dollars).....	67 600	73 400	36 500	79 100	91 700	73 400	53 700	53 700	68 500	68 500
Mean (dollars).....	79 100	81 300	40 800	92 200	111 400	81 000	65 300	65 300	80 500	80 500
CONTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	28 292	1 090	9	6 659	2 960	1 213	17 609	17 609	2 934	2 934
Median contract rent (dollars).....	301	249	163	371	415	391	279	279	345	345
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	307	251	167	362	424	355	284	284	342	342
With meals included in rent.....	225	4	—	15	8	3	196	196	10	10
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	846	432	—	469	503	475	911	911	308	308
No meals included in rent.....	26 837	890	6	6 366	2 884	1 158	16 771	16 771	2 810	2 810
No cash rent.....	1 230	196	3	278	68	52	642	642	114	114

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/ BNA's in Botetourt County		Hollins CDP (pt.) Botetourt County		Remainder of Botetourt County					Totals for split tracts/ BNA's in Roanoke County	
	Tract 404	Tract 404 (pt.)	Tract 401	Tract 402	Tract 403	Tract 404 (pt.)	Tract 405	Tract 309			
All housing units-----	1 932	59	1 461	1 629	2 592	1 873	2 171	2 086			
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER											
Occupied housing units-----	1 854	53	1 230	1 512	2 461	1 801	2 091	1 968			
Owner-occupied housing units-----	1 499	44	1 076	1 208	2 174	1 455	1 885	1 462			
Percent of occupied housing units-----	80.9	83.0	87.5	79.9	88.3	80.8	90.1	74.3			
White-----	1 443	13	1 012	1 153	2 084	1 430	1 846	1 391			
Black-----	49	31	63	55	84	18	34	60			
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut-----	3	—	—	—	—	3	—	1			
Asian or Pacific Islander-----	2	—	—	—	4	2	4	10			
Other race-----	2	—	1	—	2	2	1	—			
Hispanic origin (of any race)-----	6	—	6	6	8	6	2	7			
White, not of Hispanic origin-----	1 439	13	1 008	1 147	2 079	1 426	1 845	1 385			
Renter-occupied housing units-----	355	9	154	304	287	346	206	506			
White-----	336	1	147	291	275	335	204	468			
Black-----	14	8	6	11	7	6	2	28			
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut-----	2	—	—	1	1	2	—	1			
Asian or Pacific Islander-----	3	—	—	—	1	3	—	8			
Other race-----	—	—	1	1	3	—	—	1			
Hispanic origin (of any race)-----	2	—	1	1	5	2	—	8			
White, not of Hispanic origin-----	335	1	147	291	273	334	204	461			
VACANCY STATUS											
Vacant housing units-----	78	6	231	117	131	72	80	118			
For sale only-----	27	1	29	16	32	26	28	32			
For rent-----	14	—	9	13	12	14	6	30			
Rented or sold, not occupied-----	8	—	13	10	14	8	15	33			
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use-----	7	—	53	33	8	7	3	6			
For migrant workers-----	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—			
Other vacant-----	22	5	127	45	63	17	28	17			
Boarded up-----	—	—	1	4	3	—	1	1			
ROOMS											
1 room-----	3	—	11	6	4	3	2	2			
2 rooms-----	29	—	21	13	15	29	12	26			
3 rooms-----	97	3	89	65	55	94	29	77			
4 rooms-----	400	17	253	317	245	383	182	433			
5 rooms-----	446	19	396	397	474	427	348	486			
6 rooms-----	339	11	340	391	528	328	436	335			
7 rooms-----	259	6	167	208	486	253	426	220			
8 or more rooms-----	359	3	184	232	785	356	736	507			
Median, all housing units-----	5.5	5.0	5.4	5.5	6.5	5.5	6.7	5.6			
Mean, all housing units-----	5.8	5.2	5.6	5.7	6.6	5.8	6.8	6.1			
Median, occupied housing units-----	5.5	5.1	5.6	5.6	6.5	5.5	6.7	5.5			
Median, owner-occupied housing units-----	5.9	5.2	5.6	5.8	6.7	5.9	6.9	6.2			
Median, renter-occupied housing units-----	4.2	4.8	5.3	4.7	4.8	4.2	4.9	4.6			
UNITS IN STRUCTURE											
1, detached-----	1 352	47	1 162	1 277	2 282	1 305	1 976	1 285			
1, attached-----	92	—	7	13	6	92	17	147			
2-----	26	2	6	25	26	24	34	10			
3 or 4-----	51	—	3	29	26	51	—	56			
5 to 9-----	50	—	—	21	30	50	—	186			
10 to 19-----	26	—	—	—	3	26	—	196			
20 to 49-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	38			
50 or more-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Mobile home or trailer-----	316	10	264	249	191	306	136	153			
Other-----	19	—	19	15	28	19	8	15			
Occupied housing units-----	1 854	53	1 230	1 512	2 461	1 801	2 091	1 968			
PERSONS IN UNIT											
1 person-----	426	22	252	334	379	404	248	483			
2 persons-----	635	13	406	517	927	622	701	759			
3 persons-----	388	5	262	342	489	383	487	330			
4 persons-----	283	6	187	217	461	277	446	274			
5 persons-----	86	5	84	61	149	81	163	88			
6 or more persons-----	36	2	39	41	56	34	46	34			
Median, occupied housing units-----	2.29	1.85	2.39	2.32	2.42	2.30	2.70	2.16			
Median, owner-occupied housing units-----	2.35	1.81	2.39	2.33	2.44	2.36	2.71	2.29			
Median, renter-occupied housing units-----	1.96	2.67	2.40	2.25	2.19	1.95	2.63	1.81			
PERSONS PER ROOM											
1.00 or less-----	1 827	51	1 205	1 490	2 439	1 776	2 073	1 945			
1.01 to 1.50-----	24	2	18	19	21	22	17	18			
1.51 or more-----	3	—	7	3	1	3	1	5			
Mean-----	.43	.44	.46	.44	.40	.43	.42	.39			
VALUE											
Specified owner-occupied housing units-----	1 035	37	573	733	1 463	998	1 614	1 078			
Less than \$20,000-----	27	7	76	65	34	20	17	28			
\$20,000 to \$39,999-----	119	15	167	148	122	104	78	101			
\$40,000 to \$59,999-----	271	11	194	221	220	260	184	199			
\$60,000 to \$79,999-----	229	1	79	182	260	228	411	178			
\$80,000 to \$99,999-----	185	1	33	64	285	184	475	60			
\$100,000 to \$149,999-----	160	2	21	48	309	158	328	106			
\$150,000 to \$199,999-----	29	—	2	3	149	29	95	116			
\$200,000 to \$249,999-----	6	—	1	1	46	6	18	131			
\$250,000 to \$299,999-----	3	—	—	—	17	3	5	49			
\$300,000 or more-----	6	—	—	1	21	6	3	90			
Median (dollars)-----	67 700	36 500	43 200	51 900	86 400	69 100	84 400	91 300			
Mean (dollars)-----	76 200	40 800	47 200	56 500	100 500	77 600	90 600	140 300			
CONTRACT RENT											
Specified renter-occupied housing units-----	332	9	96	242	236	323	184	483			
Median contract rent (dollars)-----	263	163	179	202	275	264	247	403			
Mean contract rent (dollars)-----	273	167	189	202	272	275	270	403			
With meals included in rent-----	2	—	1	—	1	2	—	—			
Mean contract rent (dollars)-----	794	—	50	—	90	794	—	—			
No meals included in rent-----	281	6	61	198	191	275	159	457			
No cash rent-----	49	3	34	44	44	46	25	26			

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Cove Spring COP, Roanoke County			Hallins COP (pt.), Roanoke County		Remainder of Roanoke County				
	Tract 307	Tract 308	Tract 309 (pt.)	Tract 302.02	Tract 302.03	Tract 301	Tract 302.01	Tract 303.98	Tract 305.98	Tract 306
All housing units.....	4 804	4 530	1 158	4 104	1 016	1 273	1 575	2 303	889	1 778
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER										
Occupied housing units.....	4 614	4 290	1 083	3 957	980	1 205	1 551	2 238	849	1 702
Owner-occupied housing units.....	3 430	2 883	685	2 852	852	1 036	1 467	1 903	765	1 457
Percent of occupied housing units.....	74.3	67.2	63.3	72.1	86.9	86.0	94.6	85.0	90.1	85.6
White.....	3 357	2 835	643	2 790	813	1 025	1 361	1 840	762	1 439
Black.....	25	19	33	47	34	10	97	55	1	10
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	6	3	1	2	1	—	2	2	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	41	24	8	12	3	1	5	5	1	8
Other race.....	1	2	—	1	1	—	2	1	1	—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	13	7	2	9	6	1	8	6	5	4
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	3 345	2 830	641	2 782	810	1 024	1 355	1 835	758	1 435
Renter-occupied housing units.....	1 184	1 407	398	1 105	128	169	84	335	84	245
White.....	1 080	1 331	361	1 069	124	165	76	325	84	237
Black.....	76	48	27	27	2	2	7	9	—	7
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	—	2	1	—	—	2	1	1	—	1
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	27	25	8	6	2	—	—	—	—	—
Other race.....	1	1	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	17	16	8	9	1	2	—	—	—	—
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	1 068	1 318	354	1 065	123	163	76	325	84	237
VACANCY STATUS										
Vacant housing units.....	190	240	75	147	36	68	24	65	40	76
For sale only.....	54	39	12	33	13	10	14	30	11	8
For rent.....	78	118	28	54	7	9	3	12	6	18
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	29	23	21	28	12	12	—	6	—	3
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	10	32	6	15	1	16	—	4	15	19
For migrant workers.....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant.....	18	28	8	17	3	21	7	13	8	28
Boarded up.....	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
ROOMS										
1 room.....	12	13	2	56	—	6	—	15	—	3
2 rooms.....	43	46	17	128	8	16	2	60	6	7
3 rooms.....	241	398	41	251	18	47	9	131	27	46
4 rooms.....	586	629	268	530	82	173	33	232	96	157
5 rooms.....	477	766	252	904	188	376	213	480	188	306
6 rooms.....	633	719	142	863	243	302	300	510	173	358
7 rooms.....	806	649	71	609	204	187	400	370	114	325
8 or more rooms.....	2 006	1 310	365	763	273	166	618	505	285	576
Median, all housing units.....	7.0	6.1	5.5	5.7	6.4	5.6	7.1	6.0	6.2	6.5
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	6.9	6.2	5.5	5.8	6.6	5.8	7.2	6.1	6.5	6.8
Median, occupied housing units.....	7.1	6.2	5.5	5.8	6.4	5.6	7.1	6.0	6.3	6.6
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	7.7	7.1	7.6	6.3	6.6	5.7	7.1	6.2	6.4	6.9
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	4.2	4.3	4.6	4.1	4.9	5.0	6.7	4.1	4.9	5.0
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
1, detached.....	3 567	2 696	531	2 770	873	1 149	1 559	1 971	819	1 598
1, attached.....	106	316	143	204	36	3	7	10	3	23
2.....	15	17	4	111	24	1	—	18	2	79
3 or 4.....	46	84	56	60	30	3	1	7	—	2
5 to 9.....	379	195	185	185	1	4	—	—	1	—
10 to 19.....	551	979	195	243	10	2	—	3	—	—
20 to 49.....	100	218	38	241	—	—	—	8	—	—
50 or more.....	—	—	—	195	—	—	—	175	—	—
Mobile home or trailer.....	3	4	1	64	34	98	—	92	51	66
Other.....	37	21	5	31	8	13	8	19	13	10
Occupied housing units.....	4 614	4 290	1 083	3 957	980	1 205	1 551	2 238	849	1 702
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person.....	959	1 273	329	1 064	173	189	156	441	112	237
2 persons.....	1 749	1 465	418	1 494	387	402	519	778	297	597
3 persons.....	875	677	160	703	191	296	410	474	172	377
4 persons.....	753	629	118	501	163	201	330	394	188	346
5 persons.....	215	185	44	133	50	90	107	113	53	98
6 or more persons.....	63	61	14	62	16	27	29	38	27	47
Median, occupied housing units.....	2.27	2.10	2.01	2.11	2.32	2.54	2.75	2.37	2.59	2.55
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	2.45	2.31	2.21	2.28	2.35	2.57	2.75	2.45	2.64	2.62
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	1.70	1.54	1.70	1.53	2.05	2.34	2.71	1.66	2.26	2.22
PERSONS PER ROOM										
1.00 or less.....	4 584	4 268	1 081	3 936	974	1 187	1 545	2 226	839	1 690
1.01 to 1.50.....	20	14	2	18	5	12	6	9	9	10
1.51 or more.....	10	8	—	3	1	6	—	3	1	2
Mean.....	.36	.37	.35	.40	.39	.47	.40	.42	.43	.41
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	3 163	2 560	545	2 526	757	720	1 387	1 621	618	1 133
Less than \$20,000.....	2	3	8	5	6	15	3	21	18	14
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	10	36	17	22	19	109	21	123	67	49
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	86	273	68	506	68	221	164	342	90	129
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	668	784	73	1 183	285	160	659	468	123	158
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	964	763	9	450	211	86	406	337	62	168
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	897	537	17	257	141	91	113	229	126	360
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	354	136	74	88	12	34	19	61	33	149
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	123	22	123	9	10	3	1	29	30	56
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	43	5	68	3	3	1	—	7	31	38
\$300,000 or more.....	16	1	88	3	2	—	—	4	38	12
Median (dollars).....	96 600	84 100	202 600	71 700	80 000	61 600	75 900	73 100	84 100	105 700
Mean (dollars).....	112 200	91 900	199 200	79 200	87 000	70 700	78 800	82 000	115 300	116 400
CONTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	1 175	1 394	391	1 092	121	130	79	317	72	208
Median contract rent (dollars).....	398	423	418	391	391	219	466	251	234	372
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	411	434	426	350	401	251	455	264	265	345
With meals included in rent.....	5	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	1
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	597	346	—	475	—	—	—	—	—	463
No meals included in rent.....	1 146	1 358	380	1 047	111	115	66	288	60	184
No cash rent.....	24	33	11	42	10	15	13	29	12	23

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Roanoke County—Con.						Roanoke city, Roanoke city			
	Tract 309 (pt.)	Tract 310	Tract 311	Tract 312	Tract 313.98	Tract 314.98	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 4
All housing units	928	1 422	3 308	2 601	—	—	1 647	1 745	2 195	2 371
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER										
Occupied housing units.....	885	1 352	3 129	2 520	—	—	1 531	1 644	2 086	2 248
Owner-occupied housing units.....	777	1 152	1 917	2 293	—	—	1 074	1 080	1 352	1 509
Percent of occupied housing units.....	87.8	85.2	61.3	91.0	—	—	70.2	65.7	64.8	67.1
White.....	748	1 108	1 866	2 272	—	—	377	82	1 305	1 494
Black.....	27	43	49	10	—	—	691	995	43	7
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	—	1	1	2	—	—	1	1	1	1
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	2	—	1	8	—	—	4	1	2	7
Other race.....	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	1	—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	5	4	6	7	—	—	1	8	4	4
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	744	1 104	1 860	2 266	—	—	376	82	1 302	1 492
Renter-occupied housing units.....	108	200	1 212	227	—	—	457	564	734	739
White.....	107	199	1 169	209	—	—	127	202	616	683
Black.....	1	1	36	13	—	—	329	351	110	40
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	3	—	1
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	—	—	3	2	—	—	—	7	4	10
Other race.....	—	—	2	1	—	—	1	1	4	5
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	—	2	9	4	—	—	3	6	11	9
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	107	197	1 162	205	—	—	126	199	611	679
VACANCY STATUS										
Vacant housing units.....	43	70	179	81	—	—	116	101	109	123
For sale only.....	20	15	22	44	—	—	24	25	18	16
For rent.....	2	22	90	11	—	—	44	38	56	88
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	12	6	15	13	—	—	25	4	8	10
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	—	1	2	3	—	—	1	4	5	3
For migrant workers.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant.....	9	26	50	10	—	—	22	30	22	6
Boarded up.....	1	3	1	—	—	—	2	7	—	—
ROOMS										
1 room.....	—	5	13	—	—	—	—	1	16	117
2 rooms.....	9	8	57	2	—	—	12	11	43	75
3 rooms.....	36	53	264	21	—	—	99	120	146	143
4 rooms.....	165	225	798	109	—	—	319	288	373	405
5 rooms.....	234	371	705	369	—	—	508	462	584	547
6 rooms.....	193	370	591	505	—	—	289	408	539	549
7 rooms.....	149	188	418	549	—	—	188	231	279	294
8 or more rooms.....	142	202	462	1 046	—	—	232	224	215	241
Median, all housing units.....	5.6	5.6	5.2	7.0	—	—	5.3	5.5	5.4	5.3
Mean, all housing units.....	5.9	5.8	5.5	7.1	—	—	5.6	5.7	5.5	5.3
Median, occupied housing units.....	5.6	5.7	5.3	7.1	—	—	5.3	5.5	5.4	5.4
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	5.7	5.8	6.2	7.2	—	—	5.6	6.0	5.9	5.9
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	4.7	4.7	4.0	5.1	—	—	4.5	4.5	4.5	3.9
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
1, detached.....	754	1 210	2 055	2 434	—	—	1 347	1 299	1 490	1 661
1, attached.....	4	9	140	5	—	—	17	18	18	31
2.....	6	19	213	18	—	—	105	104	116	142
3 or 4.....	—	17	241	1	—	—	24	7	81	29
5 to 9.....	1	10	132	3	—	—	33	22	89	38
10 to 19.....	1	2	363	106	—	—	96	231	308	251
20 to 49.....	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	45	28	106
50 or more.....	—	—	97	—	—	—	—	—	—	79
Mobile home or trailer.....	152	144	39	27	—	—	5	5	50	1
Other.....	10	11	27	7	—	—	20	14	15	33
Occupied housing units.....	885	1 352	3 129	2 520	—	—	1 531	1 644	2 086	2 248
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person.....	154	215	855	284	—	—	362	430	690	767
2 persons.....	341	494	1 040	889	—	—	456	524	810	950
3 persons.....	170	291	631	590	—	—	320	303	313	311
4 persons.....	156	255	439	539	—	—	221	219	188	155
5 persons.....	44	73	113	170	—	—	107	104	64	47
6 or more persons.....	20	24	51	48	—	—	65	64	21	18
Median, occupied housing units.....	2.35	2.43	2.18	2.65	—	—	2.38	2.25	1.94	1.88
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	2.35	2.45	2.34	2.67	—	—	2.44	2.31	1.99	1.99
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	2.28	2.32	1.88	2.38	—	—	2.25	2.11	1.81	1.53
PERSONS PER ROOM										
1.00 or less.....	864	1 336	3 098	2 508	—	—	1 486	1 600	2 064	2 227
1.01 to 1.50.....	16	15	25	11	—	—	32	34	12	12
1.51 or more.....	5	1	6	1	—	—	13	10	10	9
Mean.....	.45	.45	.43	.40	—	—	.47	.45	.38	.38
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	533	886	1 742	2 116	—	—	984	977	1 201	1 373
Less than \$20,000.....	20	23	28	7	—	—	35	44	4	11
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	84	130	208	19	—	—	406	429	75	74
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	131	284	637	117	—	—	418	383	732	566
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	105	300	581	700	—	—	104	88	340	572
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	51	110	205	512	—	—	16	22	40	122
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	89	37	68	591	—	—	4	6	7	24
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	42	2	14	137	—	—	—	1	2	4
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	8	—	1	9	—	—	—	1	1	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
\$300,000 or more.....	2	—	—	3	—	—	1	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	66 300	60 400	59 900	87 400	—	—	41 800	40 600	54 500	61 000
Mean (dollars).....	80 100	60 900	62 200	97 900	—	—	44 200	43 400	56 100	61 800
CONTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	92	178	1 198	212	—	—	449	543	726	729
Median contract rent (dollars).....	274	277	281	356	—	—	279	357	314	313
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	288	288	268	352	—	—	271	341	310	335
With meals included in rent.....	—	1	2	—	—	—	3	2	—	48
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	—	213	456	—	—	—	346	152	—	570
No meals included in rent.....	77	165	1 171	198	—	—	416	523	704	649
No cash rent.....	15	12	25	14	—	—	30	18	22	32

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Roanoke city, Roanoke city—Con.									
	Tract 5	Tract 6,98	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 12	Tract 13	Tract 14
All housing units.....	2 383	2 875	1 742	1 143	2 344	1 276	335	2 410	1 950	1 595
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER										
Occupied housing units.....	2 230	2 756	1 522	993	2 157	1 063	258	2 005	1 726	1 498
Owner-occupied housing units.....	1 237	1 671	542	536	825	379	30	402	697	934
Percent of occupied housing units.....	55.5	60.6	35.6	54.0	38.2	35.7	11.6	20.0	52.0	62.3
White.....	1 202	1 641	21	31	510	215	397	891	928	—
Black.....	28	22	520	504	311	161	21	4	—	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	1	—	—	1	2	1	—	—	—	2
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	6	7	—	—	1	—	—	1	5	2
Other race.....	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	2
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	2	9	2	—	4	4	—	1	2	1
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	1 200	1 633	21	31	509	213	9	396	889	928
Renter-occupied housing units.....	993	1 085	980	457	1 332	684	228	1 603	829	564
White.....	850	957	92	18	473	376	170	1 419	794	552
Black.....	134	120	887	433	852	297	55	165	25	9
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	4	2	—	5	4	5	1	7	2	—
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	4	4	1	1	2	3	—	9	6	2
Other race.....	1	2	—	—	1	3	2	3	2	1
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	9	3	—	4	6	9	8	9	6	3
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	842	956	92	18	471	372	165	1 413	791	549
VACANCY STATUS										
Vacant housing units.....	153	119	220	150	187	213	77	405	224	97
For sale only.....	22	26	9	12	13	9	2	24	21	19
For rent.....	75	50	96	51	138	90	55	235	105	44
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	18	7	69	8	17	70	2	36	21	20
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	8	2	—	2	1	1	—	6	5	4
For migrant workers.....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant.....	29	34	46	77	18	43	18	104	72	10
Boarded up.....	4	1	6	23	2	15	7	17	1	1
ROOMS										
1 room.....	40	6	94	11	99	31	95	107	10	41
2 rooms.....	72	26	40	26	137	72	29	208	30	53
3 rooms.....	283	147	174	68	266	187	89	759	147	61
4 rooms.....	613	690	504	188	644	330	44	512	418	312
5 rooms.....	565	913	327	181	552	235	22	304	436	386
6 rooms.....	429	589	280	252	291	143	24	163	386	348
7 rooms.....	229	277	176	168	169	84	10	96	188	200
8 or more rooms.....	152	227	147	249	186	194	22	261	335	194
Median, all housing units.....	4.8	5.1	4.7	5.9	4.5	4.6	3.0	3.8	5.3	5.4
Mean, all housing units.....	5.0	5.3	4.9	5.9	4.7	5.1	3.3	4.3	5.6	5.4
Median, occupied housing units.....	4.9	5.1	4.7	5.9	4.6	4.6	2.9	3.8	5.4	5.4
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	5.6	5.5	6.1	6.6	5.9	6.3	7.3	7.2	6.1	5.9
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	4.0	4.4	4.1	4.8	4.0	4.1	2.7	3.4	4.6	4.4
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
1, detached.....	1 462	2 010	910	801	1 007	412	47	390	1 261	1 138
1, attached.....	42	48	38	22	30	15	5	32	24	12
2.....	239	387	166	185	66	306	29	449	441	233
3 or 4.....	58	45	244	78	166	188	38	619	114	22
5 to 9.....	163	119	192	14	306	206	82	371	78	4
10 to 19.....	291	206	66	15	534	54	68	450	14	72
20 to 49.....	66	21	26	—	5	—	50	76	—	6
50 or more.....	—	—	87	—	186	—	—	—	—	98
Mobile home or trailer.....	41	18	—	2	1	83	1	1	1	1
Other.....	21	21	13	26	43	12	15	22	17	9
Occupied housing units.....	2 230	2 756	1 522	993	2 157	1 063	258	2 005	1 726	1 498
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person.....	796	649	510	256	605	331	152	1 060	456	492
2 persons.....	773	930	436	279	645	285	67	594	479	430
3 persons.....	345	574	275	178	441	199	23	210	317	259
4 persons.....	198	414	151	143	279	127	8	82	244	177
5 persons.....	80	125	80	60	115	68	6	37	114	99
6 or more persons.....	38	64	70	77	72	53	2	22	116	41
Median, occupied housing units.....	1.91	2.28	2.08	2.36	2.23	2.20	1.50—	1.50—	2.35	2.10
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	2.05	2.36	1.98	2.35	2.39	2.14	2.30	1.83	2.20	2.09
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	1.69	2.16	2.14	2.38	2.11	2.25	1.50—	1.50—	2.57	2.13
PERSONS PER ROOM										
1.00 or less.....	2 198	2 709	1 450	963	2 076	993	237	1 956	1 661	1 474
1.01 to 1.50.....	20	36	54	22	64	54	2	20	55	22
1.51 or more.....	12	11	18	8	17	16	19	29	10	2
Mean.....	.43	.47	.49	.46	.53	.50	.50	.41	.48	.44
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	1 096	1 529	495	467	743	238	24	254	789	848
Less than \$20,000.....	14	51	136	133	16	80	7	13	188	48
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	292	328	223	248	209	103	10	69	465	497
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	643	701	103	68	450	41	2	78	119	275
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	133	405	24	14	65	10	1	63	16	25
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	8	34	6	2	2	3	3	20	—	3
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	5	7	3	1	1	—	—	9	1	—
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$300,000 or more.....	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
Median (dollars).....	46 800	53 400	31 100	27 500	45 200	25 900	26 700	52 000	29 400	36 300
Mean (dollars).....	47 400	51 600	32 300	30 300	45 000	30 500	39 500	54 900	29 700	36 700
CONTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	984	1 062	970	447	1 323	679	226	1 600	815	560
Median contract rent (dollars).....	279	299	154	214	164	211	213	251	228	254
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	278	296	234	224	183	207	236	252	222	244
With meals included in rent.....	—	—	63	8	—	3	2	1	6	1
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	—	—	1 213	514	—	142	237	113	459	337
No meals included in rent.....	966	1 015	833	413	1 265	648	197	1 564	761	539
No cash rent.....	18	47	74	26	58	28	27	35	48	20

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Roanoke city, Roanoke city—Con.								
	Tract 15	Tract 16	Tract 17	Tract 18	Tract 19	Tract 20	Tract 21	Tract 22	Tract 23
All housing units	1 769	3 033	1 571	2 106	2 524	2 193	1 600	1 213	2 364
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER									
Occupied housing units	1 677	2 828	1 444	1 996	2 364	2 090	1 505	1 157	2 252
Owner-occupied housing units	1 120	1 801	668	1 065	1 218	1 589	1 029	839	1 437
Percent of occupied housing units	66.8	63.7	46.3	53.4	51.5	76.0	68.4	72.5	63.8
White	1 112	1 744	660	1 055	1 214	1 583	1 013	744	1 264
Black	1	49	2	4	3	11	1	86	469
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	2	—	2	—	—	1	—	1	1
Asian or Pacific Islander	5	8	4	4	1	2	5	7	2
Other race	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—
Hispanic origin (of any race)	6	2	2	6	2	9	3	8	5
White, not of Hispanic origin	1 106	1 742	659	1 050	1 212	1 574	1 010	738	1 260
Renter-occupied housing units	557	1 027	776	931	1 146	501	476	318	815
White	502	984	725	896	1 064	454	447	188	440
Black	50	22	34	28	63	42	27	127	367
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	1	1	2	2	7	1	1	1	1
Asian or Pacific Islander	4	19	12	5	8	1	1	1	6
Other race	—	1	3	—	4	3	—	1	1
Hispanic origin (of any race)	—	7	8	7	8	11	—	2	13
White, not of Hispanic origin	502	977	719	889	1 060	447	447	188	434
VACANCY STATUS									
Vacant housing units	92	205	127	110	160	103	95	56	112
For sale only	16	43	11	22	24	15	19	15	21
For rent	55	77	75	54	104	49	61	24	53
Rented or sold, not occupied	10	32	20	6	6	13	2	5	6
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	3	11	7	2	2	8	1	1	6
For migrant workers	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant	8	36	14	26	24	18	12	11	26
Boarded up	—	6	—	2	—	—	—	1	—
ROOMS									
1 room	1	23	86	12	12	1	10	14	4
2 rooms	19	97	45	33	48	16	58	9	34
3 rooms	130	242	216	221	298	62	202	70	112
4 rooms	398	456	324	440	584	301	71	180	400
5 rooms	573	423	286	394	572	360	199	407	611
6 rooms	344	332	235	391	352	527	275	275	498
7 rooms	172	373	135	270	282	452	296	142	336
8 or more rooms	132	1 087	244	345	376	474	489	116	369
Median, all housing units	5.1	6.3	4.9	5.4	5.1	6.2	6.4	5.3	5.5
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.3	6.4	5.2	5.6	5.4	6.3	6.3	5.5	5.8
Median, occupied housing units	5.1	6.4	5.0	5.4	5.1	6.2	6.6	5.3	5.6
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.5	7.8	6.6	6.5	6.4	6.7	7.3	5.7	6.3
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.3	4.2	3.8	4.2	4.1	4.3	3.8	4.2	4.5
UNITS IN STRUCTURE									
1, detached	1 306	1 819	660	1 114	1 338	1 713	1 054	957	1 500
1, attached	29	29	105	45	28	33	54	5	59
2	162	311	35	377	297	161	4	6	9
3 or 4	31	159	82	166	162	29	16	1	53
5 to 9	81	242	101	273	157	63	133	14	140
10 to 19	143	328	486	68	460	158	65	218	430
20 to 49	—	55	96	46	62	25	35	—	122
50 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	226	—	—
Mobile home or trailer	4	65	—	1	1	—	—	2	35
Other	13	25	6	16	19	11	13	10	16
Occupied housing units	1 677	2 828	1 444	1 996	2 364	2 090	1 505	1 157	2 252
PERSONS IN UNIT									
1 person	384	981	630	800	979	649	491	247	531
2 persons	528	949	532	663	784	814	577	414	792
3 persons	375	401	161	268	318	331	215	241	471
4 persons	260	319	78	182	192	219	147	163	291
5 persons	94	140	34	57	69	62	51	51	107
6 or more persons	36	38	9	26	22	15	24	41	60
Median, occupied housing units	2.36	1.96	1.67	1.80	1.76	1.99	1.95	2.30	2.25
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.35	2.21	1.99	2.02	1.97	2.02	2.16	2.31	2.29
Median, renter-occupied housing units	2.40	1.50—	1.50—	1.50—	1.50—	1.87	1.50—	2.28	2.16
PERSONS PER ROOM									
1.00 or less	1 641	2 806	1 425	1 969	2 339	2 081	1 501	1 129	2 206
1.01 to 1.50	32	14	9	19	19	8	4	21	36
1.51 or more	4	8	10	8	6	1	—	7	10
Mean .....	.48	.34	.36	.36	.37	.35	.34	.47	.43
VALUE									
Specified owner-occupied housing units	1 035	1 498	605	929	1 089	1 490	965	776	1 280
Less than \$20,000	23	12	2	3	37	3	—	8	9
\$20,000 to \$39,999	308	98	38	64	118	15	6	135	82
\$40,000 to \$59,999	487	128	62	338	376	255	26	527	512
\$60,000 to \$79,999	187	103	95	297	386	634	160	96	546
\$80,000 to \$99,999	19	136	139	146	146	401	270	8	104
\$100,000 to \$149,999	10	356	137	63	22	156	313	2	21
\$150,000 to \$199,999	1	254	85	10	3	19	120	—	4
\$200,000 to \$249,999	—	175	29	6	—	6	45	—	2
\$250,000 to \$299,999	—	105	11	2	—	1	13	—	—
\$300,000 or more	—	131	7	—	1	—	12	—	—
Median (dollars)	46 600	139 100	95 300	63 700	60 700	75 200	102 800	48 600	60 900
Mean (dollars)	48 200	161 600	111 700	68 800	61 300	79 400	118 900	49 200	61 900
CONTRACT RENT									
Specified renter-occupied housing units	552	1 021	770	928	1 137	497	472	315	804
Median contract rent (dollars)	264	379	322	297	282	348	377	289	369
Mean contract rent (dollars)	251	391	344	307	294	349	363	305	357
With meals included in rent	—	2	—	—	3	—	49	3	2
Mean contract rent (dollars)	—	769	—	—	288	—	1 250	271	363
No meals included in rent	530	988	759	913	1 109	485	406	306	782
No cash rent	22	31	11	15	25	12	17	6	20

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Salem city, Salem city									
	Tract 101	Tract 102	Tract 103	Tract 104	Tract 105.98	Tract 106.97	Tract 106.98	Tract 107.97	Tract 107.98	
All housing units -----	2 086	2 185	2 116	3	3 206	3	7	-	3	
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER										
Occupied housing units -----	1 969	2 106	1 957	2	3 114	3	7	-	3	
Owner-occupied housing units -----	1 193	1 723	1 093	-	2 157	3	5	-	3	
Percent of occupied housing units -----	60.6	81.8	55.9	-	69.3	100.0	71.4	-	100.0	
White -----	1 092	1 704	1 014	-	2 136	3	4	-	3	
Black -----	98	16	74	-	10	-	1	-	-	
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut -----	2	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	
Asian or Pacific Islander -----	1	-	3	-	10	-	-	-	-	
Other race -----	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Hispanic origin (of any race) -----	6	6	5	-	4	-	-	-	-	
White, not of Hispanic origin -----	1 086	1 700	1 011	-	2 133	3	4	-	3	
Renter-occupied housing units -----	776	383	864	2	957	-	2	-	-	
White -----	698	378	774	2	935	-	1	-	-	
Black -----	62	3	74	-	16	-	1	-	-	
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut -----	5	1	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	
Asian or Pacific Islander -----	9	1	12	-	4	-	-	-	-	
Other race -----	2	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Hispanic origin (of any race) -----	6	2	5	-	2	-	-	-	-	
White, not of Hispanic origin -----	695	377	772	2	933	-	1	-	-	
VACANCY STATUS										
Vacant housing units -----	117	79	159	1	92	-	-	-	-	
For sale only -----	11	15	19	-	28	-	-	-	-	
For rent -----	55	23	114	-	33	-	-	-	-	
Rented or sold, not occupied -----	20	28	15	-	12	-	-	-	-	
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use -----	3	4	2	1	10	-	-	-	-	
For migrant workers -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Other vacant -----	28	9	9	-	9	-	-	-	-	
Boarded up -----	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	
ROOMS										
1 room -----	17	9	12	-	7	-	-	-	-	
2 rooms -----	39	33	33	-	27	-	-	-	-	
3 rooms -----	133	69	141	-	173	-	-	-	-	
4 rooms -----	455	194	614	-	593	-	-	-	-	
5 rooms -----	563	420	608	-	725	-	2	-	-	
6 rooms -----	424	476	339	1	501	-	-	-	-	
7 rooms -----	218	394	188	1	420	1	1	-	1	
8 or more rooms -----	237	590	181	1	760	2	4	-	2	
Median, all housing units -----	5.2	6.3	4.9	7.0	5.7	8.5+	8.0	-	8.5+	
Mean, all housing units -----	5.4	6.5	5.2	7.0	6.1	9.0	7.9	-	9.0	
Median, occupied housing units -----	5.3	6.3	4.9	7.0	5.7	8.5+	8.0	-	8.5+	
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	5.9	6.6	5.4	-	6.5	8.5+	8.5+	-	8.5+	
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	4.3	4.6	4.4	7.0	4.3	-	5.0	-	-	
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
1, detached -----	1 339	1 862	1 073	1	2 185	3	7	-	3	
1, attached -----	98	42	37	1	102	-	-	-	-	
2 -----	105	59	108	1	84	-	-	-	-	
3 or 4 -----	46	68	74	-	74	-	-	-	-	
5 to 9 -----	69	67	126	-	79	-	-	-	-	
10 to 19 -----	333	54	339	-	399	-	-	-	-	
20 to 49 -----	28	-	64	-	190	-	-	-	-	
50 or more -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Mobile home or trailer -----	45	6	265	-	74	-	-	-	-	
Other -----	23	27	30	-	19	-	-	-	-	
Occupied housing units -----	1 969	2 106	1 957	2	3 114	3	7	-	3	
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person -----	523	543	610	-	751	-	2	-	-	
2 persons -----	719	786	696	1	1 110	3	1	-	2	
3 persons -----	384	379	339	1	582	-	1	-	1	
4 persons -----	229	290	222	-	487	-	2	-	-	
5 persons -----	89	82	68	-	136	-	1	-	-	
6 or more persons -----	25	26	22	-	48	-	-	-	-	
Median, occupied housing units -----	2.14	2.15	2.03	2.50	2.23	2.00	3.00	-	2.25	
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	2.19	2.20	2.00	-	2.41	2.00	3.00	-	2.25	
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	2.04	1.76	2.08	2.50	1.82	-	2.50	-	-	
PERSONS PER ROOM										
1.00 or less -----	1 945	2 097	1 930	2	3 090	3	7	-	3	
1.01 to 1.50 -----	19	7	21	-	20	-	-	-	-	
1.51 or more -----	5	2	6	-	4	-	-	-	-	
Mean -----	.43	.36	.43	.36	.41	.22	.36	-	.26	
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	1 065	1 586	754	-	1 872	2	5	-	3	
Less than \$20,000 -----	19	10	30	-	13	-	-	-	-	
\$20,000 to \$39,999 -----	136	76	146	-	108	-	-	-	-	
\$40,000 to \$59,999 -----	420	256	262	-	430	-	-	-	-	
\$60,000 to \$79,999 -----	269	503	239	-	493	-	-	-	-	
\$80,000 to \$99,999 -----	113	363	53	-	267	-	-	-	2	
\$100,000 to \$149,999 -----	74	260	19	-	364	1	1	-	1	
\$150,000 to \$199,999 -----	17	80	3	-	118	-	-	-	-	
\$200,000 to \$249,999 -----	8	24	-	-	37	1	1	-	-	
\$250,000 to \$299,999 -----	3	9	1	-	28	-	1	-	-	
\$300,000 or more -----	6	5	1	-	14	-	2	-	-	
Median (dollars) -----	58 100	78 100	55 000	-	73 900	175 000	275 000	-	97 500	
Mean (dollars) -----	66 900	87 800	56 800	-	91 000	181 300	262 500	-	100 800	
CONTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	763	375	846	2	946	-	2	-	-	
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	307	321	349	575	374	-	313	-	-	
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	318	349	329	575	370	-	313	-	-	
With meals included in rent -----	2	2	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	300	288	221	-	412	-	-	-	-	
No meals included in rent -----	735	339	812	2	920	-	2	-	-	
No cash rent -----	26	34	31	-	23	-	-	-	-	

Table 10. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Roanoke, VA MSA			Roanoke County		Roanoke city		Salem city		Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Botetourt County		Cove Spring COP, Roanoke County
	Roanoke	Botetourt County	Total	Cove Spring COP	Hollins COP (pt.)	Total	Roanoke city	Total	Salem city	Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Botetourt County	Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Botetourt County	Cove Spring COP, Roanoke County
Occupied housing units -----	79 151	8 791	29 395	9 607	4 796	32 221	32 221	8 744	8 744	1 779	1 779	4 437
TENURE												
Owner-occupied housing units -----	55 545	7 538	22 859	6 835	3 603	19 192	19 192	5 956	5 956	1 443	1 443	3 357
Percent of occupied housing units -----	70.2	85.7	77.8	71.1	75.1	59.6	59.6	68.1	68.1	81.1	81.1	75.7
Renter-occupied housing units -----	23 406	1 253	6 536	2 772	1 193	13 029	13 029	2 788	2 788	336	336	1 080
Percent of occupied housing units -----	29.8	14.3	22.2	28.9	24.9	40.4	40.4	31.9	31.9	18.9	18.9	24.3
ROOMS												
1 room -----	708	13	102	20	46	564	564	29	29	2	2	10
2 rooms -----	1 303	63	332	81	110	797	797	111	111	25	25	31
3 rooms -----	4 847	250	1 342	567	244	2 810	2 810	445	445	84	84	197
4 rooms -----	12 307	1 162	3 559	1 241	551	5 927	5 927	1 459	1 459	360	360	478
5 rooms -----	16 468	1 385	5 385	1 842	1 029	7 191	7 191	2 050	2 050	409	409	483
6 rooms -----	15 031	1 850	5 554	1 374	1 050	5 993	5 993	1 634	1 634	313	313	396
7 rooms -----	11 294	1 452	4 810	1 469	773	3 880	3 880	1 152	1 152	248	248	264
8 or more rooms -----	17 193	2 159	8 311	3 505	993	5 059	5 059	1 464	1 464	338	338	410
Median, occupied housing units -----	5.8	6.1	6.2	6.6	5.9	5.3	5.3	5.5	5.5	5.7	5.7	6.1
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	6.4	6.3	6.7	7.5	6.4	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	5.9	5.9	7.1
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	4.2	4.6	4.3	4.3	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.4	4.4	4.2	4.2	4.2
UNITS IN STRUCTURE												
1, detached -----	56 420	7 298	22 664	6 446	3 474	20 458	20 458	6 000	6 000	1 255	1 255	3 404
2, detached -----	1 787	119	915	515	219	503	503	250	250	86	86	92
3 or 4 -----	3 979	103	487	34	127	3 068	3 068	321	321	22	22	15
5 to 9 -----	2 416	92	495	170	82	1 598	1 598	231	231	37	37	42
10 to 19 -----	3 138	93	915	619	166	1 833	1 833	297	297	49	49	281
20 to 49 -----	6 084	26	2 083	1 461	229	3 049	3 049	926	926	24	24	489
50 or more -----	1 393	—	513	305	199	617	617	263	263	—	—	91
Mobile home or trailer -----	966	—	428	—	175	538	538	—	—	—	—	—
Other -----	2 347	985	714	8	92	271	271	377	377	284	284	3
Median -----	621	75	181	49	33	286	286	79	79	17	17	25
PERSONS IN UNIT												
1 person -----	21 082	1 531	6 209	2 439	1 207	11 039	11 039	2 303	2 303	397	397	912
2 persons -----	28 206	3 098	10 626	3 528	1 849	11 285	11 285	3 197	3 197	618	618	1 497
3 persons -----	14 345	1 910	5 822	1 647	861	5 000	5 000	1 613	1 613	375	375	836
4 persons -----	10 735	1 537	4 842	1 448	640	3 185	3 185	1 171	1 171	279	279	731
5 persons -----	3 467	522	1 414	419	173	1 184	1 184	347	347	79	79	203
6 or more persons -----	1 316	193	482	126	66	528	528	113	113	31	31	58
Median, occupied housing units -----	2.16	2.42	2.30	2.17	2.14	1.95	1.95	2.15	2.15	2.30	2.30	2.27
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	2.29	2.45	2.42	2.36	2.28	2.10	2.10	2.23	2.23	2.36	2.36	2.44
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	1.74	2.21	1.77	1.63	1.57	1.64	1.64	1.93	1.93	1.95	1.95	1.68
PERSONS PER ROOM												
1.00 or less -----	78 405	8 691	29 218	9 574	4 775	31 820	31 820	8 676	8 676	1 757	1 757	4 418
1.01 to 1.50 -----	571	87	143	24	18	284	284	57	57	20	20	14
1.51 or more -----	175	13	34	9	3	117	117	11	11	2	2	5
Mean -----	.40	.42	.40	.36	.39	.39	.39	.40	.40	.43	.43	.36
VALUE												
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	47 125	5 207	19 770	6 121	3 195	17 056	17 056	5 092	5 092	994	994	3 096
Less than \$20,000 -----	877	185	147	8	8	492	492	53	53	19	19	2
\$20,000 to \$39,999 -----	4 854	362	829	53	31	3 043	3 043	420	420	109	109	10
\$40,000 to \$59,999 -----	11 360	1 040	3 031	418	563	5 981	5 981	1 308	1 308	259	259	85
\$60,000 to \$79,999 -----	12 569	1 136	6 135	1 499	1 441	3 842	3 842	1 476	1 476	226	226	662
\$80,000 to \$99,999 -----	7 571	1 029	4 231	704	642	1 533	1 533	778	778	181	181	948
\$100,000 to \$149,999 -----	6 160	853	3 484	1 423	385	1 118	1 118	705	705	156	156	876
\$150,000 to \$199,999 -----	2 105	275	1 116	537	96	500	500	214	214	29	29	334
\$200,000 to \$249,999 -----	627	72	426	263	18	260	260	69	69	6	6	120
\$250,000 or more -----	409	30	209	115	5	133	133	42	42	3	3	43
Median -----	373	25	162	101	5	154	154	27	27	6	6	16
Mean -----	69 800	74 600	79 200	91 700	73 300	56 400	56 400	69 000	69 000	68 900	68 900	96 300
Median (dollars) -----	81 900	82 600	92 500	111 400	81 100	69 700	69 700	81 300	81 300	77 300	77 300	111 800
CONTRACT RENT												
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	23 016	1 041	6 318	2 748	1 173	12 914	12 914	2 743	2 743	314	314	1 073
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	312	250	370	417	390	288	288	347	347	264	264	402
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	322	253	361	426	355	303	303	343	343	275	275	414
With meals included in rent -----	209	4	15	8	3	180	180	308	308	2	2	5
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	883	432	469	503	475	959	959	208	208	79	79	597
No meals included in rent -----	21 836	856	6 035	2 676	1 121	12 315	12 315	2 315	2 315	269	269	1 044
No cash rent -----	971	181	268	64	49	419	419	103	103	43	43	24

Table 10. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990 — Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Roanoke city, Roanoke city										Salem city, Salem city		
	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 5	Tract 6.98	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 12	Tract 22	Tract 23	Tract 101	Tract 103
Occupied housing units -----	504	284	1 921	2 052	2 598	983	591	179	1 816	932	1 404	1 790	1 788
TENURE													
Owner-occupied housing units -----	377	82	1 305	1 202	1 641	510	215	9	397	744	964	1 092	1 014
Percent of occupied housing units -----	74.8	28.9	67.9	58.6	63.2	51.9	36.4	5.0	21.9	79.8	68.7	61.0	56.7
Renter-occupied housing units -----	127	202	616	850	957	473	376	170	1 419	188	440	698	774
Percent of occupied housing units -----	25.2	71.1	32.1	41.4	36.8	48.1	63.6	95.0	78.1	20.2	31.3	39.0	43.3
ROOMS													
1 room -----	3	5	15	28	5	63	19	52	78	8	16	10	8
2 rooms -----	20	44	108	53	17	59	30	20	170	3	3	29	27
3 rooms -----	69	87	322	190	129	87	88	60	524	38	60	105	125
4 rooms -----	189	82	503	500	594	218	170	26	375	109	218	381	533
5 rooms -----	79	36	500	327	830	234	103	5	235	337	380	468	483
6 rooms -----	35	19	262	217	549	154	51	2	131	239	328	388	299
7 rooms -----	59	11	193	141	259	79	32	5	83	111	161	200	161
8 or more rooms -----	5.2	4.6	5.5	5.0	5.2	4.8	4.4	2.8	3.9	5.4	5.6	5.4	4.9
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	5.3	5.5	5.9	5.6	5.5	5.1	4.4	7.4	7.2	5.6	6.1	7.2	5.4
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	4.6	4.3	4.4	4.1	4.4	3.7	4.0	2.7	3.4	4.3	4.5	4.3	4.4
UNITS IN STRUCTURE													
1, detached -----	441	88	1 390	1 342	1 902	584	145	10	336	804	974	1 173	915
2, attached -----	3	4	16	33	36	14	7	1	21	4	32	79	33
3 or 4 -----	16	2	97	200	282	31	152	13	345	4	9	99	87
5 to 9 -----	10	11	74	47	39	54	107	32	489	1	27	40	58
10 to 19 -----	15	146	73	114	110	57	70	43	275	5	74	52	107
20 to 49 -----	34	3	210	240	177	87	26	36	294	103	155	265	244
50 or more -----	—	—	1	28	17	2	—	33	38	—	93	25	61
Mobile home or trailer -----	—	—	46	30	18	—	77	—	1	2	29	39	260
Other -----	6	—	14	18	17	23	7	11	17	9	11	18	23
PERSONS IN UNIT													
1 person -----	151	116	640	724	625	344	215	117	963	197	392	472	558
2 persons -----	188	108	762	726	897	330	157	42	538	366	567	663	647
3 persons -----	82	34	288	315	528	155	92	16	191	185	253	349	309
4 persons -----	52	21	158	183	384	93	77	2	73	129	124	207	197
5 persons -----	20	3	54	71	113	41	26	1	35	38	45	79	58
6 or more persons -----	11	2	19	33	51	20	24	1	16	17	23	20	19
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	2.04	1.74	1.92	1.92	2.25	1.95	2.01	1.50	1.50	2.23	2.05	2.14	2.02
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	2.06	2.08	1.97	2.04	2.35	2.15	2.06	2.33	1.83	2.25	2.08	2.20	2.00
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	1.98	1.56	1.79	1.69	2.08	1.51	1.98	1.50	1.50	2.13	1.93	2.02	2.05
PERSONS PER ROOM													
1.00 or less -----	499	283	1 905	2 029	2 569	968	564	167	1 777	924	1 389	1 772	1 769
1.01 to 1.50 -----	5	1	10	14	20	12	19	1	16	8	14	15	16
1.51 or more -----	—	—	38	9	9	3	8	11	23	—	1	3	3
Mean -----	.42	.41	.38	.42	.46	.46	.47	.51	.39	.44	.39	.43	.43
VALUE													
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	346	76	1 158	1 066	1 503	466	100	7	251	693	845	972	687
Less than \$20,000 -----	14	7	4	13	51	15	23	2	13	8	7	14	16
\$20,000 to \$39,999 -----	169	43	75	280	324	169	43	2	69	121	71	119	120
\$40,000 to \$59,999 -----	135	19	713	629	690	252	22	1	77	472	368	384	246
\$60,000 to \$79,999 -----	22	5	322	130	394	28	10	—	62	83	332	253	231
\$80,000 to \$99,999 -----	5	1	34	8	34	2	2	1	19	7	50	103	51
\$100,000 to \$149,999 -----	—	—	7	5	7	—	—	—	9	2	15	66	19
\$150,000 to \$199,999 -----	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	16	2
\$200,000 to \$249,999 -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999 -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
\$300,000 or more -----	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—
Median (dollars) -----	39 200	35 700	54 300	46 900	53 300	42 700	32 800	28 800	51 800	48 500	59 000	58 500	56 700
Mean (dollars) -----	42 700	40 300	55 900	47 500	51 600	42 400	35 100	54 500	54 700	49 100	59 700	67 700	58 600
CONTRACT RENT													
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	123	201	609	843	939	469	375	169	1 416	187	434	688	758
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	316	429	313	281	302	163	218	216	252	289	377	308	347
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	302	416	309	280	303	186	216	246	254	307	370	319	330
With meals included in rent -----	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	2	1	2	3
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	363	—	—	—	—	—	188	187	113	250	413	300	221
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	108	200	587	826	894	455	359	154	1 384	179	421	667	727
No meals included in rent -----	13	1	22	17	45	14	14	14	31	6	12	19	28

Table 11. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990

(Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Roanoke, VA MSA		Botetourt County		Roanoke County		Roanoke city		Salem city		Roanoke city, Roanoke city	
	9 899	325	Total		Cove Spring CDP		Total		Total		Total	
TENURE												
Owner-occupied housing units	4 880	285	460	77	228	3 936	8 503	3 936	199	355	1 020	1 346
Percent of occupied housing units	49.3	87.7	46.3	33.8	77	46.3	46.3	46.3	56.1	56.1	69.1	99.5
Renter-occupied housing units	5 019	40	236	131	33.8	4 567	4 567	4 567	156	156	67.7	73.9
Percent of occupied housing units	50.7	12.3	35.8	66.2	66.2	53.7	53.7	53.7	43.9	43.9	32.3	26.1
ROOMS												
1 room	116	—	3	2	2	105	105	105	8	8	—	—
2 rooms	270	3	19	9	9	244	244	244	4	4	8	5
3 rooms	868	14	49	25	25	784	784	784	21	21	65	59
4 rooms	2 166	49	134	65	65	1 916	1 916	1 916	67	67	182	166
5 rooms	2 298	98	161	53	53	1 928	1 928	1 928	111	111	284	362
6 rooms	1 719	76	125	36	36	1 462	1 462	1 462	56	56	197	351
7 rooms	1 108	44	83	8	8	947	947	947	34	34	125	205
8 or more rooms	1 354	41	142	30	30	1 117	1 117	1 117	54	54	159	198
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.2	5.5	5.5	4.7	4.7	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.4	5.7
Median, owner-occupied housing units	6.2	5.6	6.3	4.7	4.7	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.0	6.0	5.9	6.0
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.3	5.1	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.7
UNITS IN STRUCTURE												
1, detached	5 783	245	464	81	81	4 846	4 846	4 846	228	228	830	1 147
2, attached	204	6	26	14	14	159	159	159	13	13	12	17
3 or 4	549	2	13	2	2	725	725	725	10	10	75	84
5 to 9	790	—	102	43	43	719	719	719	12	12	13	6
10 to 19	1 435	—	102	66	66	1 267	1 267	1 267	14	14	60	61
20 to 49	122	—	13	12	12	106	106	106	3	3	9	—
50 or more	50	—	3	—	—	47	47	47	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer	100	60	18	—	—	17	17	17	5	5	—	—
Other	120	5	11	4	4	99	99	99	5	5	12	14
PERSONS IN UNIT												
1 person	2 536	104	184	86	86	2 137	2 137	2 137	111	111	211	309
2 persons	2 733	78	189	71	71	2 358	2 358	2 358	108	108	267	411
3 persons	2 065	51	152	40	40	1 799	1 799	1 799	63	63	236	269
4 persons	1 424	17	112	19	19	1 217	1 217	1 217	44	44	166	197
5 persons	651	5	49	9	9	562	562	562	23	23	87	99
6 or more persons	490	24	30	3	3	430	430	430	6	6	53	61
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.38	2.25	2.42	1.89	1.89	2.40	2.40	2.40	2.12	2.12	2.64	2.39
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.49	2.22	2.75	2.52	2.52	2.51	2.51	2.51	2.14	2.14	2.76	2.34
Median, renter-occupied housing units	2.28	2.68	1.94	1.69	1.69	2.30	2.30	2.30	2.07	2.07	2.39	2.56
PERSONS PER ROOM												
1.00 or less	9 474	314	695	224	224	8 118	8 118	8 118	347	347	981	1 305
1.01 to 1.50	322	10	17	3	3	289	289	289	6	6	26	33
1.51 or more	103	1	4	1	1	96	96	96	2	2	13	8
Mean	.49	.46	.45	.42	.42	.50	.50	.50	.44	.44	.50	.46
VALUE												
Specified owner-occupied housing units												
Less than \$20,000	4 315	202	398	69	69	3 538	3 538	3 538	177	177	633	898
\$20,000 to \$39,999	1 429	34	26	5	5	1 382	1 382	1 382	19	19	21	37
\$40,000 to \$59,999	1 456	72	85	10	10	1 278	1 278	1 278	44	44	232	384
\$60,000 to \$79,999	638	21	85	9	9	506	506	506	54	54	283	364
\$80,000 to \$99,999	209	13	66	18	18	112	112	112	16	16	82	82
\$100,000 to \$149,999	81	10	33	13	13	26	26	26	12	12	11	21
\$150,000 to \$199,999	22	3	13	5	5	4	4	4	2	2	4	6
\$200,000 to \$249,999	10	—	6	3	3	2	2	2	—	—	—	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$300,000 or more	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	42 900	38 800	62 100	73 500	73 500	42 000	42 000	42 000	48 500	48 500	43 300	41 100
Mean (dollars)	47 000	48 300	69 600	79 600	79 600	44 000	44 000	44 000	55 500	55 500	45 000	43 700
CONTRACT RENT												
Specified renter-occupied housing units												
Median contract rent (dollars)	4 935	39	247	146	146	4 497	4 497	4 497	152	152	325	331
Mean contract rent (dollars)	252	150	375	384	384	242	242	242	316	316	266	293
With meals included in rent	16	—	—	—	—	16	16	16	—	—	—	—
Mean contract rent (dollars)	364	—	—	—	—	364	364	364	—	—	—	—
No meals included in rent	4 674	26	240	142	142	4 266	4 266	4 266	142	142	313	152
No cash rent	245	13	7	4	4	215	215	215	10	10	307	312

Table 11. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990 —Con.

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Roanoke city, Roanoke city—Con.							Salem city, Salem city	
	Tract 6.98	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 22		Tract 23
Occupied housing units	142	1 407	937	1 163	458	76	213	836	160
TENURE									
Owner-occupied housing units	22	520	504	311	161	21	86	469	98
Percent of occupied housing units	15.5	37.0	53.8	26.7	35.2	27.6	40.4	56.1	61.3
Renter-occupied housing units	120	887	433	852	297	55	127	367	62
Percent of occupied housing units	84.5	63.0	46.2	73.3	64.8	72.4	59.6	43.9	38.8
ROOMS									
1 room	—	6	10	31	3	19	3	4	1
2 rooms	6	36	22	73	22	5	6	14	2
3 rooms	8	149	50	144	53	14	26	41	10
4 rooms	52	422	155	349	110	6	31	145	31
5 rooms	41	272	145	277	100	3	48	187	50
6 rooms	20	231	207	113	65	13	27	155	29
7 rooms	9	154	149	76	43	5	25	110	15
8 or more rooms	6	137	199	100	62	11	25	180	22
Median, owner-occupied housing units	4.6	4.8	5.9	4.5	4.9	3.5	4.9	5.7	5.2
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.9	6.1	6.6	6.4	6.4	7.2	6.4	6.9	6.0
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.4	4.2	4.7	4.1	4.3	2.8	4.1	4.4	4.5
UNITS IN STRUCTURE									
1, detached	29	757	664	377	209	28	115	480	105
1, attached	11	34	20	13	6	2	—	21	10
2	77	130	148	32	85	6	2	—	—
3 or 4	4	223	58	95	44	5	—	15	4
5 to 9	2	174	13	214	95	15	8	46	7
10 to 19	13	60	12	363	13	6	87	247	29
20 to 49	4	18	—	3	—	11	—	20	—
50 or more	—	—	2	45	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer	—	—	2	1	1	—	—	2	3
Other	2	11	20	20	5	3	1	5	2
PERSONS IN UNIT									
1 person	22	439	238	258	113	33	48	138	46
2 persons	31	416	262	312	123	25	46	224	52
3 persons	40	265	169	286	106	6	52	212	31
4 persons	28	143	137	183	48	6	32	166	18
5 persons	9	78	54	73	41	5	13	61	9
6 or more persons	12	66	77	51	27	1	22	35	4
Median, occupied housing units	2.95	2.14	2.38	2.54	2.44	1.70	2.74	2.76	2.15
Median, owner-occupied housing units	3.00	1.97	2.39	3.13	2.23	2.29	2.93	3.06	2.14
Median, renter-occupied housing units	2.94	2.24	2.37	2.36	2.59	1.50	2.59	2.39	2.19
PERSONS PER ROOM									
1.00 or less	127	1 342	909	1 098	418	67	195	809	157
1.01 to 1.50	13	51	20	52	34	1	12	19	2
1.51 or more	2	8	8	13	6	8	6	8	1
Mean	.67	.48	.47	.58	.53	.48	.57	.48	.43
VALUE									
Specified owner-occupied housing units	20	473	439	273	137	17	76	432	90
Less than \$20,000	—	131	124	1	57	5	—	2	5
\$20,000 to \$39,999	3	209	234	40	19	8	12	11	16
\$40,000 to \$59,999	8	100	63	194	19	1	51	142	35
\$60,000 to \$79,999	9	24	14	37	—	2	12	213	15
\$80,000 to \$99,999	—	6	2	—	—	1	1	54	10
\$100,000 to \$149,999	—	3	1	1	—	—	—	6	8
\$150,000 to \$199,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1
\$200,000 to \$249,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$300,000 or more	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	58 300	31 600	27 800	48 400	22 600	24 400	49 000	64 600	52 900
Mean (dollars)	55 000	32 500	30 700	49 200	26 700	33 300	50 400	66 400	59 200
CONTRACT RENT									
Specified renter-occupied housing units	115	877	424	847	293	54	125	362	60
Median contract rent (dollars)	286	144	213	166	195	206	290	354	296
Mean contract rent (dollars)	248	162	223	181	193	198	303	344	304
With meals included in rent	—	137	514	—	50	1	313	—	—
Median contract rent (dollars)	—	806	391	803	278	287	124	353	53
No meals included in rent	114	70	25	44	14	12	—	8	7
No cash rent	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 13. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Roanoke, VA MSA	Roanoke County		Roanoke city	
		Total	Cove Spring COP	Total	Roanoke city
Occupied housing units -----	431	192	133	185	185
TENURE					
Owner-occupied housing units -----	218	119	73	75	75
Percent of occupied housing units -----	50.6	62.0	54.9	40.5	40.5
Renter-occupied housing units -----	213	73	60	110	110
Percent of occupied housing units -----	49.4	38.0	45.1	59.5	59.5
ROOMS					
1 room -----	12	5	5	7	7
2 rooms -----	37	15	14	17	17
3 rooms -----	56	20	17	28	28
4 rooms -----	77	24	22	47	47
5 rooms -----	65	22	12	30	30
6 rooms -----	47	24	9	18	18
7 rooms -----	37	16	6	16	16
8 or more rooms -----	100	66	48	22	22
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	5.0	5.9	5.2	4.4	4.4
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	6.9	7.6	7.8	5.9	5.9
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	3.8	3.6	3.4	3.8	3.8
UNITS IN STRUCTURE					
1, detached -----	230	127	75	80	80
1, attached -----	14	4	4	6	6
2 -----	21	-	-	20	20
3 or 4 -----	20	3	3	15	15
5 to 9 -----	31	14	13	12	12
10 to 19 -----	92	35	30	41	41
20 to 49 -----	15	6	6	7	7
50 or more -----	1	1	-	-	-
Mobile home or trailer -----	4	-	-	3	3
Other -----	3	2	2	1	1
PERSONS IN UNIT					
1 person -----	83	39	33	36	36
2 persons -----	82	36	23	34	34
3 persons -----	71	38	30	26	26
4 persons -----	101	46	30	38	38
5 persons -----	41	21	15	16	16
6 or more persons -----	50	12	8	35	35
Median, occupied housing units -----	3.21	3.05	2.94	3.37	3.37
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	3.66	3.54	3.70	3.86	3.86
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	2.52	1.80	1.50	2.85	2.85
PERSONS PER ROOM					
1.00 or less -----	362	174	117	142	142
1.01 to 1.50 -----	39	10	9	25	25
1.51 or more -----	30	8	7	18	18
Mean -----	.67	.56	.54	.80	.80
VALUE					
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	193	111	67	63	63
Less than \$20,000 -----	3	-	-	3	3
\$20,000 to \$39,999 -----	11	-	-	11	11
\$40,000 to \$59,999 -----	31	18	6	25	25
\$60,000 to \$79,999 -----	32	29	15	4	4
\$80,000 to \$99,999 -----	35	30	19	4	4
\$100,000 to \$149,999 -----	39	24	20	2	2
\$150,000 to \$199,999 -----	28	7	4	3	3
\$200,000 to \$249,999 -----	7	4	2	1	1
\$250,000 to \$299,999 -----	2	1	1	-	-
\$300,000 or more -----	5	4	4	-	-
Median (dollars) -----	88 100	110 400	129 700	53 800	53 800
Mean (dollars) -----	110 300	130 100	146 800	72 200	72 200
CONTRACT RENT					
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	211	73	60	108	108
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	331	379	383	297	297
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	345	410	423	296	296
With meals included in rent -----	-	-	-	-	-
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	-	-	-	-	-
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	202	71	60	103	103
No meals included in rent -----	9	2	-	5	5
No cash rent -----	-	-	-	-	-

Table 14. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990**
 [Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Roanoke, VA MSA		Roanoke city	
	Roanoke, VA MSA	Roanoke County	Total	Roanoke city
Occupied housing units -----	451	151	227	227
TENURE				
Owner-occupied housing units -----	217	83	85	85
Percent of occupied housing units -----	48.1	55.0	37.4	37.4
Renter-occupied housing units -----	234	68	142	142
Percent of occupied housing units -----	51.9	45.0	62.6	62.6
ROOMS				
1 room -----	14	1	13	13
2 rooms -----	21	6	12	12
3 rooms -----	46	14	29	29
4 rooms -----	80	23	44	44
5 rooms -----	105	37	46	46
6 rooms -----	70	19	39	39
7 rooms -----	44	15	21	21
8 or more rooms -----	71	36	23	23
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	5.1	5.4	4.8	4.8
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	6.2	6.8	6.1	6.1
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	4.2	4.3	4.1	4.1
UNITS IN STRUCTURE				
1, detached -----	241	85	106	106
1, attached -----	14	8	4	4
2 -----	27	2	23	23
3 -----	25	10	14	14
4 -----	30	11	18	18
5 or 6 -----	74	25	42	42
7 -----	13	3	10	10
8 -----	3	1	2	2
9 or more -----	17	4	4	4
Mobile home or trailer -----	7	2	4	4
Other -----				
PERSONS IN UNIT				
1 person -----	114	29	71	71
2 persons -----	129	46	63	63
3 persons -----	95	37	40	40
4 persons -----	56	20	25	25
5 persons -----	37	12	16	16
6 or more persons -----	20	7	12	12
Median, occupied housing units -----	2.36	2.51	2.17	2.17
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	2.64	2.81	2.48	2.48
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	2.11	2.18	1.97	1.97
PERSONS PER ROOM				
1.00 or less -----	423	145	207	207
1.01 to 1.50 -----	15	3	10	10
1.51 or more -----	54	49	59	59
Mean -----				
VALUE				
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	178	73	73	73
Less than \$20,000 -----	6	4	4	4
\$20,000 to \$39,999 -----	19	9	9	9
\$40,000 to \$59,999 -----	46	10	29	29
\$60,000 to \$79,999 -----	49	23	20	20
\$80,000 to \$99,999 -----	29	18	8	8
\$100,000 to \$149,999 -----	20	13	3	3
\$150,000 to \$199,999 -----	4	4	4	4
\$200,000 to \$249,999 -----	4	3	3	3
\$250,000 to \$299,999 -----	1	1	1	1
\$300,000 or more -----	1	1	1	1
Median (dollars) -----	68 600	82 300	53 900	53 900
Mean (dollars) -----	75 200	97 200	57 500	57 500
CONTRACT RENT				
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	228	66	142	142
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	317	388	280	280
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	317	381	281	281
With meals included in rent -----	413	413	135	135
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	217	63	135	135
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	10	2	7	7
No cash rent -----				

Table 15. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990**
 [Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Roanoke, VA MSA		Roanoke city	
	Roanoke, VA MSA	Roanoke County	Total	Roanoke city
TENURE				
Occupied housing units	78 840	29 273	32 079	32 079
Owner-occupied housing units	55 379	22 789	19 132	19 132
Percent of occupied housing units	70.2	77.8	59.6	59.6
Renter-occupied housing units	23 461	6 484	12 947	12 947
Percent of occupied housing units	29.8	22.2	40.4	40.4
ROOMS				
1 room	700	102	556	556
2 rooms	1 289	327	791	791
3 rooms	4 823	1 333	2 796	2 796
4 rooms	12 259	3 542	5 902	5 902
5 rooms	16 397	5 356	7 163	7 163
6 rooms	14 980	5 539	5 947	5 947
7 rooms	11 240	4 796	3 865	3 865
8 or more rooms	17 132	8 278	5 039	5 039
Median, occupied housing units	5.8	6.2	5.3	5.3
Median, owner-occupied housing units	6.4	6.7	6.2	6.2
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.2	4.3	4.1	4.1
UNITS IN STRUCTURE				
1, detached	56 244	22 593	20 387	20 387
1, attached	1 775	908	500	500
2	3 962	485	3 055	3 055
3 or 4	2 400	486	1 591	1 591
5 to 9	3 121	909	1 822	1 822
10 to 19	6 037	2 062	3 028	3 028
20 to 49	1 385	512	610	610
50 or more	964	428	536	536
Mobile home or trailer	2 336	710	267	267
Other	616	180	283	283
PERSONS IN UNIT				
1 person	21 003	6 189	10 990	10 990
2 persons	28 109	10 586	11 243	11 243
3 persons	14 276	5 787	4 975	4 975
4 persons	10 703	4 828	3 174	3 174
5 persons	3 447	1 405	1 178	1 178
6 or more persons	1 302	478	519	519
Median, occupied housing units	2.16	2.30	1.95	1.95
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.29	2.42	2.10	2.10
Median, renter-occupied housing units	1.74	1.77	1.64	1.64
PERSONS PER ROOM				
1.00 or less	78 105	29 099	31 685	31 685
1.01 to 1.50	564	142	279	279
1.51 or more	171	32	115	115
Mean .....	.40	.40	.39	.39
VALUE				
Specified owner-occupied housing units	46 989	19 709	17 006	17 006
Less than \$20,000	874	147	491	491
\$20,000 to \$39,999	4 843	828	3 039	3 039
\$40,000 to \$59,999	11 327	3 023	5 962	5 962
\$60,000 to \$79,999	12 550	6 117	3 825	3 825
\$80,000 to \$99,999	7 547	4 216	1 527	1 527
\$100,000 to \$149,999	6 143	3 473	1 115	1 115
\$150,000 to \$199,999	2 101	1 112	500	500
\$200,000 to \$249,999	823	208	260	260
\$250,000 to \$299,999	408	162	133	133
\$300,000 or more	373	154	154	154
Median (dollars)	69 800	79 200	56 400	56 400
Mean (dollars)	81 900	92 400	69 700	69 700
CONTRACT RENT				
Specified renter-occupied housing units	22 873	6 268	12 832	12 832
Median contract rent (dollars)	312	370	288	288
Mean contract rent (dollars)	322	361	303	303
With meals included in rent	208	14	180	180
Mean contract rent (dollars)	885	473	959	959
No meals included in rent	21 700	5 987	12 238	12 238
No cash rent	965	267	414	414

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Botetourt County		Roanoke County		Roanoke city		Salem city		Totals for split tracts/ 8NA's in Botetourt County		Hollins CDP (pt.), Botetourt County	Remainder of Botetourt County		
	Roanoke, VA MSA	Total	Hollins CDP (pt.)	Total	Cave Spring CDP	Hollins CDP (pt.)	Total	Roanoke city	Total	Salem city	Tract 404	Tract 404 (pt.)	Tract 401	Tract 402
ANCESTRY														
All persons	224 477	24 992	65	79 332	24 053	13 180	96 397	96 397	23 756	23 756	5 096	65	3 336	3 797
Ancestry specified	185 709	19 536	58	65 887	21 459	10 875	80 490	80 490	19 796	19 796	3 768	58	2 476	2 565
Single ancestry	130 116	12 753	58	43 088	12 816	7 523	60 968	60 968	13 307	13 307	2 548	58	1 622	1 713
Multiple ancestry	55 593	6 783		22 799	8 643	3 352	19 522	19 522	6 489	6 489	1 220		854	852
Ancestry unclassified or not reported	38 768	5 456	7	13 445	2 594	2 305	15 907	15 907	3 960	3 960	1 328	7	860	1 232
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS														
Total ancestries reported	448 954	49 984	130	158 664	48 106	26 360	192 794	192 794	47 512	47 512	10 192	130	6 672	7 594
Arab	1 066	48		141	296	39	537	537	34	34	2			
Austrian	290	14		63	66	43	108	108	27	27	6			9
Belgian	105	23		101	63	9	3	3	6	6	7			8
Canadian	203	26		101	169	12	75	75	56	56				20
Czech	297	40		146	107	4	103	103	10	10	8			7
Danish	308	45		150	97	4	239	239	916	916				70
Donish	6 142	638		2 349	804	322	14 382	14 382	4 829	4 829	734			395
English	41 329	4 329		17 789	6 325	3 346	14 382	14 382	4 829	4 829				70
French	97	18		60	44	10	19	19						86
French (except Basque)	6 528	822		2 565	1 031	420	2 389	2 389	752	752	85			99
French Canadian														
German	605	38		251	104	30	219	219	97	97				
Greek	51 717	7 038		21 207	7 299	3 403	17 423	17 423	6 049	6 049	1 449		943	1 091
Hungarian	547	59		239	104	76	212	212	37	37				
Irish	34 780	4 179		14 095	4 623	2 292	12 306	12 306	4 200	4 200	779		387	647
Italian	4 972	521		1 705	779	204	2 082	2 082	664	664	93		26	79
Lithuanian	263	6		131	98	6	122	122	24	24				
Norwegian	731	158		256	135	7	187	187	130	130				
Polish	2 418	301		1 156	599	70	731	731	230	230	53			51
Portuguese	137	19		74	39	13	44	44			7			
Romanian	134	19		86	29		29	29						
Russian	696	54		357	208	44	271	271	14	14				
Scotch-Irish	10 944	1 388		4 330	1 404	673	3 754	3 754	1 472	1 472	306		128	134
Scottish	5 897	475		2 325	866	353	2 421	2 421	676	676	76		48	57
Slovak	633	69		376	219	29	127	127	61	61	3			
Subsaharan African	212			86	7		117	117	9	9				
Swedish	1 394	186		529	224	25	503	503	176	176	13		18	14
Swiss	517	73		279	104	44	110	110	55	55			6	
Ukrainian	212	14		94	7		83	83	21	21				
United States or American	25 941	2 922	18	8 773	1 628	1 435	11 885	11 885	2 361	2 361	585	18	550	331
Welsh	1 790	215		719	330	85	626	626	230	230	52		21	2
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	176	4		14	14		145	145	13	13				
Yugoslavian	52	23		21	9		8	8			5			
Other ancestries	243 837	25 897	112	75 935	19 739	13 080	118 197	118 197	23 808	23 808	5 635	112	3 749	4 577
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS														
Dominican (Dominican Republic)	29						29	29						
Central American	17						17	17						
Costa Rican														
Guatemalan														
Honduran														
Nicaraguan														
Panamanian	17						17	17						
Salvadoran														
Central American, origin not specified														
South American	133			111	12	36	22	22						
Argentinean	12			12			8	8						
Chilean	8			64		9	6	6						
Colombian	70													
Ecuadorian														
Peruvian														
Venezuelan														
Other South American	43			35		27	8	8						

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Botetourt County—Con.			Totals for split tracts/ BNA's in Roanoke County	Cave Spring CDP, Roanoke County			Hollins CDP (pt.), Roanoke County			Remainder of Roanoke County			
	Tract 403	Tract 404 (pt.)	Tract 405		Tract 309	Tract 307	Tract 308	Tract 309 (pt.)	Tract 302.02	Tract 302.03	Tract 301	Tract 302.01	Tract 303.98	Tract 305.98
ANCESTRY														
All persons	6 744	5 031	6 019	4 687	11 578	10 033	2 442	9 865	3 315	3 504	4 560	6 134	2 457	
Ancestry specified	5 676	3 710	5 051	3 908	10 228	8 997	2 234	8 182	2 693	2 397	4 024	4 503	2 119	
Single ancestry	3 543	2 490	3 327	2 573	6 108	5 308	1 400	5 758	1 765	1 657	2 608	3 126	1 365	
Multiple ancestry	2 133	1 220	1 724	1 335	4 120	3 689	834	2 424	928	740	1 416	1 377	754	
Ancestry unclassified or not reported	1 068	1 321	968	779	1 350	1 036	208	1 683	622	1 107	536	1 631	338	
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS														
Total ancestries reported	13 488	10 062	12 038	9 374	23 156	20 066	4 844	19 730	6 630	7 008	9 120	12 268	4 914	
Arab	—	—	48	50	141	105	15	59	—	—	34	—	—	
Austrian	1	2	11	15	7	43	—	43	—	—	8	—	7	
Belgian	—	6	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	
Canadian	11	7	—	—	63	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	
Czech	—	—	—	6	80	23	6	8	4	—	—	—	—	
Danish	9	8	13	6	18	23	6	—	—	7	36	26	—	
Dutch	174	212	104	139	384	357	63	261	61	92	156	105	96	
English	1 577	734	1 065	1 142	3 180	2 402	743	2 543	803	556	909	1 129	493	
Finnish	—	—	18	6	—	38	6	—	10	—	—	—	—	
French	—	85	315	126	492	436	103	255	165	106	90	136	60	
French (except Basque)	237	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
French Canadian	38	—	—	4	86	18	—	15	15	—	25	17	—	
German	1 911	1 449	1 644	1 153	3 596	3 159	544	2 507	896	602	1 377	1 467	759	
Greek	16	—	43	24	41	39	24	44	32	—	12	—	—	
Hungarian	—	2	12	14	47	66	14	70	12	—	—	27	—	
Irish	1 204	779	1 162	750	2 320	1 893	410	1 724	568	501	848	874	469	
Italian	159	93	164	157	256	366	157	179	25	18	96	108	52	
Lithuanian	6	—	—	18	72	8	18	—	6	—	—	—	—	
Norwegian	107	—	51	30	42	71	8	7	—	6	28	18	19	
Polish	128	53	69	115	338	224	37	57	13	12	55	48	31	
Portuguese	12	7	—	14	18	21	—	13	—	—	—	8	—	
Romanian	10	—	9	6	—	23	6	—	—	—	17	—	—	
Russian	35	1	18	31	82	95	31	19	25	—	—	37	5	
Scotch-Irish	431	306	389	240	608	651	145	565	108	176	326	338	159	
Scottish	209	76	85	91	413	373	80	222	131	45	129	226	69	
Slovak	43	3	23	30	105	93	21	29	—	—	5	—	49	
Subsaharan African	—	—	—	7	—	—	7	—	—	—	7	—	—	
Swedish	95	13	46	19	111	94	19	—	25	23	26	41	49	
Swiss	24	6	37	6	27	71	6	28	16	14	14	—	20	
Ukrainian	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	
United States or American	590	567	866	376	579	975	74	1 120	315	619	506	35	304	
Welsh	49	52	91	27	176	134	20	49	36	14	40	58	27	
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	4	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Yugoslavian	18	5	—	12	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other ancestries	6 324	5 523	5 612	4 645	9 541	8 043	2 155	9 781	3 299	4 132	4 343	6 811	2 175	
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS														
Dominican (Dominican Republic)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Central American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Costa Rican	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Guatemalan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Honduran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Nicaraguan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Panamanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Salvadoran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Central American, origin not specified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
South American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Argentinean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Chilean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Colombian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Ecuadorian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Peruvian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Venezuelan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other South American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Roanoke County—Con.										Roanoke city, Roanoke city				
	Tract 306	Tract 309 (pt.)	Tract 310	Tract 311	Tract 312	Tract 313.98	Tract 314.98	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6.98		
ANCESTRY															
All persons	4 814	2 245	3 636	7 665	7 084	—	—	4 216	4 264	4 493	4 659	4 912	6 950		
Ancestry specified	3 916	1 624	2 826	6 375	5 719	—	—	3 691	3 716	3 455	3 747	4 193	5 410		
Single ancestry	2 399	1 173	1 910	4 644	3 867	—	—	3 379	3 439	2 958	2 639	2 988	3 861		
Multiple ancestry	1 517	501	916	1 731	1 852	—	—	312	277	1 108	1 339	1 235	1 549		
Ancestry unclassified or not reported	898	571	810	1 290	1 365	—	—	525	548	838	912	719	1 340		
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS															
Total ancestries reported	9 628	4 490	7 272	15 330	14 168	—	—	8 432	8 528	8 986	9 318	9 824	13 900		
Arab	51	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	10	58	24	161	24		
Austrian	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	8		
Belgian	8	—	—	35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Canadian	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Czech	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Danish	7	—	—	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	39	—	—		
English	141	76	166	238	153	—	—	19	27	20	—	—	23		
French	974	399	587	1 450	1 621	—	—	201	137	137	155	186	184		
Finnish	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	718	1 107	803	896		
French (except Basque)	169	23	117	178	235	—	—	58	34	183	108	181	179		
German	26	4	13	17	15	—	—	—	—	9	19	22	44		
Greek	1 279	609	1 054	1 770	1 588	—	—	289	151	1 148	952	1 187	1 324		
Hungarian	19	—	18	15	32	—	—	—	—	43	8	35	12		
Irish	846	340	710	1 360	1 232	—	—	201	83	737	779	790	1 121		
Italian	88	—	12	135	213	—	—	13	21	75	112	99	98		
Lithuanian	11	—	—	—	16	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—		
Norwegian	14	8	—	17	4	—	—	30	9	—	14	7	80		
Polish	111	78	—	16	136	—	—	5	—	—	67	77	7		
Portuguese	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—		
Romanian	31	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—		
Russian	39	—	10	8	6	—	—	—	10	—	—	9	—		
Scotch-Irish	294	95	110	319	436	—	—	55	15	201	225	149	261		
Slovak	197	11	19	237	173	—	—	56	7	158	203	114	96		
Slovenian	36	9	—	16	13	—	—	7	13	9	24	—	—		
Subsaharan African	—	—	—	—	72	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—		
Swedish	69	—	34	—	38	—	—	21	7	10	10	5	80		
Swiss	38	—	—	9	50	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—		
Ukrainian	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	17	—	—		
United States or American	420	302	542	1 482	859	—	—	368	282	572	454	927	1 499		
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	53	7	17	20	68	—	—	19	9	14	24	23	44		
Yugoslavian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	8	—	32	—	—		
Other ancestries	4 491	2 490	3 840	7 849	6 985	—	—	7 072	7 767	4 794	4 781	4 975	7 874		
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS															
Dominican (Dominican Republic)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	
Central American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Costa Rican	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Guatemalan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Honduran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Nicaraguan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Panamanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Salvadoran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Central American, origin not specified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
South American	48	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Argentinean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Chilean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Colombian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Ecuadorian	48	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Peruvian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Venezuelan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other South American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

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[illegible]

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Roanoke city, Roanoke city—Con.				Salem city, Salem city								
	Tract 20	Tract 21	Tract 22	Tract 23	Tract 101	Tract 102	Tract 103	Tract 104	Tract 105.98	Tract 106.97	Tract 106.98	Tract 107.97	Tract 107.98
	ANCESTRY												
All persons	4 550	3 338	2 968	5 612	4 757	5 987	4 601	574	7 823	-	14	-	-
Ancestry specified	4 065	3 030	2 368	4 618	3 918	5 144	3 618	339	6 730	-	14	-	-
Single ancestry	2 541	1 928	1 883	3 702	2 719	3 391	2 466	281	4 436	-	14	-	-
Multiple ancestry	1 524	1 102	485	916	1 199	1 753	1 185	58	2 294	-	-	-	-
Ancestry unclassified or not reported	485	308	600	994	839	843	950	235	1 093	-	-	-	-
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS													
Total ancestries reported	9 100	6 676	5 936	11 224	9 514	11 974	9 202	1 148	15 646	-	28	-	-
Arab	33	66	-	30	-	8	18	-	8	-	-	-	-
Austrian	-	-	-	28	-	-	-	-	27	-	-	-	-
Belgian	-	5	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Canadian	10	8	-	12	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Czech	-	-	11	-	15	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Danish	-	10	-	8	-	-	-	-	34	-	-	-	-
Dutch	100	158	77	110	182	189	210	13	10	-	-	-	-
English	1 437	933	281	730	792	1 419	793	96	322	-	7	-	-
Finnish	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	1 722	-	-	-	-
French (except Basque)	236	129	55	27	92	174	136	-	350	-	-	-	-
French Canadian	-	18	9	11	17	15	24	-	41	-	-	-	-
German	1 124	917	487	652	1 068	1 578	1 277	94	2 025	-	7	-	-
Greek	33	-	10	-	7	19	-	-	11	-	-	-	-
Hungarian	16	22	-	41	87	-	-	-	38	-	-	-	-
Irish	874	556	438	684	731	1 161	683	25	1 600	-	-	-	-
Italian	176	86	82	189	56	169	117	11	311	-	-	-	-
Lithuanian	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Norwegian	19	7	9	8	36	35	13	-	46	-	-	-	-
Polish	51	56	28	20	37	51	-	-	142	-	-	-	-
Portuguese	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Romanian	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Russian	20	43	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scotch-Irish	426	211	133	146	238	466	306	33	429	-	-	-	-
Scottish	281	160	34	126	144	287	33	-	212	-	-	-	-
Slovak	16	-	-	-	-	6	40	-	15	-	-	-	-
Subsaharan African	-	7	3	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Swedish	76	57	17	6	45	48	15	-	68	-	-	-	-
Swiss	-	12	-	-	-	39	9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ukrainian	-	-	-	6	-	14	-	-	7	-	-	-	-
United States or American	257	272	496	376	604	643	377	12	725	-	-	-	-
Welsh	63	60	10	-	61	28	25	-	116	-	-	-	-
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	-	-	-	10	5	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yugoslavian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other ancestries	3 695	2 820	3 720	7 957	5 229	5 404	5 070	864	7 227	-	14	-	-
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS													
Dominican (Dominican Republic)	-	-	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central American	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Costa Rican	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guatemalan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Honduran	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nicaraguan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Panamanian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Salvadoran	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central American, origin not specified	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South American	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Argentinean	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chilean	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colombian	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ecuadorian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peruvian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Venezuelan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other South American	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Botetourt County										Roanoke County			Roanoke city		Salem city	
	Roanoke, VA MSA	Hollins CDP (pt.)		Total	Cove Spring CDP	Hollins CDP (pt.)	Total	Roanoke city	Total	Salem city							
		Total															
PLACE OF BIRTH																	
All persons	224 477	24 992	65	79 332	24 053	13 180	96 397	96 397	23 756	23 756							
Native	220 896	24 797	65	77 862	23 331	12 952	94 882	94 882	23 355	23 355							
Foreign born	3 581	195	—	1 470	722	228	1 515	1 515	401	401							
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH																	
Linguistically isolated households	372	9	—	94	46	29	247	247	22	22							
Persons 5 years and over	210 718	23 569	65	75 011	22 746	12 640	89 599	89 599	22 539	22 539							
In linguistically isolated households	758	14	—	188	85	61	517	517	39	39							
Speak a language other than English	6 536	547	—	2 148	837	302	3 178	3 178	663	663							
Do not speak English "very well"	2 322	181	—	668	309	93	1 278	1 278	195	195							
Speak Spanish	2 022	203	—	603	212	88	1 042	1 042	174	174							
Do not speak English "very well"	855	105	—	220	123	22	466	466	64	64							
Linguistically isolated	121	5	—	21	12	9	95	95	—	—							
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	1 070	66	—	241	152	8	642	642	121	121							
Do not speak English "very well"	527	—	—	94	55	—	406	406	27	27							
Linguistically isolated	391	—	—	85	49	—	298	298	8	8							
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL																	
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	49 728	5 706	4	19 159	5 765	3 252	19 198	19 198	5 665	5 665							
Preprimary school	4 118	450	—	1 725	642	175	1 517	1 517	426	426							
Public school	2 422	336	—	937	353	61	923	923	226	226							
Elementary or high school	33 492	4 101	—	12 532	3 647	1 750	13 762	13 762	3 097	3 097							
Public school	31 867	3 852	—	11 852	3 486	1 602	13 107	13 107	3 056	3 056							
College	12 118	1 155	4	4 902	1 476	1 327	3 919	3 919	2 142	2 142							
Public college	8 325	947	4	3 404	1 154	519	3 044	3 044	930	930							
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT																	
Persons 25 years and over	153 549	17 113	65	54 407	16 646	9 186	65 855	65 855	16 174	16 174							
Less than 9th grade	18 125	2 293	30	5 217	579	1 023	8 930	8 930	1 685	1 685							
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	22 680	2 346	15	5 989	992	1 291	12 162	12 162	2 183	2 183							
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	44 974	5 879	12	14 764	3 584	2 656	19 103	19 103	5 228	5 228							
Some college, no degree	29 640	3 082	4	11 621	4 162	2 023	11 714	11 714	3 223	3 223							
Associate degree	10 310	1 181	4	4 521	1 671	655	3 640	3 640	968	968							
Bachelor's degree	18 818	1 656	—	8 514	3 847	1 069	6 842	6 842	1 806	1 806							
Graduate or professional degree	9 002	676	—	3 781	1 811	469	3 464	3 464	1 081	1 081							
Percent high school graduate or higher	73.4	72.9	30.8	79.4	90.6	74.8	68.0	68.0	76.1	76.1							
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	18.1	13.6	—	22.6	34.0	16.7	15.6	15.6	17.8	17.8							
FERTILITY																	
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	252	203	—	98	64	54	439	439	99	99							
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 144	1 282	—	1 012	846	846	1 223	1 223	1 057	1 057							
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	1 766	1 830	2 000	1 746	1 763	1 627	1 755	1 755	1 807	1 807							
RESIDENCE IN 1985																	
Persons 5 years and over	210 718	23 569	65	75 011	22 746	12 640	89 599	89 599	22 539	22 539							
Some house	116 634	15 001	52	41 913	11 250	7 001	48 107	48 107	11 613	11 613							
Different house in United States	92 830	8 530	13	32 622	11 226	5 560	40 979	40 979	10 699	10 699							
Control city of this MSA/PMSA	33 610	1 295	—	9 469	2 900	1 809	21 925	21 925	921	921							
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	25 855	4 056	13	11 072	3 350	1 672	4 840	4 840	5 887	5 887							
Different MSA/PMSA	20 206	1 732	—	7 807	3 561	1 204	8 288	8 288	2 379	2 379							
Not in on MSA/PMSA	13 159	1 447	—	4 274	1 415	875	5 926	5 926	1 512	1 512							
Abroad	1 254	38	—	476	270	79	513	513	227	227							
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE																	
Urban population	181 169	2 866	65	58 150	24 053	13 180	96 397	96 397	23 756	23 756							
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	118 187	1 398	50	41 566	16 903	8 834	59 771	59 771	15 452	15 452							
Rural population	43 308	22 126	—	21 182	—	—	—	—	—	—							
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	16 284	8 154	—	8 130	—	—	—	—	—	—							
On farms	1 028	689	—	339	—	—	—	—	—	—							
JOURNEY TO WORK																	
Workers 16 years and over	111 714	12 712	41	42 247	13 372	6 532	44 806	44 806	11 949	11 949							
Car, truck, or van	104 604	12 132	37	40 266	12 817	6 049	41 099	41 099	11 107	11 107							
Drove alone	91 674	10 548	33	36 448	11 781	5 445	34 590	34 590	10 088	10 088							
Carpooled	12 930	1 584	4	3 818	1 036	604	6 509	6 509	1 019	1 019							
Public transportation (including taxicab)	1 484	50	—	74	8	16	1 353	1 353	7	7							
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	1 428	48	—	74	8	16	1 299	1 299	7	7							
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—							
Walked	2 589	202	4	573	144	232	1 310	1 310	504	504							
Other means	824	46	—	203	52	51	459	459	116	116							
Worked at home	2 213	282	—	1 131	351	184	585	585	215	215							
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.07	1.08	1.06	1.05	1.04	1.06	1.09	1.09	1.05	1.05							
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	18.3	23.9	22.2	18.6	17.1	16.1	16.8	16.8	16.2	16.2							
Departure time for work:																	
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	4 527	740	13	1 361	287	193	2 009	2 009	417	417							
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	21 164	2 991	13	6 960	1 601	882	8 839	8 839	2 374	2 374							
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	38 564	4 082	—	16 288	5 309	2 415	14 165	14 165	4 029	4 029							
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	20 319	2 019	4	7 974	3 296	1 264	8 295	8 295	2 031	2 031							
All other times	24 927	2 598	11	8 533	2 528	1 594	10 913	10 913	2 883	2 883							
Worked in MSA of residence																	
Roanoke city	60 337	4 771	9	20 797	6 968	3 266	31 115	31 115	3 654	3 654							
Salem city	18 399	792	4	6 123	1 825	684	5 227	5 227	6 257	6 257							
Vinton town	2 510	207	9	1 397	139	67	801	801	105	105							
Remainder of Roanoke County	19 907	1 931	15	11 093	3 666	1 927	5 522	5 522	1 361	1 361							
Botetourt County	5 105	3 920	4	583	70	287	511	511	91	91							
Worked outside MSA of residence	5 456	1 091	—	2 254	704	301	1 630	1 630	481	481							
Craig County	22	2	—	14	—	—	—	—	6	6							
Rodford city	84	12	—	65	—	7	—	—	7	7							
Blocksburg town	424	35	—	204	43	25	142	142	43	43							
Remainder of Montgomery County	577	36	—	322	97	15	115	115	104	104							
Allegheny County	268	216	—	28	7	—	24	24	—	—							
Covington city	52	33	—	12	—	6	7	7	—	—							
Clifton Forge city	135	135	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—							
Bedford County	305	55	—	131	19	25	96	96	23	23							
Bedford city	260	60	—	102	35	28	85	85	13	13							
Franklin County	517	31	—	224	99	32	208	208	54	54							
Worked elsewhere	2 812	476	—	1 152	404	163	953	953	231	231							

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/ BNA's in Botetourt County		Remainder of Botetourt County					Totals for split tracts/ BNA's in Roanoke County	
	Tract 404	Tract 404 (pt.)	Tract 401	Tract 402	Tract 403	Tract 404 (pt.)	Tract 405	Tract 309	
PLACE OF BIRTH									
All persons	5 096	65	3 336	3 797	6 744	5 031	6 019	4 687	
Native	5 056	65	3 328	3 774	6 674	4 991	5 965	4 537	
Foreign born	40	—	8	23	70	40	54	150	
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH									
Linguistically isolated households	2	—	—	7	—	2	—	6	
Persons 5 years and over	4 795	65	3 189	3 589	6 349	4 730	5 647	4 409	
In linguistically isolated households	2	—	—	12	—	2	—	12	
Speak a language other than English	146	—	38	69	187	146	107	171	
Do not speak English "very well"	54	—	13	31	52	54	31	58	
Speak Spanish	58	—	12	35	62	58	36	40	
Do not speak English "very well"	45	—	—	10	28	45	22	34	
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	12	
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	30	—	—	—	17	30	19	27	
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL									
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	933	4	735	691	1 636	929	1 711	983	
Preprimary school	95	—	48	34	117	95	156	48	
Public school	59	—	42	34	71	59	130	29	
Elementary or high school	664	—	555	562	1 202	664	1 118	660	
Public school	598	—	532	535	1 098	598	1 089	613	
College	174	4	132	95	317	170	437	275	
Public college	149	4	132	84	212	145	370	209	
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT									
Persons 25 years and over	3 648	65	2 323	2 624	4 601	3 583	3 917	3 280	
Less than 9th grade	528	30	383	529	435	498	418	505	
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	537	15	403	598	435	522	373	216	
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	1 213	12	900	898	1 622	1 201	1 246	792	
Some college, no degree	728	4	354	285	891	724	824	628	
Associate degree	251	4	112	123	288	247	407	215	
Bachelor's degree	284	—	99	116	666	284	491	600	
Graduate or professional degree	107	—	72	75	264	107	158	324	
Percent high school graduate or higher	70.8	30.8	66.2	57.1	81.1	71.5	79.8	78.0	
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	10.7	—	7.4	7.3	20.2	10.9	16.6	28.2	
FERTILITY									
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	178	—	150	281	215	178	188	239	
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 363	—	1 325	1 359	1 265	1 363	1 143	709	
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	1 854	2 000	1 983	1 787	1 692	1 853	1 918	1 659	
RESIDENCE IN 1985									
Persons 5 years and over	4 795	65	3 189	3 589	6 349	4 730	5 647	4 409	
Same house	2 782	52	2 349	2 494	3 897	2 730	3 479	2 471	
Different house in United States	1 989	13	840	1 081	2 452	1 976	2 168	1 938	
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	356	—	58	77	384	356	420	445	
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	857	13	449	691	1 270	844	789	578	
Different MSA/PMSA	396	—	146	149	461	396	580	598	
Not in an MSA/PMSA	380	—	187	164	337	380	379	317	
Abroad	24	—	—	14	—	24	—	—	
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE									
Urban population	65	65	—	—	—	—	2 801	2 552	
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	50	50	—	—	—	—	1 348	1 255	
Rural population	5 031	—	3 336	3 797	6 744	5 031	3 218	2 135	
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	2 328	—	1 016	1 479	1 893	2 328	1 438	798	
On farms	26	—	121	214	299	26	29	4	
JOURNEY TO WORK									
Workers 16 years and over	2 498	41	1 634	1 893	3 551	2 457	3 136	2 538	
Car, truck, or van	2 391	37	1 535	1 774	3 361	2 354	3 071	2 441	
Drove alone	2 130	33	1 316	1 439	2 956	2 097	2 707	2 222	
Carpooled	261	4	219	335	405	257	364	219	
Public transportation (including taxicab)	—	—	14	12	14	—	10	—	
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	—	—	14	10	14	—	10	—	
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Walked	48	4	18	50	80	44	6	65	
Other means	10	—	—	12	8	10	16	6	
Worked at home	49	—	67	45	88	49	33	26	
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.06	1.06	1.08	1.11	1.07	1.06	1.07	1.05	
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	21.1	22.2	28.5	26.0	23.2	21.1	23.4	17.5	
Departure time for work:									
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	131	13	149	153	158	118	149	77	
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	490	13	576	600	578	477	747	423	
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	859	—	327	445	1 368	859	1 083	929	
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	444	4	197	260	665	440	453	513	
All other times	525	11	318	390	694	514	671	570	
Worked in MSA of residence	2 366	41	1 213	1 710	3 407	2 325	2 925	2 385	
Roanoke city	1 020	9	266	376	1 423	1 011	1 686	1 332	
Salem city	228	4	48	79	235	224	202	312	
Vinton town	47	9	8	12	18	38	122	56	
Remainder of Roanoke County	464	15	145	148	606	449	568	672	
Botetourt County	607	4	746	1 095	1 125	603	347	13	
Worked outside MSA of residence	132	—	421	183	144	132	211	153	
Craig County	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	
Radford city	6	—	—	—	—	6	6	—	
Blacksburg town	16	—	—	—	10	16	9	7	
Remainder of Montgomery County	28	—	—	—	8	28	—	13	
Allegheny County	1	—	155	15	22	1	23	7	
Covington city	—	—	32	1	—	—	—	—	
Clifton Forge city	—	—	127	4	4	—	—	—	
Bedford County	—	—	—	2	—	—	53	—	
Bedford city	4	—	—	36	3	4	17	14	
Franklin County	13	—	—	5	13	13	—	26	
Worked elsewhere	64	—	107	120	82	64	103	86	

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Cove Spring CDP, Roanoke County			Hollins CDP (pt.), Roanoke County		Remainder of Roanoke County				
	Tract 307	Tract 308	Tract 309 (pt.)	Tract 302.02	Tract 302.03	Tract 301	Tract 302.01	Tract 303.98	Tract 305.98	Tract 306
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	11 578	10 033	2 442	9 865	3 315	3 504	4 560	6 134	2 457	4 814
Native	11 158	9 845	2 328	9 673	3 279	3 479	4 504	6 064	2 426	4 655
Foreign born	420	188	114	192	36	25	56	70	31	159
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH										
Linguistically isolated households	33	7	6	29	—	—	—	6	—	7
Persons 5 years and over	10 932	9 485	2 329	9 453	3 187	3 282	4 259	5 804	2 324	4 525
In linguistically isolated households	58	15	12	61	—	—	—	6	—	20
Speak a language other than English	433	278	126	239	63	87	58	109	48	265
Do not speak English "very well"	178	79	52	89	4	41	6	30	17	66
Speak Spanish	109	63	40	64	24	22	6	36	7	103
Do not speak English "very well"	58	31	34	18	4	14	6	—	—	21
Linguistically isolated	—	—	12	9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	97	28	27	8	—	13	—	9	7	20
Do not speak English "very well"	49	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	14
Linguistically isolated	49	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	2 755	2 553	457	1 967	1 285	739	1 249	1 279	664	1 261
Preprimary school	373	251	18	149	26	74	144	85	77	134
Public school	206	141	6	40	21	58	86	67	62	44
Elementary or high school	1 767	1 614	266	1 343	407	536	871	935	460	855
Public school	1 724	1 528	234	1 205	397	494	773	907	449	808
College	615	688	173	475	852	129	234	259	127	272
Public college	486	550	118	373	146	69	202	191	101	256
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	8 039	6 858	1 749	7 320	1 866	2 375	2 951	4 431	1 657	3 196
Less than 9th grade	223	254	102	851	172	378	158	622	177	320
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	456	467	69	1 007	284	395	254	684	175	208
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	1 809	1 430	345	2 084	572	725	925	1 387	451	694
Some college, no degree	2 152	1 648	362	1 662	361	516	709	721	251	596
Associate degree	842	708	121	535	120	104	275	361	110	362
Bachelor's degree	1 724	1 646	477	824	245	142	467	492	361	640
Graduate or professional degree	833	705	273	357	112	115	163	164	132	376
Percent high school graduate or higher	91.6	89.5	90.2	74.6	75.6	67.5	86.0	70.5	78.8	83.5
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	31.8	34.3	42.9	16.1	19.1	10.8	21.3	14.8	29.8	31.8
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	51	19	291	110	19	162	184	190	—	50
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 047	798	277	820	939	1 365	1 412	1 172	1 295	1 078
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	1 809	1 794	1 366	1 638	1 573	1 635	1 616	1 713	1 909	1 820
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	10 932	9 485	2 329	9 453	3 187	3 282	4 259	5 804	2 324	4 525
Some house	5 626	4 583	1 041	5 545	1 456	1 867	2 715	3 454	1 239	2 667
Different house in United States	5 135	4 803	1 288	3 829	1 731	1 391	1 518	2 350	1 085	1 811
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	1 354	1 306	240	1 415	394	462	398	878	260	459
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	1 787	1 233	330	1 273	399	532	565	881	345	619
Different MSA/PMSA	1 476	1 618	467	528	676	270	313	293	356	541
Not in on MSA/PMSA	518	646	251	613	262	127	242	298	124	192
Abroad	171	99	—	79	—	24	26	—	—	47
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE										
Urban population	11 578	10 033	2 442	9 865	3 315	—	4 560	2 402	468	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	8 265	7 493	1 145	6 921	1 913	—	4 162	1 475	298	—
Rural population	—	—	—	—	—	3 504	—	3 732	1 989	4 814
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	—	—	—	—	819	—	1 541	946	1 394
On farms	—	—	—	—	—	161	—	—	12	90
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	6 291	5 634	1 447	4 928	1 604	1 817	2 632	3 028	1 320	2 698
Car, truck, or van	5 984	5 462	1 371	4 682	1 367	1 729	2 569	2 900	1 277	2 544
Drove alone	5 478	5 019	1 284	4 172	1 273	1 486	2 291	2 550	1 197	2 204
Carpooled	506	443	87	510	94	243	278	350	80	340
Public transportation (including taxicab)	8	—	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	7
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	8	—	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	7
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	58	33	53	51	181	11	—	9	—	24
Other means	18	28	6	28	23	20	—	34	7	14
Worked at home	223	111	17	151	33	57	63	85	36	109
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.05	1.04	1.03	1.06	1.04	1.08	1.06	1.07	1.03	1.08
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	18.3	16.5	14.8	16.1	16.0	24.4	16.5	20.6	20.8	23.4
Departure time for work:										
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	135	119	33	146	47	52	66	143	58	125
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	774	690	137	706	176	392	343	749	323	469
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	2 520	2 292	497	1 910	505	749	1 104	1 174	519	1 036
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	1 512	1 386	398	947	317	224	481	350	179	469
All other times	1 127	1 036	365	1 068	526	343	575	527	205	490
Worked in MSA of residence	5 918	5 374	1 376	4 678	1 553	1 764	2 492	2 737	1 206	2 587
Roanoke city	3 114	3 064	790	2 511	755	740	1 319	940	325	1 120
Salem city	962	683	180	557	127	411	391	999	396	455
Vinton town	82	35	22	49	18	23	17	—	6	—
Remainder of Roanoke County	1 727	1 561	378	1 404	523	590	730	790	466	927
Botetourt County	33	31	6	157	130	—	35	8	13	20
Worked outside MSA of residence	373	260	71	250	51	53	140	291	114	111
Craig County	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—
Radford city	—	—	—	7	—	—	9	28	5	—
Blacksburg town	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Montgomery County	26	10	7	25	—	14	12	58	19	19
Allegheny County	60	37	—	—	15	12	21	114	28	6
Covington city	—	—	7	—	—	7	7	—	7	—
Clifton Forge city	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bedford County	—	19	—	21	4	—	9	—	—	6
Bedford city	26	9	—	28	—	—	—	5	—	5
Franklin County	39	50	10	27	5	8	25	8	7	6
Worked elsewhere	222	135	47	136	27	6	57	78	48	69

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Roanoke County—Con.						Roanoke city, Roanoke city			
	Tract 309 (pt.)	Tract 310	Tract 311	Tract 312	Tract 313.98	Tract 314.98	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 4
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	2 245	3 636	7 665	7 084	—	—	4 216	4 264	4 493	4 659
Native	2 209	3 630	7 626	6 986	—	—	4 208	4 165	4 447	4 551
Foreign born	36	6	39	98	—	—	8	99	46	108
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH										
Linguistically isolated households	—	—	—	6	—	—	14	—	20	17
Persons 5 years and over	2 080	3 441	7 220	6 690	—	—	3 987	4 077	4 170	4 465
In linguistically isolated households	—	—	—	16	—	—	14	—	32	92
Speak a language other than English	45	57	171	169	—	—	109	200	95	254
Do not speak English "very well"	6	8	43	49	—	—	22	64	66	111
Speak Spanish	—	18	59	52	—	—	45	57	17	39
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	19	15	—	—	17	26	17	6
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	9	6
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	—	—	7	25	—	—	—	65	—	84
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	—	25	—	—	—	38	—	64
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	64
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	526	904	1 731	1 789	—	—	1 015	866	617	563
Preprimary school	30	45	129	190	—	—	63	36	32	16
Public school	23	21	69	93	—	—	57	36	21	7
Elementary or high school	394	617	1 215	1 252	—	—	752	638	409	399
Public school	379	617	1 163	1 174	—	—	730	638	403	388
College	102	242	387	347	—	—	200	192	176	148
Public college	91	208	332	281	—	—	144	126	108	134
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	1 531	2 525	5 137	4 772	—	—	2 779	2 893	3 341	3 706
Less than 9th grade	403	413	749	395	—	—	388	331	421	479
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	147	487	942	414	—	—	578	621	632	712
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	447	880	1 674	1 341	—	—	937	985	1 194	1 287
Some college, no degree	266	389	1 007	981	—	—	440	438	601	588
Associate degree	94	195	240	454	—	—	190	115	146	290
Bachelor's degree	123	115	359	899	—	—	143	226	261	241
Graduate or professional degree	51	46	166	288	—	—	103	177	86	109
Percent high school graduate or higher	64.1	64.4	67.1	83.0	—	—	65.2	67.1	68.5	67.9
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	11.4	6.4	10.2	24.9	—	—	8.9	13.9	10.4	9.4
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	168	137	243	39	—	—	382	225	379	370
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 153	956	994	1 141	—	—	1 495	769	1 024	660
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	1 978	1 670	1 778	1 837	—	—	1 807	2 190	1 437	1 792
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	2 080	3 441	7 220	6 690	—	—	3 987	4 077	4 170	4 465
Some house	1 430	2 604	3 918	3 768	—	—	2 469	2 485	2 401	2 758
Different house in United States	650	837	3 284	2 910	—	—	1 510	1 567	1 763	1 651
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	205	308	1 064	726	—	—	1 135	886	539	837
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	248	326	1 464	1 070	—	—	101	66	172	301
Different MSA/PMSA	131	82	321	735	—	—	167	348	604	292
Not in an MSA/PMSA	66	121	435	379	—	—	107	267	448	221
Abroad	—	—	18	12	—	—	8	25	6	56
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE										
Urban population	110	1 450	7 665	4 262	—	—	4 216	4 264	4 493	4 659
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	110	1 143	5 100	3 541	—	—	2 759	2 847	3 356	3 589
Rural population	2 135	2 186	—	2 822	—	—	—	—	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	798	731	—	1 901	—	—	—	—	—	—
On farms	4	11	—	61	—	—	—	—	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	1 091	2 065	3 859	3 833	—	—	1 945	2 038	2 284	2 276
Car, truck, or van	1 070	2 031	3 663	3 617	—	—	1 750	1 868	2 132	2 149
Grove alone	938	1 868	3 267	3 421	—	—	1 351	1 490	1 841	1 964
Carpooled	132	163	396	196	—	—	399	378	291	185
Public transportation (including taxicab)	—	—	36	7	—	—	121	119	36	7
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	—	—	36	7	—	—	121	119	36	7
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	12	7	108	26	—	—	68	15	61	81
Other means	—	—	8	17	—	—	—	20	49	18
Worked at home	9	27	44	166	—	—	6	16	6	21
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.07	1.04	1.06	1.03	—	—	1.13	1.12	1.08	1.05
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	21.1	20.3	17.9	20.7	—	—	17.3	17.0	16.9	16.4
Departure time for work:										
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	44	93	202	98	—	—	131	76	121	99
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	286	462	842	611	—	—	455	548	350	319
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	432	659	1 319	1 572	—	—	487	520	759	846
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	115	325	595	676	—	—	269	346	506	414
All other times	205	499	857	710	—	—	597	532	542	577
Worked in MSA of residence	1 009	1 988	3 714	3 597	—	—	1 875	1 990	2 234	2 240
Roanoke city	542	1 348	2 137	2 092	—	—	1 256	1 392	1 581	1 539
Salem city	132	231	213	386	—	—	358	349	207	200
Vinton town	34	56	701	289	—	—	34	10	38	58
Remainder of Roanoke County	294	353	581	769	—	—	211	230	360	389
Botetourt County	7	—	82	61	—	—	16	9	48	54
Worked outside MSA of residence	82	77	145	236	—	—	70	48	50	36
Craig County	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Radford city	—	—	8	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Blacksburg town	—	8	—	6	—	—	—	—	11	16
Remainder of Montgomery County	13	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	11	6
Allegheny County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Covington city	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—
Clifton Forge city	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bedford County	—	7	18	47	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bedford city	14	6	—	9	—	—	—	10	13	—
Franklin County	16	6	—	17	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worked elsewhere	39	44	95	149	—	—	70	38	8	14

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Roanoke city, Roanoke city—Can.									
	Tract 5	Tract 6.98	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 12	Tract 13	Tract 14
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	4 912	6 950	3 871	2 808	5 409	2 771	1 058	3 771	4 769	3 591
Native	4 808	6 889	3 858	2 800	5 328	2 750	1 030	3 734	4 667	3 559
Foreign born	104	61	13	8	81	21	28	37	102	32
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH										
Linguistically isolated households	—	—	7	8	21	12	—	3	5	8
Persons 5 years and over	4 619	6 375	3 520	2 584	4 811	2 537	1 027	3 532	4 399	3 353
In linguistically isolated households	—	—	13	8	21	12	—	3	24	8
Speak a language other than English	224	181	83	48	171	88	76	90	125	146
Do not speak English "very well"	45	55	33	15	109	29	9	27	62	40
Speak Spanish	16	42	70	22	106	54	51	10	34	60
Do not speak English "very well"	—	18	20	8	74	14	9	—	12	35
Linguistically isolated	—	—	6	8	10	—	—	—	—	8
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	43	18	7	—	8	—	—	3	83	8
Do not speak English "very well"	25	11	7	—	8	—	—	3	42	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	3	24	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	779	1 559	949	606	1 432	653	111	601	990	702
Preprimary school	73	94	96	57	114	46	—	33	96	38
Public school	63	78	73	49	99	37	—	24	55	29
Elementary or high school	586	1 242	746	460	1 183	514	62	297	822	532
Public school	569	1 193	737	446	1 149	498	62	279	822	512
College	120	223	107	89	135	93	49	271	72	132
Public college	95	187	92	67	103	88	36	219	58	80
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	3 473	4 412	2 432	1 767	3 115	1 681	770	2 569	3 071	2 410
Less than 9th grade	481	638	545	432	568	332	140	445	964	567
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	725	1 029	668	447	765	479	236	488	860	637
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	1 238	1 418	793	553	1 045	537	179	476	797	667
Same college, no degree	602	881	265	259	467	178	169	480	320	301
Associate degree	219	246	39	—	115	82	16	160	74	111
Bachelor's degree	143	118	81	48	124	37	23	355	48	103
Graduate or professional degree	65	82	41	28	31	36	7	165	8	24
Percent high school graduate or higher	65.3	62.2	50.1	50.3	57.2	51.8	51.2	63.7	40.6	50.0
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	6.0	4.5	5.0	4.3	5.0	4.3	3.9	20.2	1.8	5.3
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	536	347	523	915	780	972	1 313	448	607	435
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 088	1 341	1 850	1 890	1 631	1 912	2 204	809	2 322	1 381
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	1 872	1 593	2 305	1 863	1 867	3 325	2 388	1 268	2 286	2 037
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	4 619	6 375	3 520	2 584	4 811	2 537	1 027	3 532	4 399	3 353
Same house	2 569	3 103	1 918	1 538	2 423	1 240	177	1 140	2 563	1 874
Different house in United States	2 038	3 266	1 586	1 046	2 327	1 297	844	2 382	1 793	1 453
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	1 104	1 810	1 008	853	1 765	902	558	997	1 146	796
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	255	489	59	89	126	87	49	322	144	143
Different MSA/PMSA	280	507	269	53	260	157	142	511	246	245
Not in an MSA/PMSA	399	460	250	51	176	151	95	552	257	269
Abroad	12	6	16	—	61	—	6	10	43	26
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE										
Urban population	4 912	6 950	3 871	2 808	5 409	2 771	1 058	3 771	4 769	3 591
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	3 503	4 154	1 755	1 661	2 404	1 069	65	938	3 093	2 779
Rural population	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
On farms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	2 481	3 575	1 028	1 212	2 147	1 102	192	2 017	1 758	1 346
Car, truck, or van	2 338	3 496	763	1 010	1 845	882	116	1 739	1 499	1 229
Drove alone	2 016	2 867	588	756	1 438	601	79	1 329	1 060	1 018
Carpooled	322	629	175	254	407	281	37	410	439	211
Public transportation (including taxicab)	29	12	168	159	208	123	22	25	52	43
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	29	12	154	144	208	123	22	25	52	43
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	71	25	54	26	37	34	54	215	143	36
Other means	23	34	43	8	57	38	—	24	36	15
Worked at home	20	8	—	9	—	25	—	14	28	23
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.08	1.11	1.15	1.15	1.14	1.23	1.23	1.15	1.18	1.10
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	15.9	18.3	15.8	20.0	19.0	21.6	17.2	16.7	17.8	15.6
Departure time for work:										
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	182	129	62	106	140	59	11	61	80	76
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	503	887	240	399	589	206	39	429	421	396
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	789	1 202	252	253	563	299	60	486	465	375
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	381	625	143	132	292	138	30	425	192	122
All other times	606	724	331	313	563	375	52	602	572	354
Worked in MSA of residence	2 435	3 405	1 001	1 188	2 120	1 076	192	1 888	1 692	1 298
Roanoke city	1 706	2 274	772	906	1 468	865	165	1 482	1 401	967
Salem city	201	404	122	114	457	80	27	161	76	120
Vinton town	77	122	—	74	40	19	—	14	8	57
Remainder of Roanoke County	396	534	97	89	140	99	—	223	207	146
Batetourt County	55	71	10	5	15	13	—	8	—	8
Worked outside MSA of residence	46	170	27	24	27	26	—	129	66	48
Craig County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Radford city	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Blacksburg town	—	14	—	8	—	—	—	11	13	—
Remainder of Montgomery County	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	31	—	—
Alleghany County	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	8	—	—
Covington city	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Clifton Forge city	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bedford County	5	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	33	—
Bedford city	—	36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Franklin County	7	26	—	—	—	17	—	10	—	10
Worked elsewhere	23	84	27	16	27	1	—	69	20	38

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Roanoke city, Roanoke city—Con.								
	Tract 15	Tract 16	Tract 17	Tract 18	Tract 19	Tract 20	Tract 21	Tract 22	Tract 23
PLACE OF BIRTH									
All persons	4 312	6 383	2 816	4 105	4 771	4 550	3 338	2 968	5 612
Native	4 262	6 210	2 702	4 072	4 698	4 509	3 227	2 916	5 492
Foreign born	50	173	114	33	73	41	111	52	120
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH									
Linguistically isolated households	9	22	26	32	17	—	7	—	19
Persons 5 years and over	3 952	5 969	2 679	3 812	4 433	4 208	3 158	2 732	5 200
In linguistically isolated households	9	57	48	32	23	—	41	—	80
Speak a language other than English	192	136	129	82	80	126	134	137	272
Do not speak English "very well"	60	55	83	63	39	—	66	84	141
Speak Spanish	42	21	11	50	49	50	9	120	67
Do not speak English "very well"	11	7	11	42	25	—	—	79	35
Linguistically isolated	—	7	6	17	9	—	—	—	—
Speak on Asian or Pacific Island language	33	68	58	—	21	—	68	7	68
Do not speak English "very well"	9	27	48	—	14	—	48	—	62
Linguistically isolated	9	50	24	—	14	—	41	—	62
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL									
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	841	1 437	428	774	819	955	603	600	1 298
Preprimary school	58	180	50	91	108	125	60	33	18
Public school	32	84	32	25	27	57	11	22	5
Elementary or high school	665	880	250	466	459	488	454	470	988
Public school	637	708	223	428	450	435	390	466	944
College	118	377	128	217	252	342	89	97	292
Public college	111	219	105	170	235	289	58	50	270
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT									
Persons 25 years and over	2 753	4 527	2 158	3 000	3 454	3 300	2 555	1 993	3 696
Less than 9th grade	494	170	154	198	316	142	204	177	344
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	565	345	250	331	549	200	191	352	502
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	1 032	602	418	812	787	823	521	828	1 174
Some college, no degree	461	810	462	671	672	773	557	354	965
Associate degree	94	233	195	177	288	250	156	167	277
Bachelor's degree	100	1 370	481	605	604	755	594	97	285
Graduate or professional degree	7	997	198	206	238	357	332	18	149
Percent high school graduate or higher	61.5	88.6	81.3	82.4	75.0	89.6	84.5	73.5	77.1
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	3.9	52.3	31.5	27.0	24.4	33.7	36.2	5.8	11.7
FERTILITY									
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	517	31	327	113	377	228	217	352	382
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 700	795	793	884	714	842	1 021	1 236	1 102
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	1 791	1 760	1 541	1 408	1 279	1 457	1 896	1 282	1 498
RESIDENCE IN 1985									
Persons 5 years and over	3 952	5 969	2 679	3 812	4 433	4 208	3 158	2 732	5 200
Same house	2 199	3 010	1 166	1 950	2 304	2 312	1 744	1 697	3 067
Different house in United States	1 729	2 940	1 493	1 856	2 096	1 891	1 374	1 022	2 055
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	1 055	1 078	528	925	1 063	848	559	505	928
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	259	364	272	229	296	280	309	179	249
Different MSA/PMSA	167	1 034	386	410	481	504	374	220	631
Not in an MSA/PMSA	248	464	207	292	256	259	132	118	247
Abroad	24	19	20	6	33	5	40	13	78
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE									
Urban population	4 312	6 383	2 816	4 105	4 771	4 550	3 338	2 968	5 612
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	2 950	4 365	1 460	2 437	2 822	3 657	1 989	2 407	3 712
Rural population	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
On farms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK									
Workers 16 years and over	2 156	2 964	1 400	2 214	2 522	2 275	1 441	1 516	2 917
Car, truck, or van	2 094	2 722	1 250	2 082	2 388	2 176	1 361	1 463	2 747
Drove alone	1 822	2 536	1 078	1 863	2 044	1 976	1 243	1 267	2 363
Carpooled	272	186	172	219	344	200	118	196	384
Public transportation (including taxicab)	33	16	34	48	16	4	—	21	57
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	33	16	17	48	16	4	—	21	49
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	12	130	65	25	49	35	11	5	58
Other means	6	17	6	17	20	14	3	—	11
Worked at home	11	79	45	42	49	46	66	27	44
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.07	1.04	1.07	1.06	1.08	1.05	1.05	1.07	1.08
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	19.0	13.8	15.8	15.0	15.7	15.6	15.1	16.7	17.7
Departure time for work:									
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	111	107	65	43	75	51	42	87	95
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	507	373	194	235	271	227	128	391	732
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	704	969	420	837	909	1 000	515	466	989
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	348	907	233	561	592	546	398	184	511
All other times	475	529	443	496	626	405	292	361	546
Worked in MSA of residence	2 062	2 831	1 287	2 153	2 462	2 190	1 377	1 457	2 723
Roanoke city	1 539	2 140	914	1 689	1 836	1 653	893	859	1 818
Salem city	171	261	105	197	309	225	234	402	447
Vinton town	65	55	21	11	15	15	34	22	12
Remainder of Roanoke County	255	355	223	250	266	263	210	157	422
Botetourt County	32	20	24	6	36	34	6	17	24
Worked outside MSA of residence	94	133	113	61	60	85	64	59	194
Craig County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rodford city	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Blacksburg town	6	—	—	11	19	7	6	13	7
Remainder of Montgomery County	14	—	—	12	—	17	—	—	13
Allegheny County	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—
Covington city	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Clifton Forge city	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bedford County	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19
Bedford city	—	14	12	—	—	—	—	—	—
Franklin County	7	25	19	8	8	22	16	5	28
Worked elsewhere	38	94	82	30	33	39	34	41	127

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Salem city, Salem city								
	Troct 101	Troct 102	Troct 103	Troct 104	Troct 105.98	Troct 106.97	Troct 106.98	Troct 107.97	Troct 107.98
PLACE OF BIRTH									
All persons	4 757	5 987	4 601	574	7 823	—	14	—	—
Native.....	4 644	5 893	4 513	574	7 717	—	14	—	—
Foreign born.....	113	94	88	—	106	—	—	—	—
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH									
Linguistically isolated households.....	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons 5 years and over	4 464	5 758	4 340	574	7 389	—	14	—	—
In linguistically isolated households.....	39	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Speak a language other than English.....	152	197	94	—	213	—	7	—	—
Do not speak English "very well".....	52	19	39	—	85	—	—	—	—
Speak Spanish.....	31	40	21	—	82	—	—	—	—
Do not speak English "very well".....	7	19	6	—	32	—	—	—	—
Linguistically isolated.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language.....	13	58	22	—	28	—	—	—	—
Do not speak English "very well".....	13	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	—
Linguistically isolated.....	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL									
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	998	1 904	856	12	1 895	—	—	—	—
Preprimary school.....	78	72	53	—	223	—	—	—	—
Public school.....	55	53	8	—	110	—	—	—	—
Elementary or high school.....	666	680	543	—	1 208	—	—	—	—
Public school.....	660	672	543	—	1 181	—	—	—	—
College.....	254	1 152	260	12	464	—	—	—	—
Public college.....	182	227	167	12	342	—	—	—	—
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT									
Persons 25 years and over	3 220	3 716	3 325	565	5 334	—	14	—	—
Less than 9th grade.....	343	183	509	227	423	—	—	—	—
9th to 12th grade, no diploma.....	566	416	554	134	513	—	—	—	—
High school graduate (includes equivalency).....	1 015	1 147	1 183	92	1 791	—	—	—	—
Some college, no degree.....	682	829	496	100	1 116	—	—	—	—
Associate degree.....	124	172	210	9	453	—	—	—	—
Bachelor's degree.....	312	624	238	—	618	—	14	—	—
Graduate or professional degree.....	178	345	135	3	420	—	—	—	—
Percent high school graduate or higher.....	71.8	83.9	68.0	36.1	82.5	—	100.0	—	—
Percent bachelor's degree or higher.....	15.2	26.1	11.2	.5	19.5	—	100.0	—	—
FERTILITY									
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years.....	319	—	119	—	109	—	—	—	—
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years.....	1 187	1 099	1 225	—	828	—	—	—	—
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years.....	1 863	1 807	1 631	—	1 860	—	—	—	—
RESIDENCE IN 1985									
Persons 5 years and over	4 464	5 758	4 340	574	7 389	—	14	—	—
Same house.....	2 219	3 259	2 233	161	3 741	—	—	—	—
Different house in United States.....	2 161	2 485	2 032	413	3 594	—	14	—	—
Central city of this MSA/PMSA.....	302	212	113	59	235	—	—	—	—
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA.....	1 096	1 128	1 180	174	2 295	—	14	—	—
Different MSA/PMSA.....	510	791	299	81	698	—	—	—	—
Not in on MSA/PMSA.....	253	354	440	99	366	—	—	—	—
Abroad.....	84	14	75	—	54	—	—	—	—
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE									
Urban population.....	4 757	5 987	4 601	574	7 823	—	14	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre.....	2 921	3 954	2 773	—	5 804	—	—	—	—
Rural population.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
On farms.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK									
Workers 16 years and over	2 396	2 874	2 400	2	4 263	—	14	—	—
Car, truck, or van.....	2 305	2 461	2 264	2	4 061	—	14	—	—
Drove alone.....	2 015	2 326	2 066	2	3 665	—	14	—	—
Carpooled.....	290	135	198	—	396	—	—	—	—
Public transportation (including taxicab).....	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car.....	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked.....	33	318	93	—	60	—	—	—	—
Other means.....	40	30	11	—	35	—	—	—	—
Worked at home.....	18	65	25	—	107	—	—	—	—
Persons per car, truck, or van.....	1.07	1.03	1.05	1.00	1.05	—	1.00	—	—
Mean travel time to work (minutes).....	16.4	15.5	15.7	15.0	16.8	—	8.5	—	—
Departure time for work:									
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.....	104	86	94	—	133	—	—	—	—
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.....	530	471	630	—	743	—	—	—	—
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.....	843	1 013	692	2	1 479	—	—	—	—
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.....	376	467	333	—	841	—	14	—	—
All other times.....	525	772	626	—	960	—	—	—	—
Worked in MSA of residence.....	2 311	2 749	2 342	2	4 050	—	14	—	—
Roanoke city.....	786	824	749	—	1 295	—	—	—	—
Salem city.....	1 186	1 603	1 251	2	2 201	—	14	—	—
Vinton town.....	18	31	40	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Roanoke County.....	288	306	291	—	476	—	—	—	—
Botetourt County.....	33	—	20	—	38	—	—	—	—
Worked outside MSA of residence.....	85	125	58	—	213	—	—	—	—
Craig County.....	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Radford city.....	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Blacksburg town.....	4	17	—	—	22	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Montgomery County.....	7	44	18	—	35	—	—	—	—
Allegheny County.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Covington city.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Clifton Forge city.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bedford County.....	8	—	7	—	8	—	—	—	—
Bedford city.....	7	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Franklin County.....	3	7	—	—	44	—	—	—	—
Worked elsewhere.....	56	51	20	—	104	—	—	—	—

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Botetourt County			Roanoke County			Roanoke city		Salem city	
	Roanoke, VA MSA	Total	Hallins COP (pt.)	Total	Cave Spring COP	Hollins COP (pt.)	Total	Roanoke city	Total	Salem city
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	180 397	19 905	65	63 710	19 424	11 062	77 280	77 280	19 502	19 502
In labor force	117 523	13 377	41	43 620	13 702	6 789	48 142	48 142	12 384	12 384
Percent of persons 16 years and over	65.1	67.2	63.1	68.5	70.5	61.4	62.3	62.3	63.5	63.5
Civilian labor force	117 269	13 354	41	43 527	13 658	6 766	48 031	48 031	12 357	12 357
Employed	112 933	12 895	41	42 577	13 385	6 640	45 400	45 400	12 061	12 061
Unemployed	4 336	459	—	950	273	126	2 631	2 631	296	296
Percent of civilian labor force	3.7	3.4	—	2.2	2.0	1.9	5.5	5.5	2.4	2.4
Not in labor force	62 874	6 528	24	20 090	5 722	4 273	29 138	29 138	7 118	7 118
Institutionalized persons	4 390	580	—	1 435	—	651	1 309	1 309	1 066	1 066
Enrolled in school	7 327	789	—	2 869	801	724	2 585	2 585	1 084	1 084
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	27 312	2 477	16	8 235	2 472	1 781	13 795	13 795	2 805	2 805
Females 16 years and over	96 879	9 949	32	34 250	10 287	6 533	42 315	42 315	10 365	10 365
In labor force	56 107	6 013	24	20 523	6 389	3 407	23 442	23 442	6 129	6 129
Percent of females 16 years and over	57.9	60.4	75.0	59.9	62.1	52.2	55.4	55.4	59.1	59.1
Civilian labor force	56 089	6 013	24	20 523	6 389	3 407	23 424	23 424	6 129	6 129
Employed	53 928	5 779	24	20 090	6 257	3 360	22 094	22 094	5 965	5 965
Unemployed	2 161	234	—	433	132	47	1 330	1 330	164	164
Percent of civilian labor force	3.9	3.9	—	2.1	2.1	1.4	5.7	5.7	2.7	2.7
With own children under 6 years	11 792	1 285	—	3 872	1 230	453	5 518	5 518	1 117	1 117
In labor force	7 563	876	—	2 547	701	328	3 395	3 395	745	745
With own children 6 to 17 years only	15 473	2 068	—	6 287	1 807	952	5 566	5 566	1 552	1 552
In labor force	12 347	1 631	—	5 138	1 465	829	4 319	4 319	1 259	1 259
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	16 187	1 663	—	5 287	1 548	650	7 777	7 777	1 460	1 460
All parents present in household in labor force	9 679	1 020	—	3 285	867	446	4 487	4 487	887	887
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	31 639	3 910	—	12 214	3 736	1 711	12 531	12 531	2 984	2 984
All parents present in household in labor force	22 989	2 871	—	8 994	2 589	1 367	8 792	8 792	2 332	2 332
Persons 16 to 19 years	11 948	1 433	—	4 543	1 249	886	4 523	4 523	1 449	1 449
Not enrolled in school	2 780	253	—	807	215	123	1 456	1 456	264	264
Unemployed or not in labor force	922	67	—	150	29	28	631	631	74	74
Not high school graduate	1 355	97	—	253	29	39	864	864	141	141
Employed	688	46	—	180	24	30	385	385	77	77
Unemployed	177	17	—	10	—	—	134	134	16	16
Not in labor force	490	34	—	63	5	9	345	345	48	48
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES										
Employed persons 16 years and over	112 933	12 895	41	42 577	13 385	6 640	45 400	45 400	12 061	12 061
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	13 019	1 354	—	6 287	2 819	786	3 996	3 996	1 382	1 382
Professional specialty occupations	15 021	1 437	—	6 531	2 620	937	5 453	5 453	1 600	1 600
Technicians and related support occupations	4 102	430	—	1 568	548	247	1 711	1 711	393	393
Sales occupations	15 608	1 425	4	6 808	2 381	1 117	5 744	5 744	1 631	1 631
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	20 477	2 072	—	7 941	2 265	1 420	8 064	8 064	2 400	2 400
Private household occupations	404	24	—	75	21	30	283	283	22	22
Protective service occupations	1 542	202	—	585	164	79	608	608	147	147
Service occupations, except protective and household	11 858	1 216	15	3 205	856	630	6 266	6 266	1 171	1 171
Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations	1 392	453	—	344	57	36	537	537	58	58
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	11 779	1 711	4	4 175	773	539	4 739	4 739	1 154	1 154
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	8 060	1 272	9	1 984	305	316	3 851	3 851	953	953
Transportation and material moving occupations	5 172	777	—	1 713	331	268	2 060	2 060	622	622
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	4 499	522	9	1 361	245	235	2 088	2 088	528	528
Construction	6 981	877	4	2 387	491	329	2 942	2 942	775	775
Manufacturing	18 764	2 800	18	6 506	1 692	836	7 426	7 426	2 032	2 032
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	9 950	1 285	—	4 346	1 299	757	3 616	3 616	703	703
Wholesale and retail trade	27 359	2 806	4	10 502	3 299	1 625	10 884	10 884	3 167	3 167
Finance, insurance, and real estate	9 248	789	—	3 923	1 573	612	3 589	3 589	947	947
Business and repair services	4 535	478	—	1 539	452	229	2 138	2 138	380	380
Professional and related services	25 464	2 260	15	9 857	3 573	1 698	10 330	10 330	3 017	3 017
CLASS OF WORKER										
Employed persons 16 years and over	112 933	12 895	41	42 577	13 385	6 640	45 400	45 400	12 061	12 061
Private wage and salary workers	92 396	10 398	37	34 448	10 896	5 432	37 618	37 618	9 932	9 932
Government workers	14 646	1 548	4	5 706	1 776	806	5 778	5 778	1 614	1 614
Local government workers	7 827	691	4	3 121	921	378	3 096	3 096	919	919
Self-employed workers	5 567	880	—	2 275	680	363	1 912	1 912	500	500
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	128 073	14 466	41	47 465	15 054	7 512	52 154	52 154	13 988	13 988
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	102 116	11 566	37	37 503	11 882	5 636	41 987	41 987	11 060	11 060
50 to 52 weeks	76 995	9 056	33	29 133	9 252	4 226	30 681	30 681	8 125	8 125
40 to 49 weeks	10 987	1 154	—	3 886	1 373	600	4 772	4 772	1 175	1 175
27 to 39 weeks	4 802	466	4	1 590	346	306	2 215	2 215	531	531
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	12 814	1 425	4	4 902	1 540	976	5 084	5 084	1 403	1 403
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	144 282	16 400	45	52 774	16 467	8 379	60 039	60 039	15 069	15 069
With a mobility or self-care limitation	6 101	567	7	1 619	291	347	3 454	3 454	461	461
With a mobility limitation	3 033	306	—	677	101	151	1 915	1 915	135	135
In labor force	518	40	—	153	43	21	294	294	31	31
With a self-care limitation	4 294	351	7	1 176	232	256	2 393	2 393	374	374
With a work disability	12 367	1 269	8	3 222	789	554	6 746	6 746	1 130	1 130
In labor force	4 618	426	—	1 452	400	206	2 256	2 256	484	484
Prevented from working	6 739	678	8	1 464	315	328	4 008	4 008	589	589
No work disability	131 915	15 131	37	49 552	15 678	7 825	53 293	53 293	13 939	13 939
In labor force	108 717	12 518	37	40 944	12 832	6 332	43 910	43 910	11 345	11 345
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	31 471	2 902	20	9 408	2 913	2 009	15 821	15 821	3 340	3 340
With a mobility or self-care limitation	6 351	544	12	1 647	356	306	3 569	3 569	591	591
With a mobility limitation	4 999	436	4	1 271	275	247	2 884	2 884	408	408
With a self-care limitation	3 633	296	12	852	204	141	2 122	2 122	363	363
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989										
No workers	8 053	815	8	2 299	718	455	4 102	4 102	837	837
Mean family income (dollars)	21 982	21 422	11 622	26 386	35 649	23 938	18 986	18 986	25 108	25 108
1 worker	16 154	1 740	8	5 159	1 668	876	7 657	7 657	1 598	1 598
Mean family income (dollars)	34 770	33 153	14 195	39 773	51 134	33 393	30 151	30 151	42 513	42 513
2 or more workers	38 243	4 764	9	15 567	4 662	2 248	13 945	13 945	3 967	3 967
Mean family income (dollars)	48 541	47 343	24 000	55 288	64 097	51 806	41 572	41 572	47 996	47 996

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/ BNA's in Batetourt County	Hollins COP (pt.), Batetourt County	Remainder of Batetourt County					Totals for split tracts/ BNA's in Roanoke County
	Tract 404	Tract 404 (pt.)	Tract 401	Tract 402	Tract 403	Tract 404 (pt.)	Tract 405	Tract 309
LABOR FORCE STATUS								
Persons 16 years and over	4 165	65	2 736	3 074	5 294	4 100	4 636	3 853
In labor force	2 659	41	1 732	1 978	3 710	2 618	3 298	2 645
Percent of persons 16 years and over	63.8	63.1	63.3	64.3	70.1	63.9	71.1	68.6
Civilian labor force	2 652	41	1 732	1 978	3 694	2 611	3 298	2 638
Employed	2 569	41	1 644	1 922	3 587	2 528	3 173	2 553
Unemployed	83	—	88	56	107	83	125	85
Percent of civilian labor force	3.1	—	5.1	2.8	2.9	3.2	3.8	3.2
Not in labor force	1 506	24	1 004	1 096	1 584	1 482	1 338	1 208
Institutionalized persons	432	—	—	35	46	432	67	13
Enrolled in school	88	—	170	98	211	88	222	167
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	495	16	449	506	598	479	429	462
Females 16 years and over	1 962	32	1 361	1 576	2 717	1 930	2 333	1 946
In labor force	1 240	24	742	838	1 742	1 216	1 451	1 176
Percent of females 16 years and over	63.2	75.0	54.5	53.2	64.1	63.0	62.2	60.4
Civilian labor force	1 240	24	742	838	1 742	1 216	1 451	1 176
Employed	1 191	24	682	811	1 690	1 167	1 405	1 134
Unemployed	49	—	60	27	52	49	46	42
Percent of civilian labor force	4.0	—	8.1	3.2	3.0	4.0	3.2	3.6
With own children under 6 years	300	—	124	198	318	300	345	246
In labor force	195	—	78	143	221	195	239	147
With own children 6 to 17 years only	329	—	271	284	603	329	581	311
In labor force	286	—	207	213	489	286	436	201
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	353	—	175	253	408	353	474	310
All parents present in household in labor force	200	—	111	158	288	200	263	190
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	620	—	530	536	1 148	620	1 076	598
All parents present in household in labor force	482	—	358	406	894	482	731	333
Persons 16 to 19 years	190	—	225	219	383	190	416	226
Not enrolled in school	21	—	29	61	83	21	59	29
Unemployed or not in labor force	3	—	—	2	39	3	23	9
Not high school graduate	7	—	—	12	40	7	38	14
Employed	5	—	—	10	16	5	15	14
Unemployed	—	—	—	—	17	—	—	—
Not in labor force	2	—	—	2	7	2	23	—
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES								
Employed persons 16 years and over	2 569	41	1 644	1 922	3 587	2 528	3 173	2 553
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	252	—	122	110	483	252	387	408
Professional specialty occupations	310	—	149	129	428	310	421	466
Technicians and related support occupations	82	—	63	17	132	82	136	81
Sales occupations	282	—	121	200	458	278	364	420
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	430	—	193	217	617	430	615	395
Private household occupations	7	—	10	2	5	7	—	12
Protective service occupations	52	—	38	20	71	52	21	22
Service occupations, except protective and household	276	15	161	228	264	261	287	172
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	54	—	149	77	149	54	24	12
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	388	4	211	335	451	384	326	322
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	178	9	229	276	262	169	327	96
Transportation and material moving occupations	149	—	113	176	190	149	149	53
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	109	9	85	135	77	100	116	94
Construction	150	4	125	198	242	146	162	153
Manufacturing	524	18	480	453	577	506	766	321
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	205	—	151	135	413	205	381	231
Wholesale and retail trade	599	4	246	406	788	595	767	676
Finance, insurance, and real estate	184	—	77	68	154	184	191	224
Business and repair services	115	—	50	49	154	115	110	78
Professional and related services	490	15	253	197	687	475	633	710
CLASS OF WORKER								
Employed persons 16 years and over	2 569	41	1 644	1 922	3 587	2 528	3 173	2 553
Private wage and salary workers	2 226	37	1 188	1 545	2 779	2 189	2 660	2 053
Government workers	183	4	266	216	550	179	333	291
Local government workers	93	4	148	64	256	89	130	139
Self-employed workers	150	—	179	132	246	150	173	187
WORK STATUS IN 1989								
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	3 040	41	1 833	2 062	4 035	2 999	3 496	2 887
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	2 476	37	1 484	1 755	3 214	2 439	2 637	2 333
50 to 52 weeks	2 017	33	1 108	1 318	2 511	1 984	2 102	1 799
40 to 49 weeks	197	—	182	223	283	197	269	246
27 to 39 weeks	55	4	92	93	119	51	107	84
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	269	4	189	123	445	265	399	193
DISABILITY								
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	3 162	45	2 224	2 458	4 494	3 117	4 062	3 274
With a mobility or self-care limitation	115	7	124	121	98	108	109	130
With a mobility limitation	48	—	63	49	69	48	77	32
In labor force	2	—	—	7	31	2	—	7
With a self-care limitation	73	7	89	85	52	66	52	119
With a work disability	252	8	201	219	299	244	298	174
In labor force	86	—	35	56	129	86	120	81
Prevented from working	127	8	138	136	134	119	143	62
No work disability	2 910	37	2 023	2 239	4 195	2 873	3 764	3 100
In labor force	2 497	37	1 639	1 849	3 425	2 460	3 108	2 460
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	564	20	512	581	738	544	507	559
With a mobility or self-care limitation	76	12	106	109	127	64	126	84
With a mobility limitation	57	4	101	69	113	53	96	72
With a self-care limitation	46	12	56	71	58	34	65	54
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989								
No workers	155	8	134	147	216	147	163	140
Mean family income (dollars)	18 541	11 622	13 064	15 476	25 935	18 918	30 413	30 451
1 worker	331	8	260	278	489	323	382	400
Mean family income (dollars)	27 978	14 195	26 584	23 112	41 716	28 320	38 456	77 174
2 or more workers	895	9	604	708	1 338	886	1 219	863
Mean family income (dollars)	43 984	24 000	40 759	41 386	54 393	44 187	48 794	83 215

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Cove Spring CDP, Roanoke County			Hollins CDP (pt.), Roanoke County		Remainder of Roanoke County				
	Tract 307	Tract 308	Tract 309 (pt.)	Tract 302.02	Tract 302.03	Tract 301	Tract 302.01	Tract 303.98	Tract 305.98	Tract 306
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	9 314	7 996	2 114	8 243	2 819	2 769	3 467	5 033	1 910	3 705
In labor force	6 469	5 744	1 489	5 114	1 675	1 845	2 695	3 157	1 352	2 768
Percent of persons 16 years and over	69.5	71.8	70.4	62.0	59.4	66.6	77.7	62.7	70.8	74.7
Civilian labor force	6 439	5 737	1 482	5 091	1 675	1 845	2 682	3 150	1 352	2 762
Employed	6 312	5 627	1 446	4 989	1 651	1 823	2 640	3 060	1 320	2 717
Unemployed	127	110	36	102	24	122	42	90	32	45
Percent of civilian labor force	2.0	1.9	2.4	2.0	1.4	6.6	1.6	2.9	2.4	1.6
Not in labor force	2 845	2 252	625	3 129	1 144	924	772	1 876	558	937
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	—	179	7	382	—	—
Enrolled in school	371	314	116	238	486	101	146	212	76	145
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	1 331	978	163	1 430	351	295	272	731	176	322
Females 16 years and over	4 863	4 348	1 076	4 729	1 804	1 424	1 765	2 736	966	1 880
In labor force	2 971	2 769	649	2 471	936	871	1 257	1 436	560	1 223
Percent of females 16 years and over	61.1	63.7	60.3	52.3	51.9	61.2	71.2	52.5	58.0	65.1
Civilian labor force	2 971	2 769	649	2 471	936	871	1 257	1 436	560	1 223
Employed	2 909	2 712	636	2 438	922	860	1 242	1 394	545	1 192
Unemployed	62	57	13	33	14	11	15	42	15	31
Percent of civilian labor force	2.1	2.1	2.0	1.3	1.5	1.2	1.2	2.9	2.7	2.5
With own children under 6 years	620	507	103	367	86	190	312	294	101	289
In labor force	352	307	42	260	68	118	229	239	50	168
With own children 6 to 17 years only	888	766	153	730	222	294	404	420	206	446
In labor force	726	646	93	646	183	231	357	344	143	326
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	789	626	133	501	149	295	403	400	142	398
All parents present in household in labor force	396	405	66	341	105	163	274	314	68	224
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	1 831	1 649	256	1 289	422	515	860	820	462	838
All parents present in household in labor force	1 278	1 196	115	1 038	329	365	698	639	271	563
Persons 16 to 19 years	631	482	136	445	441	189	292	336	137	250
Not enrolled in school	94	105	16	101	22	66	29	60	39	53
Unemployed or not in labor force	7	13	9	19	9	18	3	14	21	—
Not high school graduate	—	22	7	39	—	32	—	22	10	16
Employed	—	17	7	30	—	26	—	8	—	16
Unemployed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—
Not in labor force	—	5	—	9	—	6	—	14	—	—
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES										
Employed persons 16 years and over	6 312	5 627	1 446	4 989	1 651	1 823	2 640	3 060	1 320	2 717
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	1 275	1 219	325	583	203	220	335	324	239	415
Professional specialty occupations	1 120	1 147	353	656	281	196	435	347	189	612
Technicians and related support occupations	295	235	18	169	47	47	113	117	25	63
Sales occupations	1 177	917	287	920	197	169	397	399	210	487
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	1 103	964	198	1 063	357	308	635	536	181	387
Private household occupations	9	—	12	21	9	—	—	—	7	—
Protective service occupations	95	63	6	61	18	56	53	5	13	27
Service occupations, except protective and household	420	342	94	488	142	185	206	234	76	170
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	17	28	12	31	5	32	10	8	—	79
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	357	366	50	432	107	291	214	515	175	195
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	173	118	14	225	91	119	66	225	60	107
Transportation and material moving occupations	177	126	28	181	87	106	115	203	126	72
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	94	102	49	159	76	94	61	147	19	103
Construction	224	218	49	263	66	146	166	239	110	218
Manufacturing	863	721	108	673	163	346	376	777	315	422
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	598	568	133	533	224	119	285	266	118	175
Wholesale and retail trade	1 597	1 285	417	1 294	331	394	623	678	264	563
Finance, insurance, and real estate	649	761	163	438	174	130	310	217	103	223
Business and repair services	310	105	37	168	61	80	58	100	24	91
Professional and related services	1 590	1 529	454	1 156	542	409	552	552	291	744
CLASS OF WORKER										
Employed persons 16 years and over	6 312	5 627	1 446	4 989	1 651	1 823	2 640	3 060	1 320	2 717
Private wage and salary workers	5 148	4 594	1 154	4 056	1 376	1 364	2 074	2 554	1 053	2 158
Government workers	796	803	177	582	224	341	445	409	226	355
Local government workers	412	453	56	260	118	186	220	251	154	207
Self-employed workers	358	214	108	312	51	118	121	97	41	187
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	7 136	6 297	1 621	5 462	2 050	2 036	2 843	3 409	1 494	2 959
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	5 553	5 058	1 271	4 275	1 361	1 653	2 219	2 777	1 205	2 372
50 to 52 weeks	4 417	3 871	964	3 333	893	1 338	1 821	2 180	965	1 862
40 to 49 weeks	597	604	172	468	132	105	197	246	81	267
27 to 39 weeks	148	185	13	238	68	65	71	99	81	84
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	785	641	114	727	249	180	323	296	167	260
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	7 770	6 827	1 870	5 937	2 442	2 285	3 135	3 817	1 710	3 318
With a mobility or self-care limitation	155	80	56	216	131	81	43	130	46	81
With a mobility limitation	40	47	14	121	30	39	32	83	29	22
In labor force	27	9	7	21	—	—	13	18	13	—
With a self-care limitation	134	42	56	146	110	66	16	72	34	71
With a work disability	358	363	68	365	189	105	198	261	128	156
In labor force	182	175	43	142	64	18	81	123	61	74
Prevented from working	162	133	20	215	113	68	89	96	55	82
No work disability	7 412	6 464	1 802	5 572	2 253	2 180	2 937	3 556	1 582	3 162
In labor force	6 080	5 387	1 365	4 747	1 585	1 821	2 567	2 931	1 267	2 629
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	1 514	1 162	237	1 632	377	305	312	827	200	381
With a mobility or self-care limitation	202	113	41	271	35	60	86	167	23	75
With a mobility limitation	163	83	29	212	35	50	74	139	17	61
With a self-care limitation	116	55	33	113	28	37	37	76	6	38
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989										
No workers	373	296	49	342	113	75	85	171	56	104
Mean family income (dollars)	39 436	26 068	63 483	23 066	26 577	19 405	20 237	20 677	31 611	22 078
1 worker	838	611	219	711	165	163	262	357	172	270
Mean family income (dollars)	42 659	41 552	110 297	33 091	34 693	27 314	30 492	31 070	60 279	55 630
2 or more workers	2 328	1 878	456	1 745	503	767	1 026	1 197	522	1 050
Mean family income (dollars)	61 222	55 574	113 879	50 643	55 842	43 593	52 549	52 642	54 534	64 256

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Roanoke County—Con.						Roanoke city, Roanoke city			
	Tract 309 (pt.)	Tract 310	Tract 311	Tract 312	Tract 313.98	Tract 314.98	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 4
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	1 739	2 986	6 145	5 470	—	—	3 365	3 555	3 755	4 150
In labor force	1 156	2 134	4 086	3 936	—	—	2 154	2 271	2 413	2 380
Percent of persons 16 years and over	66.5	71.5	66.5	72.0	—	—	64.0	63.9	64.3	57.3
Civilian labor force	1 156	2 134	4 086	3 936	—	—	2 154	2 264	2 413	2 380
Employed	1 107	2 082	3 909	3 894	—	—	1 965	2 087	2 316	2 289
Unemployed	49	52	177	42	—	—	189	177	97	91
Percent of civilian labor force	4.2	2.4	4.3	1.1	—	—	8.8	7.8	4.0	3.8
Not in labor force	583	852	2 059	1 534	—	—	1 211	1 284	1 342	1 770
Institutionalized persons	13	—	172	31	—	—	100	—	—	81
Enrolled in school	51	112	250	251	—	—	153	176	99	61
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	299	419	889	579	—	—	458	595	846	1 076
Females 16 years and over	870	1 530	3 402	2 857	—	—	1 876	1 961	2 068	2 313
In labor force	527	1 012	1 970	1 871	—	—	1 074	1 215	1 191	1 134
Percent of females 16 years and over	60.6	66.1	57.9	65.5	—	—	57.2	62.0	57.6	49.0
Civilian labor force	527	1 012	1 970	1 871	—	—	1 074	1 215	1 191	1 134
Employed	498	1 000	1 884	1 858	—	—	990	1 154	1 155	1 088
Unemployed	29	12	86	13	—	—	84	61	36	46
Percent of civilian labor force	5.5	1.2	4.4	.7	—	—	7.8	5.0	3.0	4.1
With own children under 6 years	143	133	337	390	—	—	198	152	212	137
In labor force	105	118	212	279	—	—	124	133	128	100
With own children 6 to 17 years only	158	341	598	661	—	—	309	291	189	226
In labor force	108	283	506	546	—	—	240	250	152	171
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	177	205	532	537	—	—	263	196	380	193
All parents present in household in labor force	124	156	305	344	—	—	137	161	262	150
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	342	558	1 144	1 228	—	—	709	518	376	348
All parents present in household in labor force	218	434	873	977	—	—	537	391	263	242
Persons 16 to 19 years	90	258	457	399	—	—	297	264	127	144
Not enrolled in school	13	36	114	59	—	—	95	104	64	34
Unemployed or not in labor force	—	—	28	9	—	—	57	47	7	9
Not high school graduate	7	14	67	17	—	—	57	74	30	22
Employed	7	14	47	8	—	—	5	34	23	13
Unemployed	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	16	—	—
Not in labor force	—	—	20	9	—	—	27	24	7	9
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES										
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 107	2 082	3 909	3 894	—	—	1 965	2 087	2 316	2 289
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	83	159	249	658	—	—	71	127	85	296
Professional specialty occupations	113	155	337	590	—	—	192	230	288	141
Technicians and related support occupations	63	68	131	146	—	—	65	63	72	52
Sales occupations	133	325	594	596	—	—	88	184	398	205
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	197	403	854	755	—	—	341	366	523	577
Private household occupations	—	6	11	—	—	—	18	22	7	—
Protective service occupations	16	37	43	92	—	—	14	49	30	36
Service occupations, except protective and household	78	207	357	206	—	—	430	484	286	267
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	—	8	47	67	—	—	42	18	52	9
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	272	328	541	332	—	—	204	156	249	312
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	82	152	322	230	—	—	270	211	119	143
Transportation and material moving occupations	25	125	205	137	—	—	113	65	101	170
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	45	109	218	85	—	—	117	112	106	81
Construction	104	136	197	251	—	—	110	66	80	158
Manufacturing	213	279	693	557	—	—	461	397	344	329
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	98	275	482	472	—	—	191	171	248	251
Wholesale and retail trade	259	671	1 124	1 002	—	—	287	388	646	583
Finance, insurance, and real estate	61	145	241	308	—	—	82	108	178	95
Business and repair services	41	80	234	150	—	—	81	107	117	95
Professional and related services	256	326	615	841	—	—	531	652	495	362
CLASS OF WORKER										
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 107	2 082	3 909	3 894	—	—	1 965	2 087	2 316	2 289
Private wage and salary workers	899	1 759	3 249	3 010	—	—	1 587	1 625	1 953	1 872
Government workers	114	240	445	549	—	—	339	423	256	309
Local government workers	83	139	268	314	—	—	175	192	151	195
Self-employed workers	79	83	209	297	—	—	39	39	93	108
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	1 266	2 250	4 425	4 217	—	—	2 282	2 463	2 678	2 562
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	1 062	1 765	3 525	3 407	—	—	1 823	1 961	2 063	2 090
50 to 52 weeks	835	1 364	2 540	2 750	—	—	1 330	1 298	1 597	1 617
40 to 49 weeks	74	201	375	405	—	—	220	269	221	219
27 to 39 weeks	71	61	273	133	—	—	114	159	45	96
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	79	185	460	436	—	—	183	223	343	294
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	1 404	2 549	4 916	4 794	—	—	2 720	2 873	2 765	2 817
With a mobility or self-care limitation	74	150	222	154	—	—	284	194	114	83
With a mobility limitation	18	29	104	69	—	—	133	100	54	48
In labor force	—	—	31	14	—	—	29	7	8	8
With a self-care limitation	63	121	153	92	—	—	208	131	69	76
With a work disability	106	176	530	219	—	—	334	317	312	233
In labor force	38	80	278	93	—	—	111	106	177	78
Prevented from working	42	77	196	116	—	—	205	189	118	135
No work disability	1 298	2 373	4 386	4 575	—	—	2 386	2 556	2 453	2 584
In labor force	1 095	2 036	3 657	3 777	—	—	1 960	2 091	2 099	2 134
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	322	437	1 057	645	—	—	545	675	990	1 252
With a mobility or self-care limitation	43	154	210	167	—	—	169	221	202	262
With a mobility limitation	43	124	139	102	—	—	114	150	195	206
With a self-care limitation	21	80	102	110	—	—	124	176	143	146
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989										
No workers	91	152	199	193	—	—	136	197	210	307
Mean family income (dollars)	12 665	16 478	21 303	28 500	—	—	13 090	14 416	16 978	20 202
1 worker	181	197	552	461	—	—	327	194	283	369
Mean family income (dollars)	37 096	25 885	22 426	38 028	—	—	18 329	15 722	24 819	28 836
2 or more workers	407	769	1 375	1 544	—	—	643	755	725	688
Mean family income (dollars)	48 859	43 412	41 770	57 242	—	—	39 790	35 997	35 657	41 823

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Roanoke city, Roanoke city—Con.									
	Tract 5	Tract 6.98	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 12	Tract 13	Tract 14
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	4 078	5 260	2 868	2 180	3 773	2 101	987	3 264	3 615	2 817
In labor force	2 653	3 750	1 229	1 413	2 394	1 256	231	2 132	2 040	1 438
Percent of persons 16 years and over	65.1	71.3	42.9	64.8	63.5	59.8	23.4	65.3	56.4	51.0
Civilian labor force	2 638	3 742	1 215	1 413	2 386	1 256	231	2 122	2 040	1 438
Employed	2 523	3 630	1 029	1 247	2 146	1 115	200	2 018	1 819	1 372
Unemployed	115	112	186	166	240	141	31	104	221	66
Percent of civilian labor force	4.4	3.0	15.3	11.7	10.1	11.2	13.4	4.9	10.8	4.6
Not in labor force	1 425	1 510	1 639	767	1 379	845	756	1 132	1 575	1 379
Institutionalized persons	—	—	215	—	—	—	564	143	—	—
Enrolled in school	51	171	141	73	123	99	25	59	83	133
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	778	612	642	376	589	291	72	414	580	655
Females 16 years and over	2 236	2 820	1 685	1 215	2 207	1 014	355	1 612	1 989	1 575
In labor force	1 327	1 772	639	710	1 277	509	113	928	1 015	613
Percent of females 16 years and over	59.3	62.8	37.9	58.4	57.9	50.2	31.8	57.6	51.0	38.9
Civilian labor force	1 327	1 772	639	710	1 269	509	113	928	1 015	613
Employed	1 273	1 732	514	663	1 089	463	98	873	882	592
Unemployed	54	40	125	47	180	46	15	55	133	21
Percent of civilian labor force	4.1	2.3	19.6	6.6	14.2	9.0	13.3	5.9	13.1	3.4
With own children under 6 years	264	456	230	202	414	216	9	205	291	208
In labor force	176	281	103	145	247	129	9	86	123	81
With own children 6 to 17 years only	264	509	241	159	462	162	10	132	281	214
In labor force	217	424	195	109	381	130	5	83	235	130
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	371	704	356	243	682	275	21	272	428	288
All parents present in household in labor force	237	408	179	170	383	143	21	85	123	98
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	551	1 098	630	380	1 070	384	40	238	777	537
All parents present in household in labor force	458	850	410	243	839	246	28	146	396	303
Persons 16 to 19 years	224	320	216	161	280	182	67	207	240	179
Not enrolled in school	83	70	93	76	56	54	51	107	96	84
Unemployed or not in labor force	26	17	54	25	21	31	51	55	58	48
Not high school graduate	25	36	62	64	30	32	29	69	88	43
Employed	9	26	18	39	9	16	—	38	30	7
Unemployed	—	10	—	6	—	15	—	12	22	5
Not in labor force	16	—	44	19	21	1	29	19	36	31
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES										
Employed persons 16 years and over	2 523	3 630	1 029	1 247	2 146	1 115	200	2 018	1 819	1 372
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	228	274	37	43	65	25	12	206	25	71
Professional specialty occupations	161	272	43	58	94	88	—	256	30	73
Technicians and related support occupations	63	110	10	68	112	55	6	102	71	56
Sales occupations	378	562	56	46	168	59	24	329	158	156
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	500	698	112	191	303	82	22	320	197	220
Private household occupations	6	34	58	—	27	44	5	—	—	—
Protective service occupations	28	61	13	—	59	6	—	11	19	23
Service occupations, except protective and household	371	361	331	366	479	256	20	306	428	153
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	6	9	6	—	48	35	28	41	51	24
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	302	518	69	111	252	151	35	238	280	234
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	268	367	180	184	285	136	25	52	272	165
Transportation and material moving occupations	117	266	69	59	118	84	6	34	118	107
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	95	132	69	63	136	94	17	123	170	90
Construction	264	365	50	71	116	129	18	198	237	161
Manufacturing	394	638	216	234	458	187	23	258	318	297
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	243	268	69	97	230	100	—	101	120	107
Wholesale and retail trade	795	972	251	187	510	264	51	521	556	346
Finance, insurance, and real estate	156	281	33	72	135	50	—	152	71	39
Business and repair services	130	217	53	90	94	64	29	106	57	77
Professional and related services	326	644	193	329	328	226	44	466	255	243
CLASS OF WORKER										
Employed persons 16 years and over	2 523	3 630	1 029	1 247	2 146	1 115	200	2 018	1 819	1 372
Private wage and salary workers	2 211	3 150	833	1 001	1 880	978	185	1 747	1 569	1 179
Government workers	186	369	167	197	238	92	15	187	146	155
Local government workers	118	177	111	127	129	52	15	75	61	78
Self-employed workers	126	105	23	49	28	45	—	84	93	38
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	2 711	3 969	1 375	1 449	2 525	1 342	635	2 258	2 177	1 630
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	2 190	3 278	990	1 124	2 030	1 034	520	1 850	1 661	1 346
50 to 52 weeks	1 741	2 569	574	819	1 366	579	168	1 299	1 038	1 007
40 to 49 weeks	225	322	117	96	278	113	87	308	243	121
27 to 39 weeks	80	131	78	46	196	113	87	55	88	71
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	350	357	178	170	240	118	61	189	234	144
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	3 198	4 557	1 916	1 748	3 110	1 766	351	2 657	2 931	2 139
With a mobility or self-care limitation	167	165	275	258	195	179	41	149	235	98
With a mobility limitation	98	104	125	98	94	93	36	123	139	83
In labor force	11	21	16	15	11	10	5	9	15	—
With a self-care limitation	100	106	200	196	151	124	47	160	581	69
With a work disability	404	475	373	208	477	283	114	369	581	310
In labor force	130	203	67	54	207	63	5	144	128	34
Prevented from working	255	266	275	139	242	200	98	176	387	264
No work disability	2 794	4 082	1 543	1 540	2 633	1 483	237	2 288	2 350	1 829
In labor force	2 421	3 470	1 079	1 309	2 121	1 149	226	1 938	1 817	1 381
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	865	695	723	432	655	335	72	454	684	678
With a mobility or self-care limitation	155	109	191	170	201	101	22	103	162	174
With a mobility limitation	139	77	164	140	172	75	11	74	146	158
With a self-care limitation	77	68	114	107	114	91	22	92	68	65
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989										
No workers	204	184	220	117	274	131	4	73	209	222
Mean family income (dollars)	17 285	17 748	6 690	9 494	8 337	9 563	11 000	8 813	11 135	12 989
1 worker	334	597	398	250	512	270	19	220	452	249
Mean family income (dollars)	25 851	23 345	14 549	20 254	18 145	13 368	8 183	17 408	15 756	19 079
2 or more workers	761	1 244	290	365	739	261	16	328	549	487
Mean family income (dollars)	34 924	34 065	24 911	29 903	31 954	26 124	16 289	32 183	28 570	37 233

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Roanoke city, Roanoke city—Con.									
	Tract 15	Tract 16	Tract 17	Tract 18	Tract 19	Tract 20	Tract 21	Tract 22	Tract 23	
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	3 337	5 151	2 454	3 395	4 019	3 735	2 745	2 318	4 358	
In labor force	2 301	3 104	1 477	2 258	2 692	2 355	1 495	1 620	3 086	
Percent of persons 16 years and over	69.0	60.3	60.2	66.5	67.0	63.1	54.5	69.9	70.8	
Civilian labor force	2 295	3 104	1 477	2 258	2 682	2 355	1 489	1 614	3 065	
Employed	2 180	2 995	1 413	2 240	2 562	2 315	1 449	1 547	2 943	
Unemployed	115	109	64	18	120	40	40	67	122	
Percent of civilian labor force	5.0	3.5	4.3	.8	4.5	1.7	2.7	4.2	4.0	
Not in labor force	1 036	2 047	977	1 137	1 327	1 380	1 250	698	1 272	
Institutionalized persons	—	31	96	—	20	—	59	—	—	
Enrolled in school	93	260	62	94	112	171	68	84	194	
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	451	956	530	653	734	879	734	298	576	
Females 16 years and over	1 787	2 787	1 411	1 957	2 265	2 066	1 580	1 199	2 337	
In labor force	1 115	1 334	710	1 151	1 408	1 167	653	805	1 582	
Percent of females 16 years and over	62.4	47.9	50.3	58.8	62.2	56.5	41.3	67.1	67.7	
Civilian labor force	1 115	1 334	710	1 151	1 408	1 167	653	805	1 572	
Employed	1 065	1 259	668	1 151	1 325	1 143	640	769	1 508	
Unemployed	50	75	42	—	83	24	13	36	64	
Percent of civilian labor force	4.5	5.6	5.9	—	5.9	2.1	2.0	4.5	4.1	
With own children under 6 years	319	296	106	301	293	290	198	188	333	
In labor force	199	151	64	215	219	205	127	150	200	
With own children 6 to 17 years only	310	407	118	156	164	268	161	138	395	
In labor force	253	223	78	132	123	234	95	117	342	
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	427	484	186	318	377	374	219	284	436	
All parents present in household in labor force	256	237	101	211	255	280	130	199	261	
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	636	892	219	470	411	496	426	420	905	
All parents present in household in labor force	483	463	129	347	295	387	274	320	742	
Persons 16 to 19 years	251	272	92	135	186	170	91	123	295	
Not enrolled in school	85	10	20	23	69	38	20	10	114	
Unemployed or not in labor force	31	—	5	—	28	9	11	—	41	
Not high school graduate	46	10	10	15	53	12	6	—	51	
Employed	15	10	10	15	25	12	—	—	31	
Unemployed	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Not in labor force	8	—	—	—	28	—	6	—	20	
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES										
Employed persons 16 years and over	2 180	2 995	1 413	2 240	2 562	2 315	1 449	1 547	2 943	
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	126	518	184	341	370	344	232	112	204	
Professional specialty occupations	151	869	218	422	453	521	419	104	370	
Technicians and related support occupations	89	143	47	72	118	117	34	29	157	
Sales occupations	213	561	338	457	304	307	210	185	358	
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	479	316	268	446	378	472	271	391	591	
Private household occupations	7	10	—	17	6	17	—	5	—	
Protective service occupations	59	7	—	40	62	15	6	29	41	
Service occupations, except protective and household	296	199	123	137	293	136	90	156	298	
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	49	7	—	—	51	22	7	10	22	
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	323	173	78	101	131	166	91	216	349	
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	197	96	63	103	224	25	40	107	319	
Transportation and material moving occupations	86	49	61	23	68	75	10	129	132	
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	105	47	33	81	104	98	39	74	102	
Construction	150	194	29	61	108	140	59	75	103	
Manufacturing	381	338	148	272	335	258	239	318	583	
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	192	154	123	155	161	163	79	68	325	
Wholesale and retail trade	600	529	457	617	600	413	317	366	628	
Finance, insurance, and real estate	140	371	186	252	249	354	80	147	240	
Business and repair services	101	110	66	58	134	92	50	78	132	
Professional and related services	361	1 129	316	625	650	654	480	359	662	
CLASS OF WORKER										
Employed persons 16 years and over	2 180	2 995	1 413	2 240	2 562	2 315	1 449	1 547	2 943	
Private wage and salary workers	1 835	2 470	1 228	1 767	2 025	1 765	1 089	1 250	2 419	
Government workers	231	261	112	320	359	450	271	248	447	
Local government workers	128	147	25	173	185	274	167	126	215	
Self-employed workers	114	220	73	147	178	100	84	49	77	
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	2 439	3 393	1 638	2 428	2 878	2 648	1 658	1 744	3 272	
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	1 989	2 807	1 313	2 067	2 389	2 104	1 277	1 420	2 661	
50 to 52 weeks	1 448	2 140	1 036	1 636	1 764	1 656	956	1 112	1 931	
40 to 49 weeks	195	248	148	242	302	151	148	180	269	
27 to 39 weeks	105	121	39	59	182	66	52	44	188	
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	267	311	153	244	215	236	190	158	226	
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	2 811	4 027	1 682	2 689	3 160	2 731	1 810	1 977	3 604	
With a mobility or self-care limitation	147	77	77	115	198	30	57	141	175	
With a mobility limitation	107	43	42	40	153	30	37	46	89	
In labor force	10	7	6	—	37	10	21	7	31	
With a self-care limitation	131	61	55	93	105	8	32	120	141	
With a work disability	319	225	140	133	277	181	148	161	372	
In labor force	109	72	62	33	78	83	58	62	192	
Prevented from working	198	136	78	92	184	81	73	91	126	
No work disability	2 492	3 802	1 542	2 556	2 883	2 550	1 662	1 816	3 232	
In labor force	2 117	2 906	1 276	2 180	2 529	2 163	1 295	1 515	2 734	
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	520	1 093	676	706	829	1 004	870	335	733	
With a mobility or self-care limitation	169	166	106	97	236	142	150	145	145	
With a mobility limitation	163	137	92	69	202	84	119	71	126	
With a self-care limitation	74	85	36	81	120	108	81	56	74	
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989										
No workers	158	301	117	190	154	248	170	100	176	
Mean family income (dollars)	14 320	46 506	32 627	20 448	19 383	31 861	27 838	17 935	18 795	
1 worker	349	641	248	261	397	324	306	179	478	
Mean family income (dollars)	19 192	98 595	41 558	31 519	21 835	38 071	53 784	23 708	24 771	
2 or more workers	781	806	367	629	695	759	523	566	968	
Mean family income (dollars)	35 539	81 450	54 664	43 881	39 484	51 305	68 272	38 625	46 652	

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Salem city, Salem city								
	Troct 101	Troct 102	Troct 103	Troct 104	Troct 105.98	Troct 106.97	Troct 106.98	Troct 107.97	Troct 107.98
LABOR FORCE STATUS									
Persons 16 years and over	3 791	5 106	3 797	574	6 220	—	14	—	—
In labor force	2 516	2 988	2 486	12	4 368	—	14	—	—
Percent of persons 16 years and over	66.4	58.5	65.5	2.1	70.2	—	100.0	—	—
Civilian labor force	2 516	2 988	2 478	12	4 349	—	14	—	—
Employed	2 438	2 886	2 426	12	4 285	—	14	—	—
Unemployed	78	102	52	—	64	—	—	—	—
Percent of civilian labor force	3.1	3.4	2.1	—	1.5	—	—	—	—
Not in labor force	1 275	2 118	1 311	562	1 852	—	—	—	—
Institutionalized persons	116	55	227	561	107	—	—	—	—
Enrolled in school	104	716	62	—	202	—	—	—	—
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	590	858	519	—	838	—	—	—	—
Females 16 years and over	2 005	2 841	2 084	25	3 403	—	7	—	—
In labor force	1 289	1 449	1 232	—	2 152	—	7	—	—
Percent of females 16 years and over	64.3	51.0	59.1	—	63.2	—	100.0	—	—
Civilian labor force	1 289	1 449	1 232	—	2 152	—	7	—	—
Employed	1 256	1 387	1 205	—	2 110	—	7	—	—
Unemployed	33	62	27	—	42	—	—	—	—
Percent of civilian labor force	2.6	4.3	2.2	—	2.0	—	—	—	—
With own children under 6 years	297	226	238	—	356	—	—	—	—
In labor force	215	143	178	—	209	—	—	—	—
With own children 6 to 17 years only	321	314	292	—	625	—	—	—	—
In labor force	289	243	229	—	498	—	—	—	—
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	320	288	360	—	492	—	—	—	—
All parents present in household in labor force	223	166	233	—	265	—	—	—	—
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	684	596	481	—	1 223	—	—	—	—
All parents present in household in labor force	554	469	362	—	947	—	—	—	—
Persons 16 to 19 years	208	674	196	—	371	—	—	—	—
Not enrolled in school	74	25	78	—	87	—	—	—	—
Unemployed or not in labor force	41	9	12	—	12	—	—	—	—
Not high school graduate	47	25	35	—	34	—	—	—	—
Employed	12	16	23	—	26	—	—	—	—
Unemployed	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not in labor force	19	9	12	—	8	—	—	—	—
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES									
Employed persons 16 years and over	2 438	2 886	2 426	12	4 285	—	14	—	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	289	417	204	—	472	—	—	—	—
Professional specialty occupations	336	522	202	2	538	—	—	—	—
Technicians and related support occupations	76	55	109	—	153	—	—	—	—
Sales occupations	312	355	176	—	781	—	7	—	—
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	437	572	557	—	827	—	7	—	—
Private household occupations	9	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—
Protective service occupations	38	14	57	—	38	—	—	—	—
Service occupations, except protective and household	260	308	316	—	287	—	—	—	—
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	11	8	21	—	18	—	—	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	241	278	187	10	438	—	—	—	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	178	139	271	—	365	—	—	—	—
Transportation and material moving occupations	153	93	157	—	219	—	—	—	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	98	125	156	—	149	—	—	—	—
Construction	138	181	172	—	284	—	—	—	—
Manufacturing	397	439	508	10	678	—	—	—	—
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	215	148	129	—	211	—	—	—	—
Wholesale and retail trade	683	642	563	—	1 265	—	14	—	—
Finance, insurance, and real estate	168	228	178	—	373	—	—	—	—
Business and repair services	57	108	62	—	153	—	—	—	—
Professional and related services	576	919	558	2	962	—	—	—	—
CLASS OF WORKER									
Employed persons 16 years and over	2 438	2 886	2 426	12	4 285	—	14	—	—
Private wage and salary workers	1 993	2 266	1 976	—	3 683	—	14	—	—
Government workers	346	449	365	2	452	—	—	—	—
Local government workers	206	199	277	—	237	—	—	—	—
Self-employed workers	99	163	85	10	143	—	—	—	—
WORK STATUS IN 1989									
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	2 801	3 722	2 550	120	4 781	—	14	—	—
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	2 363	2 634	2 130	111	3 815	—	7	—	—
50 to 52 weeks	1 719	1 670	1 665	56	3 008	—	7	—	—
40 to 49 weeks	218	342	275	—	340	—	—	—	—
27 to 39 weeks	127	129	105	—	170	—	—	—	—
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	222	415	232	9	518	—	7	—	—
DISABILITY									
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	3 004	4 043	2 920	13	5 075	—	14	—	—
With a mobility or self-care limitation	107	90	97	—	167	—	—	—	—
With a mobility limitation	63	22	33	—	17	—	—	—	—
In labor force	9	6	6	—	10	—	—	—	—
With a self-care limitation	51	76	80	—	167	—	—	—	—
With a work disability	286	179	323	—	342	—	—	—	—
In labor force	117	78	115	—	174	—	—	—	—
Prevented from working	140	87	194	—	168	—	—	—	—
No work disability	2 718	3 864	2 597	13	4 733	—	14	—	—
In labor force	2 318	2 767	2 240	12	3 994	—	14	—	—
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	671	1 008	642	—	1 019	—	—	—	—
With a mobility or self-care limitation	105	139	150	—	197	—	—	—	—
With a mobility limitation	64	77	131	—	136	—	—	—	—
With a self-care limitation	89	104	50	—	120	—	—	—	—
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989									
No workers	192	259	156	—	230	—	—	—	—
Mean family income (dollars)	16 273	31 525	21 704	—	27 568	—	—	—	—
1 worker	355	369	409	2	463	—	—	—	—
Mean family income (dollars)	27 478	69 615	24 894	27 000	48 071	—	—	—	—
2 or more workers	796	874	696	—	1 594	—	7	—	—
Mean family income (dollars)	51 802	50 564	40 158	—	47 855	—	106 200	—	—

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Botetourt County			Roanoke County			Roanoke city		Salem city	
	Roanoke, VA MSA	Total	Hollins CDP (pt.)	Total	Cave Spring CDP	Hallins CDP (pt.)	Total	Roanoke city	Total	Salem city
INCOME IN 1989										
Households -----	89 617	9 110	44	30 264	9 991	4 924	41 064	41 064	9 179	9 179
Less than \$5,000 -----	5 078	367	4	907	155	151	3 525	3 525	279	279
\$5,000 to \$9,999 -----	8 107	618	—	1 816	369	417	4 948	4 948	725	725
\$10,000 to \$14,999 -----	8 629	699	27	1 860	460	336	5 018	5 018	1 052	1 052
\$15,000 to \$24,999 -----	16 848	1 634	13	4 642	1 669	770	8 793	8 793	1 779	1 779
\$25,000 to \$34,999 -----	15 407	1 489	—	4 965	1 639	917	7 176	7 176	1 777	1 777
\$35,000 to \$49,999 -----	16 978	2 095	—	6 870	2 034	1 268	6 333	6 333	1 680	1 680
\$50,000 to \$74,999 -----	12 446	1 581	—	6 023	2 167	706	3 487	3 487	1 355	1 355
\$75,000 to \$99,999 -----	3 392	416	—	1 837	757	220	858	858	281	281
\$100,000 or more -----	2 732	211	—	1 344	741	139	926	926	251	251
Median (dollars) -----	28 944	33 079	13 125	36 886	39 970	33 427	22 591	22 591	29 047	29 047
Mean (dollars) -----	35 413	37 001	14 925	43 296	49 636	38 263	29 058	29 058	36 276	36 276
Families	62 450	7 319	25	23 025	7 048	3 579	25 704	25 704	6 402	6 402
Median income (dollars) -----	34 942	37 116	13 906	42 223	47 884	38 839	28 203	28 203	35 619	35 619
Males 15 years and over, with income -----	80 563	9 667	33	28 854	8 963	4 468	33 167	33 167	8 875	8 875
Median income (dollars) -----	19 395	20 807	12 813	24 878	30 455	23 537	16 082	16 082	18 012	18 012
Percent year-round full-time workers -----	55.8	59.5	39.4	60.2	62.5	51.1	51.7	51.7	52.3	52.3
Median income (dollars) -----	26 522	26 979	16 806	31 245	36 238	30 582	21 872	21 872	25 922	25 922
Females 15 years and over, with income -----	86 067	8 495	32	30 271	9 167	5 738	37 855	37 855	9 446	9 446
Median income (dollars) -----	10 592	10 503	8 611	11 408	13 754	9 503	10 043	10 043	10 747	10 747
Percent year-round full-time workers -----	37.2	38.8	62.5	38.7	39.8	33.6	35.7	35.7	36.8	36.8
Median income (dollars) -----	17 206	16 648	10 227	18 890	20 120	19 004	16 328	16 328	16 566	16 566
Per capita income (dollars) -----	14 318	13 810	9 438	16 627	20 623	14 678	12 513	12 513	14 467	14 467
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households -----	89 617	9 110	44	30 264	9 991	4 924	41 064	41 064	9 179	9 179
With earnings -----	71 267	7 554	36	25 424	8 622	3 816	30 994	30 994	7 295	7 295
Mean earnings (dollars) -----	35 345	36 630	14 260	42 143	46 431	38 154	29 376	29 376	35 683	35 683
With Social Security income -----	27 026	2 493	20	8 103	2 325	1 746	13 521	13 521	2 909	2 909
Mean Social Security income (dollars) -----	8 133	8 440	6 293	8 608	9 900	8 037	7 691	7 691	8 603	8 603
With public assistance income -----	5 231	359	—	945	182	172	3 622	3 622	305	305
Mean public assistance income (dollars) -----	3 279	2 777	—	3 759	5 203	3 145	3 099	3 099	4 530	4 530
With retirement income -----	14 348	1 449	8	4 753	1 647	833	6 555	6 555	1 591	1 591
Mean retirement income (dollars) -----	8 734	8 923	1 692	10 454	12 530	9 250	7 703	7 703	7 672	7 672
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars) -----	41 554	41 083	16 901	48 926	58 131	43 757	34 565	34 565	43 635	43 635
With own children under 18 years (dollars) -----	41 155	43 518	—	49 668	58 026	45 799	32 511	32 511	41 092	41 092
No own children under 18 years (dollars) -----	41 856	39 119	16 901	48 343	58 214	42 442	36 068	36 068	45 427	45 427
Married-couple families (dollars) -----	46 312	43 205	12 909	52 029	62 030	45 934	40 656	40 656	47 805	47 805
With own children under 18 years (dollars) -----	48 299	45 979	—	53 952	63 579	49 784	42 587	42 587	47 444	47 444
No own children under 18 years (dollars) -----	44 888	40 859	12 909	50 560	60 881	43 464	39 415	39 415	48 043	48 043
Female householder, no husband present (dollars) -----	21 398	27 413	—	26 767	29 601	27 641	18 141	18 141	23 983	23 983
With own children under 18 years (dollars) -----	16 061	21 513	—	23 418	25 282	24 039	12 432	12 432	17 892	17 892
No own children under 18 years (dollars) -----	26 716	30 628	—	30 107	34 313	30 253	24 101	24 101	30 778	30 778
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels In 1989										
Families -----	62 450	7 319	25	23 025	7 048	3 579	25 704	25 704	6 402	6 402
Householder worked in 1989 -----	49 158	5 971	9	19 189	5 878	2 874	18 930	18 930	5 068	5 068
With related children under 18 years -----	28 878	3 522	—	10 523	3 167	1 466	12 089	12 089	2 744	2 744
With related children under 5 years -----	10 927	1 250	—	3 332	1 085	372	5 362	5 362	983	983
Married-couple families -----	49 528	6 369	16	19 942	6 137	2 994	18 031	18 031	5 186	5 186
Householder worked in 1989 -----	40 043	5 357	—	16 756	5 089	2 435	13 764	13 764	4 166	4 166
With related children under 18 years -----	21 510	3 049	—	8 839	2 648	1 182	7 512	7 512	2 110	2 110
With related children under 5 years -----	8 430	1 136	—	2 957	958	343	3 522	3 522	815	815
Female householder, no husband present -----	10 343	686	—	2 487	778	464	6 165	6 165	1 005	1 005
Householder worked in 1989 -----	7 110	441	—	1 935	677	342	3 999	3 999	735	735
With related children under 18 years -----	6 061	344	—	1 407	444	248	3 736	3 736	574	574
With related children under 5 years -----	1 971	75	—	282	95	29	1 464	1 464	150	150
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined -----	33 832	2 134	19	8 689	3 453	1 629	19 651	19 651	3 358	3 358
Nonfamily householder -----	27 167	1 791	19	7 239	2 943	1 345	15 360	15 360	2 777	2 777
65 years and over -----	10 530	739	4	2 551	637	743	6 175	6 175	1 065	1 065
Persons for whom poverty status is determined -----	217 763	24 348	65	77 032	23 995	11 830	94 754	94 754	21 629	21 629
Persons under 18 years -----	49 106	5 731	—	17 730	5 299	2 384	21 129	21 129	4 516	4 516
Related children under 18 years -----	48 906	5 700	—	17 730	5 299	2 384	20 967	20 967	4 509	4 509
Related children 5 to 17 years -----	35 345	4 286	—	13 455	4 018	1 853	14 296	14 296	3 308	3 308
Persons 65 years and over -----	31 471	2 902	20	9 408	2 913	2 009	15 821	15 821	3 340	3 340
Persons 75 years and over -----	12 623	1 066	20	3 466	929	803	6 768	6 768	1 323	1 323
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families -----	4 459	349	—	634	96	50	3 281	3 281	195	195
Percent below poverty level -----	7.1	4.8	—	2.8	1.4	1.4	12.8	12.8	3.0	3.0
Householder worked in 1989 -----	2 433	218	—	298	33	15	1 822	1 822	95	95
With related children under 18 years -----	3 301	206	—	318	29	8	2 633	2 633	144	144
With related children under 5 years -----	1 676	100	—	120	13	—	1 384	1 384	72	72
Married-couple families -----	1 680	234	—	437	75	41	936	936	73	73
Householder worked in 1989 -----	885	140	—	197	20	15	534	534	14	14
With related children under 18 years -----	904	117	—	185	21	8	580	580	22	22
With related children under 5 years -----	523	61	—	71	13	—	391	391	—	—
Female householder, no husband present -----	2 510	93	—	177	21	9	2 127	2 127	113	113
Householder worked in 1989 -----	1 371	59	—	93	13	—	1 147	1 147	72	72
With related children under 18 years -----	2 191	75	—	126	8	—	1 877	1 877	113	113
With related children under 5 years -----	1 047	31	—	49	—	—	904	904	63	63
Unrelated individuals -----	7 120	470	4	1 339	253	304	4 750	4 750	561	561
Nonfamily householder -----	4 905	336	4	965	176	193	3 232	3 232	372	372
65 years and over -----	2 744	215	—	627	52	179	1 683	1 683	219	219
Persons -----	21 029	1 511	4	3 164	494	415	15 238	15 238	1 116	1 116
Percent below poverty level -----	9.7	6.2	6.2	4.1	2.1	3.5	16.1	16.1	5.2	5.2
Persons under 18 years -----	6 618	430	—	666	48	12	5 268	5 268	254	254
Related children under 18 years -----	6 458	405	—	666	48	12	5 133	5 133	254	254
Related children 5 to 17 years -----	4 271	282	—	494	37	12	3 316	3 316	179	179
Persons 65 years and over -----	3 745	363	—	925	81	222	2 195	2 195	262	262
Persons 75 years and over -----	1 895	138	—	407	48	104	1 215	1 215	135	135
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level -----	8 937	525	—	1 265	207	151	6 717	6 717	430	430
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level -----	29 654	2 161	4	4 920	803	742	20 733	20 733	1 840	1 840
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level -----	57 990	5 335	39	11 692	2 330	1 789	36 164	36 164	4 799	4 799

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/ BNA's in Botetourt County		Hollins CDP (pt.), Botetourt County	Remainder of Botetourt County					Totals for split tracts/ BNA's in Roanoke County
	Tract 404	Tract 404 (pt.)	Tract 401	Tract 402	Tract 403	Tract 404 (pt.)	Tract 405	Tract 309	
INCOME IN 1989									
Households	1 879	44	1 285	1 450	2 478	1 835	2 018	2 011	
Less than \$5,000	92	4	58	112	32	88	73	48	
\$5,000 to \$9,999	125	—	135	158	115	125	85	137	
\$10,000 to \$14,999	190	27	182	140	122	163	65	121	
\$15,000 to \$24,999	364	13	296	319	406	351	249	373	
\$25,000 to \$34,999	353	—	208	272	318	353	338	316	
\$35,000 to \$49,999	417	—	220	254	607	417	597	334	
\$50,000 to \$74,999	270	—	150	144	578	270	439	251	
\$75,000 to \$99,999	55	—	23	23	188	55	127	141	
\$100,000 or more	13	—	13	28	112	13	45	290	
Median (dollars)	30 013	13 125	23 937	24 836	40 369	30 598	38 526	35 298	
Mean (dollars)	32 736	14 925	29 193	29 783	44 386	33 163	42 063	62 002	
Families	1 381	25	998	1 133	2 043	1 356	1 764	1 403	
Median income (dollars)	34 555	13 906	30 357	29 127	44 415	35 054	41 178	42 443	
Males 15 years and over, with income	2 170	33	1 307	1 438	2 526	2 137	2 226	1 857	
Median income (dollars)	17 712	12 813	17 199	16 242	26 316	17 952	24 783	25 166	
Percent year-round full-time workers	58.9	39.4	58.1	57.4	61.5	59.2	60.0	59.1	
Median income (dollars)	23 495	16 806	22 996	20 871	31 534	23 700	30 639	35 869	
Females 15 years and over, with income	1 722	32	1 079	1 334	2 398	1 690	1 962	1 663	
Median income (dollars)	10 467	8 611	8 455	8 690	11 512	10 554	12 192	12 058	
Percent year-round full-time workers	42.9	62.5	32.3	36.5	39.9	42.5	39.0	42.2	
Median income (dollars)	16 222	10 227	15 218	15 783	18 294	16 506	17 019	17 636	
Per capita income (dollars)	13 252	9 438	11 266	11 478	16 392	13 301	14 270	26 529	
INCOME TYPE IN 1989									
Households	1 879	44	1 285	1 450	2 478	1 835	2 018	2 011	
With earnings	1 554	36	1 012	1 114	2 128	1 518	1 746	1 713	
Mean earnings (dollars)	33 589	14 260	29 546	30 400	42 119	34 047	40 727	59 101	
With Social Security income	483	20	396	470	664	463	480	483	
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	7 619	6 293	8 257	8 022	8 931	7 676	9 148	8 616	
With public assistance income	72	—	59	80	86	72	62	80	
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 469	—	2 201	3 284	3 519	3 469	838	1 909	
With retirement income	247	8	218	193	483	239	308	261	
Mean retirement income (dollars)	7 359	1 692	6 604	6 080	11 501	7 549	9 560	11 879	
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE									
Families (dollars)	37 292	16 901	33 348	33 540	48 350	37 668	44 857	76 227	
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	42 573	—	35 854	34 077	51 584	42 573	44 793	68 918	
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	33 400	16 901	31 650	33 136	45 918	33 936	44 926	80 706	
Married-couple families (dollars)	39 156	12 909	35 777	34 884	50 517	39 513	46 975	83 389	
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	45 683	—	38 740	37 509	53 372	45 683	46 524	76 041	
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	34 332	12 909	33 647	32 800	48 249	34 843	47 485	87 731	
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	25 955	—	19 954	27 154	33 191	25 955	25 028	24 266	
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	20 612	—	9 366	12 261	37 842	20 612	22 640	28 194	
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	29 771	—	23 636	38 233	31 620	29 771	26 953	21 859	
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989									
All Income Levels In 1989									
Families	1 381	25	998	1 133	2 043	1 356	1 764	1 403	
Householder worked in 1989	1 133	9	781	888	1 675	1 124	1 494	1 147	
With related children under 18 years	635	—	449	525	950	635	963	586	
With related children under 5 years	275	—	138	198	329	275	310	222	
Married-couple families	1 193	16	856	942	1 775	1 177	1 603	1 225	
Householder worked in 1989	985	—	704	765	1 495	985	1 408	1 002	
With related children under 18 years	548	—	385	430	805	548	881	476	
With related children under 5 years	255	—	105	177	297	255	302	166	
Female householder, no husband present	132	—	93	143	206	132	112	150	
Householder worked in 1989	104	—	56	93	136	104	52	89	
With related children under 18 years	63	—	43	79	92	63	67	117	
With related children under 5 years	18	—	20	21	16	18	—	45	
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	575	19	309	385	567	556	298	694	
Nonfamily householder	498	19	287	317	435	479	254	608	
65 years and over	194	4	120	167	162	190	96	125	
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	4 664	65	3 330	3 755	6 660	4 599	5 939	4 658	
Persons under 18 years	1 022	—	719	826	1 594	1 022	1 570	936	
Related children under 18 years	1 008	—	712	816	1 594	1 008	1 570	936	
Related children 5 to 17 years	707	—	565	608	1 208	707	1 198	658	
Persons 65 years and over	564	20	512	581	738	544	507	559	
Persons 75 years and over	231	20	166	206	277	211	186	157	
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level									
Families	61	—	75	89	70	61	54	57	
Percent below poverty level	4.4	—	7.5	7.9	3.4	4.5	3.1	4.1	
Householder worked in 1989	42	—	55	57	25	42	39	14	
With related children under 18 years	42	—	47	63	26	42	28	19	
With related children under 5 years	35	—	24	25	7	35	9	6	
Married-couple families	32	—	57	59	46	32	40	52	
Householder worked in 1989	26	—	44	33	12	26	25	14	
With related children under 18 years	24	—	29	34	8	24	22	14	
With related children under 5 years	24	—	11	10	7	24	9	6	
Female householder, no husband present	24	—	12	30	21	24	6	5	
Householder worked in 1989	11	—	5	24	13	11	6	—	
With related children under 18 years	13	—	12	29	15	13	6	5	
With related children under 5 years	9	—	7	15	—	9	—	—	
Unrelated individuals	111	4	53	169	74	107	63	66	
Nonfamily householder	89	4	39	128	33	85	47	52	
65 years and over	47	—	21	88	22	47	37	32	
Persons	287	4	310	446	242	283	226	197	
Percent below poverty level	6.2	6.2	9.3	11.9	3.6	6.2	3.8	4.2	
Persons under 18 years	85	—	120	121	44	85	60	26	
Related children under 18 years	71	—	113	117	44	71	60	26	
Related children 5 to 17 years	36	—	85	79	38	36	44	21	
Persons 65 years and over	62	—	63	113	79	62	46	83	
Persons 75 years and over	37	—	12	41	25	37	23	31	
Ratio of Income in 1989 to poverty level:									
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	110	—	111	150	67	110	87	73	
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	451	4	470	608	352	447	280	296	
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	1 107	39	1 194	1 358	993	1 068	683	832	

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Cave Spring CDP, Roanoke County			Hollins CDP (pt.), Roanoke County		Remainder of Roanoke County				
	Tract 307	Tract 308	Tract 309 (pt.)	Tract 302.02	Tract 302.03	Tract 301	Tract 302.01	Tract 303.98	Tract 305.98	Tract 306
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	4 625	4 229	1 137	3 965	959	1 198	1 537	2 221	863	1 709
Less than \$5,000	69	80	6	133	18	55	8	68	56	50
\$5,000 to \$9,999	123	203	43	387	30	52	38	186	19	89
\$10,000 to \$14,999	194	215	51	270	66	55	50	222	24	88
\$15,000 to \$24,999	702	762	205	631	139	199	152	303	124	208
\$25,000 to \$34,999	607	821	211	731	186	303	282	243	106	192
\$35,000 to \$49,999	1 018	847	169	1 025	243	268	473	578	223	308
\$50,000 to \$74,999	1 205	845	117	535	171	205	408	440	202	437
\$75,000 to \$99,999	387	300	70	151	69	34	92	123	40	204
\$100,000 or more	320	156	265	102	37	27	34	58	69	133
Median (dollars)	43 700	35 846	37 225	32 327	37 025	32 359	42 068	38 170	42 156	46 850
Mean (dollars)	48 751	42 082	81 335	37 205	42 635	36 167	46 155	40 731	49 725	54 043
Families	3 539	2 785	724	2 798	781	1 005	1 373	1 725	750	1 424
Median income (dollars)	50 102	44 702	62 473	38 424	39 825	35 363	43 901	41 550	44 181	50 507
Males 15 years and over, with income	4 340	3 607	1 016	3 477	991	1 320	1 664	2 258	932	1 785
Median income (dollars)	31 105	29 292	34 375	23 375	25 014	19 580	26 962	21 597	25 882	27 745
Percent year-round full-time workers	62.9	62.6	60.3	51.3	50.5	61.7	66.9	58.2	71.0	65.0
Median income (dollars)	36 531	34 846	53 017	30 444	31 307	24 152	32 314	29 074	31 042	34 426
Females 15 years and over, with income	4 384	3 888	895	4 210	1 528	1 265	1 563	2 427	792	1 598
Median income (dollars)	12 983	14 434	14 975	10 630	4 985	10 538	12 865	9 171	10 031	12 803
Percent year-round full-time workers	38.4	41.5	39.2	36.5	25.7	41.3	45.3	35.7	38.3	43.1
Median income (dollars)	20 565	19 548	21 629	18 533	21 027	17 337	19 310	17 529	18 814	21 075
Per capita income (dollars)	19 513	17 731	37 769	15 270	12 918	12 655	15 458	15 040	17 646	19 154
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	4 625	4 229	1 137	3 965	959	1 198	1 537	2 221	863	1 709
With earnings	3 941	3 652	1 029	3 027	789	1 032	1 436	1 791	777	1 520
Mean earnings (dollars)	45 397	40 191	72 538	37 237	41 672	36 724	44 277	40 936	46 601	52 379
With Social Security income	1 200	932	193	1 457	289	282	250	679	141	339
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	10 312	9 483	9 353	7 927	8 593	7 264	9 397	7 389	8 658	8 265
With public assistance income	62	105	15	143	29	65	37	88	12	55
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 995	6 561	694	2 697	5 355	4 445	5 978	2 945	2 700	2 962
With retirement income	899	619	129	679	154	155	214	363	155	225
Mean retirement income (dollars)	13 150	10 886	16 094	8 658	11 862	8 519	9 349	10 170	13 196	9 434
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)	54 530	49 383	109 385	42 812	47 140	39 147	46 339	45 009	54 140	59 540
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	58 128	50 641	94 244	45 536	46 799	37 739	48 236	47 760	53 890	63 519
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	51 707	48 310	117 717	41 024	47 343	40 440	44 434	43 047	54 326	55 704
Married-couple families (dollars)	57 744	52 221	120 398	45 264	48 276	41 310	48 362	47 140	55 262	61 885
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	63 055	55 697	105 744	49 638	50 312	40 636	49 964	49 518	55 215	66 313
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	53 781	49 425	128 061	42 426	47 020	41 875	46 625	45 353	55 298	57 744
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	28 810	30 736	28 611	28 433	24 607	21 865	32 240	20 771	42 616	24 609
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	26 665	22 771	31 610	24 576	21 305	20 585	29 112	22 041	39 204	25 190
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	31 132	40 610	26 677	31 500	26 257	24 274	34 469	20 206	44 492	23 780
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels in 1989										
Families	3 539	2 785	724	2 798	781	1 005	1 373	1 725	750	1 424
Householder worked in 1989	2 954	2 298	626	2 250	624	872	1 203	1 432	657	1 263
With related children under 18 years	1 577	1 313	277	1 155	311	508	714	764	334	722
With related children under 5 years	544	442	99	296	76	184	247	274	97	237
Married-couple families	3 098	2 407	632	2 328	666	890	1 213	1 564	690	1 316
Householder worked in 1989	2 586	1 969	534	1 897	538	778	1 074	1 315	603	1 174
With related children under 18 years	1 339	1 086	223	928	254	433	647	702	308	648
With related children under 5 years	515	380	63	276	67	178	247	268	89	210
Female householder, no husband present	377	327	74	368	96	98	137	104	31	97
Householder worked in 1989	317	286	74	270	72	77	118	69	25	78
With related children under 18 years	202	199	43	197	51	64	67	47	11	68
With related children under 5 years	23	47	25	20	9	—	—	—	—	27
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	1 273	1 703	477	1 309	320	252	219	619	129	389
Nonfamily householder	1 086	1 444	413	1 167	178	193	164	496	113	285
65 years and over	289	310	38	651	92	73	40	258	36	78
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	11 569	9 984	2 442	9 205	2 625	3 325	4 547	5 735	2 457	4 814
Persons under 18 years	2 628	2 275	396	1 804	580	822	1 266	1 275	636	1 248
Related children under 18 years	2 628	2 275	396	1 804	580	822	1 266	1 275	636	1 248
Related children 5 to 17 years	1 982	1 753	283	1 401	452	600	965	945	503	959
Persons 65 years and over	1 514	1 162	237	1 632	377	305	312	827	200	381
Persons 75 years and over	489	396	44	705	98	131	116	342	68	129
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	52	32	12	50	—	21	35	79	39	25
Percent below poverty level	1.5	1.1	1.7	1.8	—	2.1	2.5	4.6	5.2	1.8
Householder worked in 1989	20	7	6	15	—	14	16	50	26	17
With related children under 18 years	7	16	6	8	—	14	23	65	12	12
With related children under 5 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	25	—	6
Married-couple families	39	24	12	41	—	15	30	62	26	14
Householder worked in 1989	7	7	6	15	—	8	16	41	19	6
With related children under 18 years	7	8	6	8	—	8	23	48	6	6
With related children under 5 years	7	—	6	—	—	—	8	25	—	6
Female householder, no husband present	13	8	—	9	—	6	—	17	13	11
Householder worked in 1989	13	—	—	—	—	6	—	9	7	11
With related children under 18 years	—	8	—	—	—	6	—	17	6	—
With related children under 5 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unrelated individuals	91	155	7	166	138	63	17	150	35	58
Nonfamily householder	59	110	7	156	37	52	—	101	30	35
65 years and over	24	28	—	120	59	40	4	98	18	24
Persons	213	245	36	277	138	118	159	419	121	142
Percent below poverty level	1.8	2.5	1.5	3.0	5.3	3.5	3.5	7.3	4.9	2.9
Persons under 18 years	13	30	5	12	—	19	70	126	12	40
Related children under 18 years	13	30	5	12	—	19	70	126	12	40
Related children 5 to 17 years	7	30	—	12	—	19	64	87	12	28
Persons 65 years and over	37	44	—	163	59	40	4	125	31	44
Persons 75 years and over	30	18	—	93	11	19	4	39	12	8
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	107	88	12	68	83	33	44	142	56	102
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	284	461	58	548	194	210	205	546	127	306
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	975	1 178	177	1 339	450	700	416	1 178	308	749

Table 19. **Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Roanoke County—Con.						Roanoke city, Roanoke city			
	Tract 309 (pt.)	Tract 310	Tract 311	Tract 312	Tract 313.98	Tract 314.98	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 4
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	874	1 333	3 111	2 503	—	—	1 527	1 639	2 036	2 242
Less than \$5,000	42	80	231	11	—	—	133	122	80	50
\$5,000 to \$9,999	94	135	322	95	—	—	169	183	177	158
\$10,000 to \$14,999	70	74	374	107	—	—	221	203	288	366
\$15,000 to \$24,999	168	211	615	223	—	—	302	400	534	519
\$25,000 to \$34,999	105	259	530	389	—	—	248	288	382	509
\$35,000 to \$49,999	165	335	559	659	—	—	268	270	394	424
\$50,000 to \$74,999	134	202	374	748	—	—	138	146	132	136
\$75,000 to \$99,999	71	31	72	193	—	—	38	12	33	52
\$100,000 or more	25	6	34	78	—	—	10	15	16	28
Median (dollars)	30 750	31 458	25 227	44 381	—	—	22 163	22 913	23 601	25 372
Mean (dollars)	36 851	32 808	29 274	47 530	—	—	27 036	26 392	27 030	28 760
Families	679	1 118	2 126	2 198	—	—	1 106	1 146	1 218	1 364
Median income (dollars)	35 511	34 745	31 591	47 614	—	—	29 118	24 937	28 547	29 109
Males 15 years and over, with income	841	1 410	2 626	2 587	—	—	1 407	1 442	1 682	1 756
Median income (dollars)	20 482	18 397	18 050	28 375	—	—	14 334	13 528	16 210	16 419
Percent year-round full-time workers	57.6	56.8	53.4	67.3	—	—	48.6	42.9	52.4	51.9
Median income (dollars)	27 206	23 494	23 901	32 729	—	—	19 858	17 622	20 881	21 521
Females 15 years and over, with income	768	1 322	3 165	2 466	—	—	1 645	1 772	1 913	2 045
Median income (dollars)	10 532	10 068	9 481	12 955	—	—	9 408	9 630	10 995	12 563
Percent year-round full-time workers	45.7	42.6	36.0	40.9	—	—	39.3	38.3	37.4	34.5
Median income (dollars)	15 531	17 669	15 498	20 137	—	—	13 295	15 573	16 403	18 879
Per capita income (dollars)	14 303	12 120	11 976	16 787	—	—	9 818	10 218	12 458	14 037
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	874	1 333	3 111	2 503	—	—	1 527	1 639	2 036	2 242
With earnings	684	1 071	2 472	2 203	—	—	1 249	1 301	1 527	1 613
Mean earnings (dollars)	38 887	34 735	28 738	45 425	—	—	27 149	26 638	27 298	27 186
With Social Security income	290	429	1 013	609	—	—	483	528	745	969
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	8 126	7 396	8 110	9 057	—	—	7 289	7 827	8 766	8 925
With public assistance income	65	58	177	34	—	—	205	159	75	72
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	2 190	5 596	3 083	2 549	—	—	3 523	2 572	3 672	3 308
With retirement income	132	115	496	418	—	—	223	335	338	517
Mean retirement income (dollars)	7 760	7 351	7 240	11 252	—	—	6 995	7 174	5 643	7 960
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)	40 873	36 661	34 832	50 689	—	—	30 161	28 855	29 918	33 444
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	45 335	39 601	31 613	49 501	—	—	26 883	24 729	28 425	36 305
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	37 817	34 838	37 590	51 771	—	—	32 436	30 838	30 601	32 552
Married-couple families (dollars)	43 946	38 269	39 067	52 975	—	—	36 962	34 247	31 566	33 868
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	48 958	41 721	37 966	52 343	—	—	38 433	32 204	32 376	39 498
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	40 585	36 032	39 826	53 542	—	—	36 219	35 098	31 234	32 214
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	20 036	25 143	22 798	26 149	—	—	18 236	19 456	25 740	26 941
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	24 657	19 316	19 475	22 381	—	—	15 918	14 493	17 347	26 872
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	17 341	27 490	27 983	31 864	—	—	20 954	22 978	28 601	26 962
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels in 1989										
Families	679	1 118	2 126	2 198	—	—	1 106	1 146	1 218	1 364
Householder worked in 1989	521	865	1 762	1 862	—	—	794	837	892	925
With related children under 18 years	309	457	1 010	1 072	—	—	553	509	415	397
With related children under 5 years	123	123	325	265	—	—	216	130	200	152
Married-couple families	593	982	1 564	1 999	—	—	599	731	980	1 185
Householder worked in 1989	468	771	1 331	1 718	—	—	447	527	713	809
With related children under 18 years	253	402	656	960	—	—	244	258	306	310
With related children under 5 years	103	98	209	254	—	—	116	54	135	128
Female householder, no husband present	76	108	443	151	—	—	415	371	177	145
Householder worked in 1989	43	66	323	117	—	—	269	292	118	82
With related children under 18 years	46	44	277	91	—	—	267	225	57	59
With related children under 5 years	20	25	75	11	—	—	82	73	30	8
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	217	243	1 192	347	—	—	584	703	1 057	1 028
Nonfamily householder	195	215	985	305	—	—	421	493	818	878
65 years and over	87	95	393	111	—	—	172	238	338	437
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	2 216	3 620	7 451	7 042	—	—	4 116	4 249	4 493	4 562
Persons under 18 years	540	763	1 682	1 815	—	—	1 022	817	784	571
Related children under 18 years	540	763	1 682	1 815	—	—	1 016	803	775	564
Related children 5 to 17 years	375	568	1 248	1 421	—	—	787	624	452	378
Persons 65 years and over	322	437	1 057	645	—	—	545	675	990	1 252
Persons 75 years and over	113	191	453	191	—	—	225	244	421	524
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	45	63	144	37	—	—	183	164	66	54
Percent below poverty level	6.6	5.6	6.8	1.7	—	—	16.5	14.3	5.4	4.0
Householder worked in 1989	8	19	92	8	—	—	97	111	42	38
With related children under 18 years	13	26	99	17	—	—	140	127	31	15
With related children under 5 years	—	—	68	—	—	—	45	55	16	9
Married-couple families	40	56	58	20	—	—	29	24	58	37
Householder worked in 1989	8	12	52	—	—	—	21	3	34	21
With related children under 18 years	8	19	38	—	—	—	22	10	23	6
With related children under 5 years	—	—	19	—	—	—	16	3	16	—
Female householder, no husband present	5	7	71	17	—	—	154	131	—	8
Householder worked in 1989	—	7	32	8	—	—	76	105	—	8
With related children under 18 years	5	7	54	17	—	—	118	114	—	—
With related children under 5 years	—	—	49	—	—	—	29	49	—	—
Unrelated individuals	59	85	304	11	—	—	167	138	124	110
Nonfamily householder	45	81	241	11	—	—	100	75	80	67
65 years and over	32	49	120	11	—	—	63	68	59	30
Persons	161	270	757	108	—	—	805	693	302	279
Percent below poverty level	7.3	7.5	10.2	1.5	—	—	19.6	16.3	6.7	6.1
Persons under 18 years	21	61	219	38	—	—	329	250	57	55
Related children under 18 years	21	61	219	38	—	—	323	244	57	48
Related children 5 to 17 years	21	61	115	38	—	—	264	160	27	23
Persons 65 years and over	83	93	149	53	—	—	86	118	90	62
Persons 75 years and over	31	43	74	25	—	—	47	54	80	29
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	61	139	296	34	—	—	361	281	93	37
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	238	354	1 209	180	—	—	964	913	570	365
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	655	674	2 132	761	—	—	1 623	1 852	1 428	1 003

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Roanoke city, Roanoke city—Con.									
	Tract 5	Tract 6.98	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 12	Tract 13	Tract 14
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	2 223	2 776	1 465	1 056	2 148	1 069	256	2 061	1 661	1 488
Less than \$5,000	70	179	360	120	444	252	31	405	277	152
\$5,000 to \$9,999	243	287	384	217	338	230	74	298	384	331
\$10,000 to \$14,999	356	269	225	147	250	155	74	324	174	243
\$15,000 to \$24,999	590	668	276	245	408	207	55	438	384	254
\$25,000 to \$34,999	442	584	126	162	368	161	17	282	223	240
\$35,000 to \$49,999	347	566	73	88	208	43	5	156	194	204
\$50,000 to \$74,999	149	207	7	63	116	5	—	114	6	46
\$75,000 to \$99,999	17	16	14	7	6	16	—	7	13	11
\$100,000 or more	9	—	—	7	10	—	—	37	6	7
Median (dollars)	22 963	24 784	9 746	16 019	16 061	11 238	11 513	15 069	14 795	15 441
Mean (dollars)	25 565	26 239	13 607	21 709	19 836	15 756	12 851	20 477	17 904	21 806
Families	1 299	2 025	908	732	1 525	662	39	621	1 210	958
Median income (dollars)	28 247	28 779	13 070	18 263	19 882	14 146	12 813	17 475	19 216	22 100
Males 15 years and over, with income	1 773	2 377	1 036	876	1 477	976	514	1 564	1 463	1 100
Median income (dollars)	16 581	16 754	7 813	10 143	13 074	8 844	8 378	14 547	9 941	15 078
Percent year-round full-time workers	53.1	61.5	28.4	48.6	46.6	35.6	26.5	53.5	40.0	57.5
Median income (dollars)	20 565	21 650	14 673	15 791	18 843	14 083	13 333	18 780	16 518	20 031
Females 15 years and over, with income	2 045	2 552	1 426	1 116	1 999	931	301	1 359	1 726	1 302
Median income (dollars)	10 608	10 252	6 129	6 804	7 986	5 845	5 703	7 480	6 676	7 430
Percent year-round full-time workers	39.1	43.4	19.6	35.2	33.9	24.9	10.6	34.1	26.2	28.8
Median income (dollars)	15 407	16 071	11 075	13 634	14 451	11 090	19 643	17 114	10 938	14 801
Per capita income (dollars)	11 664	10 475	5 932	8 103	7 903	6 327	7 369	11 304	6 504	9 035
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	2 223	2 776	1 465	1 056	2 148	1 069	256	2 061	1 661	1 488
With earnings	1 653	2 316	863	847	1 507	792	157	1 568	1 131	959
Mean earnings (dollars)	26 486	26 688	15 075	22 041	22 304	16 031	12 897	21 988	19 480	24 897
With Social Security income	747	729	609	390	717	317	80	444	739	630
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	8 182	7 514	5 762	6 236	6 239	4 652	5 422	6 264	6 209	6 737
With public assistance income	111	201	379	177	477	258	65	207	262	175
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 379	2 810	2 814	2 409	2 879	3 184	4 362	2 452	3 029	2 537
With retirement income	396	279	234	126	214	173	36	182	196	223
Mean retirement income (dollars)	6 360	5 244	5 785	5 540	4 233	4 494	5 324	7 864	3 997	4 454
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)	29 821	29 422	15 954	23 345	23 075	17 645	11 797	24 202	20 772	26 896
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	29 432	27 041	13 462	17 535	20 060	14 752	9 463	19 603	18 543	22 636
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	30 057	31 892	18 276	27 335	27 068	21 009	14 255	28 845	22 587	30 138
Married-couple families (dollars)	30 928	31 924	23 206	25 540	30 032	21 760	8 600	30 686	23 703	30 916
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	32 922	31 326	22 385	28 913	30 867	24 784	8 600	25 698	24 496	26 712
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	29 701	32 440	23 772	22 954	29 231	18 776	—	34 963	23 033	34 210
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	22 648	18 197	11 498	17 326	14 389	12 410	10 802	13 065	12 995	16 646
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	19 118	14 075	8 924	7 824	10 383	7 176	9 832	11 513	6 827	11 628
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	24 583	26 994	14 444	23 531	22 838	21 854	12 500	15 968	18 482	20 186
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels in 1989										
Families	1 299	2 025	908	732	1 525	662	39	621	1 210	958
Householder worked in 1989	965	1 670	495	454	1 156	393	35	486	782	660
With related children under 18 years	534	1 073	537	416	941	421	20	348	618	481
With related children under 5 years	235	411	237	218	425	202	9	170	262	209
Married-couple families	932	1 611	294	288	776	306	6	325	758	692
Householder worked in 1989	693	1 353	177	164	593	204	6	282	514	515
With related children under 18 years	373	765	144	166	391	161	6	159	380	346
With related children under 5 years	203	307	71	104	165	92	—	110	187	141
Female householder, no husband present	288	351	534	362	600	272	22	221	342	220
Householder worked in 1989	203	254	278	226	414	152	18	145	197	114
With related children under 18 years	117	262	352	206	468	216	14	155	179	105
With related children under 5 years	15	77	157	93	221	110	9	44	69	53
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	1 218	944	748	476	765	645	346	1 912	746	629
Nonfamily householder	924	751	557	324	623	407	217	1 440	451	530
65 years and over	353	221	365	138	291	109	64	346	233	334
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	4 904	6 938	3 609	2 772	5 409	2 753	484	3 613	4 752	3 579
Persons under 18 years	939	1 858	1 040	664	1 783	770	61	539	1 276	839
Related children under 18 years	922	1 858	1 025	664	1 772	765	61	519	1 252	839
Related children 5 to 17 years	629	1 283	697	451	1 174	536	40	285	890	605
Persons 65 years and over	865	695	723	432	655	335	72	454	684	678
Persons 75 years and over	398	254	286	221	259	116	64	210	312	337
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	48	178	376	202	379	219	15	152	326	174
Percent below poverty level	3.7	8.8	41.4	27.6	24.9	33.1	38.5	24.5	26.9	18.2
Householder worked in 1989	14	118	182	113	214	102	15	93	187	73
With related children under 18 years	38	163	304	176	336	201	15	139	223	136
With related children under 5 years	21	90	151	115	207	79	9	85	106	76
Married-couple families	6	74	59	46	89	38	6	65	125	80
Householder worked in 1989	6	53	36	15	53	10	6	49	66	38
With related children under 18 years	6	59	45	31	53	20	6	65	60	63
With related children under 5 years	6	36	22	24	53	10	—	48	46	37
Female householder, no husband present	42	96	307	135	283	145	9	87	174	81
Householder worked in 1989	8	57	140	90	154	72	9	44	106	31
With related children under 18 years	32	96	259	124	276	145	9	74	143	60
With related children under 5 years	15	46	129	70	147	69	9	37	60	35
Unrelated individuals	132	261	394	164	322	336	142	593	399	188
Nonfamily householder	111	193	268	96	265	218	84	424	225	146
65 years and over	54	78	177	65	152	79	22	167	101	121
Persons	314	902	1 645	804	1 413	1 067	216	1 083	1 578	765
Percent below poverty level	6.4	13.0	45.6	29.0	26.1	38.8	44.6	30.0	33.2	21.4
Persons under 18 years	84	365	628	295	623	417	54	246	588	283
Related children under 18 years	77	365	613	295	612	412	54	226	564	283
Related children 5 to 17 years	50	200	401	180	315	317	33	114	416	205
Persons 65 years and over	54	92	220	116	190	100	22	178	167	148
Persons 75 years and over	18	56	117	71	83	48	18	87	90	106
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	141	391	826	362	694	540	78	499	648	220
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	614	1 409	2 044	1 065	1 753	1 438	239	1 408	2 006	1 105
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	1 621	2 447	2 620	1 591	3 116	2 007	344	1 965	3 135	1 820

Table 19. **Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Roanoke city, Roanoke city—Con.								
	Tract 15	Tract 16	Tract 17	Tract 18	Tract 19	Tract 20	Tract 21	Tract 22	Tract 23
INCOME IN 1989									
Households	1 713	2 862	1 438	2 009	2 397	2 105	1 521	1 146	2 226
Less than \$5,000	138	136	58	80	117	89	109	14	109
\$5,000 to \$9,999	190	134	153	179	296	94	145	86	198
\$10,000 to \$14,999	216	224	158	289	321	143	85	109	178
\$15,000 to \$24,999	375	423	274	459	681	405	178	273	445
\$25,000 to \$34,999	398	346	235	339	368	520	230	306	402
\$35,000 to \$49,999	245	458	247	363	414	378	251	262	475
\$50,000 to \$74,999	125	520	195	240	159	330	254	78	321
\$75,000 to \$99,999	26	164	49	39	24	97	145	18	54
\$100,000 or more	457	49	69	21	17	49	124	—	44
Median (dollars)	23 605	40 163	29 125	24 920	21 558	30 933	35 422	28 163	29 237
Mean (dollars)	25 282	63 441	35 577	29 441	25 408	36 874	44 893	29 229	33 259
Families	1 288	1 748	732	1 080	1 246	1 331	999	845	1 622
Median income (dollars)	27 097	51 775	36 842	34 632	27 984	37 476	48 250	32 551	34 366
Males 15 years and over, with income	1 476	2 318	1 026	1 397	1 682	1 638	1 153	1 083	1 951
Median income (dollars)	16 442	31 146	22 045	19 018	17 538	23 644	29 103	18 801	18 365
Percent year-round full-time workers	54.3	58.2	56.6	62.8	56.8	58.1	53.3	58.4	49.0
Median income (dollars)	21 827	43 316	26 181	25 899	21 667	29 089	44 512	22 370	25 795
Females 15 years and over, with income	1 655	2 351	1 310	1 815	2 069	1 953	1 404	1 059	2 107
Median income (dollars)	10 045	14 682	12 500	12 484	11 509	14 594	14 006	10 661	12 476
Percent year-round full-time workers	39.0	33.0	34.7	41.5	39.1	36.1	24.4	45.3	46.3
Median income (dollars)	14 256	20 105	19 804	20 059	15 685	21 096	21 364	15 101	19 454
Per capita income (dollars)	10 098	28 449	18 499	14 334	12 905	17 136	20 594	11 249	12 854
INCOME TYPE IN 1989									
Households	1 713	2 862	1 438	2 009	2 397	2 105	1 521	1 146	2 226
With earnings	1 372	2 188	1 102	1 490	1 881	1 579	994	999	1 906
Mean earnings (dollars)	25 767	60 329	32 335	31 246	25 978	35 600	47 046	28 390	31 816
With Social Security income	507	794	490	591	695	699	706	306	606
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	6 834	9 938	8 212	8 631	7 426	9 426	8 615	6 831	8 619
With public assistance income	142	90	96	60	107	38	102	44	120
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 065	3 990	4 432	3 566	3 519	5 235	2 791	3 390	3 987
With retirement income	232	538	277	297	288	478	415	200	358
Mean retirement income (dollars)	5 669	12 333	9 585	5 803	9 208	10 838	9 812	8 884	9 446
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE									
Families (dollars)	28 506	81 720	46 701	36 771	31 376	44 461	56 954	33 017	37 181
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	25 783	91 108	45 694	39 174	32 355	43 904	51 503	33 192	31 413
Na own children under 18 years (dollars)	31 050	74 380	47 180	34 790	30 716	44 842	59 729	32 902	41 843
Married-couple families (dollars)	32 640	93 651	54 489	41 040	36 517	46 561	60 832	35 160	42 579
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	31 722	113 447	53 785	46 636	40 028	49 489	61 235	34 956	40 457
Na own children under 18 years (dollars)	33 389	79 921	54 821	36 713	34 368	44 607	60 642	35 310	43 990
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	15 475	19 934	19 947	22 405	16 826	37 406	24 727	24 749	18 344
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	10 756	15 820	17 326	17 660	14 089	24 327	10 777	13 548	9 900
Na own children under 18 years (dollars)	22 511	24 937	21 481	28 420	18 688	46 216	43 619	27 689	32 350
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989									
All Income Levels In 1989									
Families	1 288	1 748	732	1 080	1 246	1 331	999	845	1 622
Householder worked in 1989	1 013	1 322	564	857	988	978	755	662	1 247
With related children under 18 years	661	795	242	526	556	560	352	369	765
With related children under 5 years	317	301	98	343	311	243	181	196	296
Married-couple families	988	1 426	543	837	935	1 052	849	691	1 227
Householder worked in 1989	790	1 133	425	687	778	783	670	561	940
With related children under 18 years	444	594	174	365	384	425	272	323	522
With related children under 5 years	231	237	71	234	238	196	147	162	193
Female householder, no husband present	269	246	111	195	242	241	113	101	327
Householder worked in 1989	192	113	68	143	161	166	62	66	266
With related children under 18 years	200	153	41	123	123	112	65	25	212
With related children under 5 years	69	25	22	84	44	47	19	18	95
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	520	1 368	812	1 119	1 406	925	574	363	763
Nonfamily householder	425	1 114	706	929	1 151	774	522	301	604
65 years and over	193	392	237	333	437	304	365	55	220
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	4 304	6 294	2 713	4 105	4 742	4 522	3 279	2 968	5 594
Persons under 18 years	1 076	1 386	413	823	819	879	652	742	1 376
Related children under 18 years	1 076	1 376	413	803	819	875	652	742	1 376
Related children 5 to 17 years	716	980	276	510	490	542	472	506	973
Persons 65 years and over	520	1 093	676	706	829	1 004	870	335	733
Persons 75 years and over	195	518	265	343	406	439	401	120	210
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level									
Families	160	114	38	45	103	33	47	13	192
Percent below poverty level	12.4	6.5	5.2	4.2	8.3	2.5	4.7	1.5	11.8
Householder worked in 1989	81	64	17	27	57	33	17	7	120
With related children under 18 years	124	91	20	45	59	33	40	7	170
With related children under 5 years	74	25	12	45	35	13	19	7	90
Married-couple families	48	32	23	10	30	7	7	—	43
Householder worked in 1989	24	23	6	10	20	7	7	—	26
With related children under 18 years	26	9	10	10	12	7	—	—	37
With related children under 5 years	21	—	6	10	12	—	—	—	25
Female householder, no husband present	93	82	10	24	52	26	40	7	141
Householder worked in 1989	38	41	6	17	16	26	10	7	86
With related children under 18 years	87	82	10	24	26	26	40	7	125
With related children under 5 years	42	25	6	24	8	13	19	7	65
Unrelated individuals	145	190	74	137	254	124	159	53	144
Nonfamily householder	112	121	61	80	192	96	126	34	58
65 years and over	51	43	13	42	92	49	98	8	51
Persons	626	485	163	277	510	195	279	82	755
Percent below poverty level	14.5	7.7	6.0	6.7	10.8	4.3	8.5	2.8	13.5
Persons under 18 years	208	159	25	92	63	35	67	13	332
Related children under 18 years	208	149	25	72	63	31	67	13	332
Related children 5 to 17 years	133	126	15	34	19	24	51	—	209
Persons 65 years and over	76	59	13	42	128	49	98	8	79
Persons 75 years and over	65	25	13	22	74	17	54	8	33
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:									
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	282	281	87	119	162	113	88	30	384
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	965	613	280	447	675	292	362	260	946
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	1 719	1 065	604	1 001	1 512	714	591	734	1 652

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Salem city, Salem city									
	Troct 101	Troct 102	Troct 103	Troct 104	Troct 105.98	Troct 106.97	Troct 106.98	Troct 107.97	Troct 107.98	
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	1 967	2 099	1 969	2	3 135	-	7	-	-	
Less than \$5,000	77	57	86	-	59	-	-	-	-	
\$5,000 to \$9,999	191	167	190	-	177	-	-	-	-	
\$10,000 to \$14,999	267	186	301	-	298	-	-	-	-	
\$15,000 to \$24,999	430	350	389	-	610	-	-	-	-	
\$25,000 to \$34,999	363	347	515	2	550	-	-	-	-	
\$35,000 to \$49,999	303	448	250	-	679	-	-	-	-	
\$50,000 to \$74,999	259	407	208	-	481	-	-	-	-	
\$75,000 to \$99,999	48	73	30	-	130	-	-	-	-	
\$100,000 or more	29	64	-	-	151	-	7	-	-	
Median (dollars)	25 399	32 363	25 279	26 250	32 819	-	102 264	-	-	
Mean (dollars)	33 152	42 765	27 038	27 000	39 543	-	106 200	-	-	
Families	1 343	1 502	1 261	2	2 287	-	7	-	-	
Median income (dollars)	31 750	41 240	29 514	26 250	40 061	-	102 264	-	-	
Males 15 years and over, with income	1 732	2 239	1 656	477	2 764	-	7	-	-	
Median income (dollars)	17 134	17 431	16 347	6 651	23 064	-	77 197	-	-	
Percent year-round full-time workers	52.3	45.7	55.3	11.7	62.8	-	100.0	-	-	
Median income (dollars)	25 200	30 708	18 678	26 333	27 491	-	77 197	-	-	
Females 15 years and over, with income	1 839	2 604	1 883	9	3 104	-	7	-	-	
Median income (dollars)	10 786	8 922	11 202	6 250	11 402	-	6 250	-	-	
Percent year-round full-time workers	44.2	24.8	39.8	-	40.9	-	-	-	-	
Median income (dollars)	15 630	18 643	15 761	-	17 167	-	-	-	-	
Per copito income (dollars)	13 871	15 420	11 948	8 462	15 951	-	53 100	-	-	
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	1 967	2 099	1 969	2	3 135	-	7	-	-	
With earnings	1 587	1 576	1 535	2	2 588	-	7	-	-	
Mean earnings (dollars)	34 245	41 184	26 787	25 000	38 405	-	71 200	-	-	
With Social Security income	550	801	715	-	843	-	-	-	-	
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	7 509	9 395	8 677	-	8 503	-	-	-	-	
With public assistance income	106	76	74	-	49	-	-	-	-	
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	4 757	5 855	2 891	-	4 461	-	-	-	-	
With retirement income	343	452	324	-	472	-	-	-	-	
Mean retirement income (dollars)	6 213	8 497	6 563	-	8 703	-	-	-	-	
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)	40 293	51 962	32 924	27 000	45 859	-	106 200	-	-	
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	30 653	45 627	32 451	-	49 333	-	-	-	-	
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	47 688	55 426	33 267	27 000	43 149	-	106 200	-	-	
Married-couple families (dollars)	45 060	56 809	35 652	27 000	49 557	-	106 200	-	-	
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	37 001	49 828	37 917	-	56 114	-	-	-	-	
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	50 132	60 666	34 041	27 000	44 726	-	106 200	-	-	
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	23 053	26 817	17 996	-	26 277	-	-	-	-	
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	16 450	24 359	12 902	-	19 601	-	-	-	-	
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	35 533	28 198	24 851	-	33 194	-	-	-	-	
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels In 1989										
Families	1 343	1 502	1 261	2	2 287	-	7	-	-	
Householder worked in 1989	1 037	1 124	987	2	1 911	-	7	-	-	
With related children under 18 years	623	555	548	-	1 018	-	-	-	-	
With related children under 5 years	284	178	159	-	362	-	-	-	-	
Married-couple families	1 033	1 239	991	2	1 914	-	7	-	-	
Householder worked in 1989	799	968	768	2	1 622	-	7	-	-	
With related children under 18 years	422	446	423	-	819	-	-	-	-	
With related children under 5 years	204	173	124	-	314	-	-	-	-	
Female householder, no husband present	263	214	190	-	338	-	-	-	-	
Householder worked in 1989	204	115	162	-	254	-	-	-	-	
With related children under 18 years	189	88	116	-	181	-	-	-	-	
With related children under 5 years	76	-	35	-	39	-	-	-	-	
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	773	718	883	-	984	-	-	-	-	
Nonfamily householder	624	597	708	-	848	-	-	-	-	
65 years and over	220	299	246	-	300	-	-	-	-	
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	4 635	4 959	4 359	3	7 659	-	14	-	-	
Persons under 18 years	1 030	915	849	-	1 722	-	-	-	-	
Related children under 18 years	1 030	915	849	-	1 715	-	-	-	-	
Related children 5 to 17 years	743	696	588	-	1 281	-	-	-	-	
Persons 65 years and over	671	1 008	642	-	1 019	-	-	-	-	
Persons 75 years and over	288	397	250	-	388	-	-	-	-	
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	50	24	65	-	56	-	-	-	-	
Percent below poverty level	3.7	1.6	5.2	-	2.4	-	-	-	-	
Householder worked in 1989	20	-	37	-	38	-	-	-	-	
With related children under 18 years	35	8	54	-	47	-	-	-	-	
With related children under 5 years	22	-	23	-	27	-	-	-	-	
Married-couple families	20	16	28	-	9	-	-	-	-	
Householder worked in 1989	5	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	
With related children under 18 years	5	-	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	
With related children under 5 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Female householder, no husband present	30	8	37	-	38	-	-	-	-	
Householder worked in 1989	15	-	37	-	20	-	-	-	-	
With related children under 18 years	30	8	37	-	38	-	-	-	-	
With related children under 5 years	22	-	23	-	18	-	-	-	-	
Unrelated individuals	178	155	139	-	89	-	-	-	-	
Nonfamily householder	105	99	92	-	76	-	-	-	-	
65 years and over	60	64	56	-	39	-	-	-	-	
Persons	330	213	303	-	270	-	-	-	-	
Percent below poverty level	7.1	4.3	7.0	-	3.5	-	-	-	-	
Persons under 18 years	60	16	73	-	105	-	-	-	-	
Related children under 18 years	60	16	73	-	105	-	-	-	-	
Related children 5 to 17 years	43	16	54	-	66	-	-	-	-	
Persons 65 years and over	65	81	77	-	39	-	-	-	-	
Persons 75 years and over	34	41	46	-	14	-	-	-	-	
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	186	68	79	-	97	-	-	-	-	
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	583	332	550	-	375	-	-	-	-	
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	1 359	812	1 132	-	1 496	-	-	-	-	

Table 20. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Roanoke County					Roanoke city	
	Roanoke, VA MSA	Botetourt County	Total	Cave Spring CDP	Hollins CDP (pt.)	Total	Roanoke city
PLACE OF BIRTH							
All persons	194 635	23 818	76 446	23 138	12 743	71 982	71 982
Native	192 558	23 660	75 351	22 648	12 557	71 304	71 304
Foreign born	2 077	158	1 095	490	186	678	678
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH							
Linguistically isolated households	176	9	48	13	29	113	113
Persons 5 years and over	183 401	22 427	72 341	21 898	12 225	67 414	67 414
Speak a language other than English	4 390	472	1 663	551	242	1 792	1 792
Do not speak English "very well"	1 412	163	515	207	81	596	596
In linguistically isolated households	272	14	94	27	61	158	158
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL							
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	41 770	5 374	18 433	5 569	3 100	12 636	12 636
Preprimary school	3 673	450	1 685	629	169	1 119	1 119
Public school	2 051	336	919	353	55	577	577
Elementary or high school	27 373	3 851	11 996	3 493	1 658	8 668	8 668
Public school	25 876	3 602	11 341	3 340	1 510	8 110	8 110
College	10 724	1 073	4 752	1 447	1 273	2 849	2 849
Public college	7 207	884	3 281	1 131	476	2 165	2 165
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT							
Persons 25 years and over	135 801	16 321	52 599	16 058	8 902	51 579	51 579
Less than 9th grade	15 387	2 068	4 954	555	966	6 787	6 787
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	18 968	2 173	5 855	981	1 267	8 921	8 921
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	39 439	5 642	14 376	3 488	2 608	14 420	14 420
Some college, no degree	26 513	2 990	11 214	4 040	1 917	9 260	9 260
Associate degree	9 437	1 146	4 378	1 600	640	3 002	3 002
Bachelor's degree	17 738	1 636	8 254	3 724	1 042	6 115	6 115
Graduate or professional degree	8 319	666	3 568	1 670	462	3 074	3 074
Percent high school graduate or higher	74.7	74.0	79.5	90.4	74.9	69.5	69.5
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	19.2	14.1	22.5	33.6	16.9	17.8	17.8
FERTILITY							
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 050	1 200	1 024	1 001	747	1 052	1 052
RESIDENCE IN 1985							
Persons 5 years and over	183 401	22 427	72 341	21 898	12 225	67 414	67 414
Some house	102 758	14 298	40 583	11 033	6 790	36 755	36 755
Different house in United States	79 958	8 091	31 424	10 701	5 356	30 461	30 461
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	25 767	1 198	9 172	2 766	1 754	14 597	14 597
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	24 670	3 958	10 766	3 276	1 610	4 426	4 426
Different MSA/PMSA	17 671	1 583	7 394	3 327	1 156	6 497	6 497
Not in on MSA/PMSA	11 850	1 352	4 092	1 332	836	4 941	4 941
Abroad	685	38	334	164	79	198	198
JOURNEY TO WORK							
Workers 16 years and over	99 188	12 378	40 773	12 833	6 294	34 741	34 741
Car, truck, or van	93 663	11 820	38 853	12 300	5 820	32 493	32 493
Drove alone	83 150	10 311	35 240	11 339	5 245	28 032	28 032
Carpooled	10 513	1 509	3 613	961	575	4 461	4 461
Public transportation	547	50	74	8	16	416	416
Other means	2 834	226	725	174	274	1 296	1 296
Worked at home	2 144	282	1 121	351	184	536	536
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	18.3	23.9	18.7	17.2	16.1	16.6	16.6
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	94 049	11 325	38 576	12 150	5 999	33 333	33 333
Central city	51 996	4 644	20 027	6 680	3 123	23 895	23 895
Outside central city	42 053	6 681	18 549	5 470	2 876	9 438	9 438
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	5 139	1 053	2 197	683	295	1 408	1 408
LABOR FORCE STATUS							
Persons 16 years and over	158 324	18 957	61 479	18 685	10 717	59 455	59 455
In labor force	103 524	13 009	42 057	13 144	6 546	36 773	36 773
Employed	100 241	12 551	41 086	12 846	6 402	35 202	35 202
Unemployed	3 075	435	878	254	121	1 498	1 498
Percent of civilian labor force	3.0	3.3	2.1	1.9	1.9	4.1	4.1
Females 16 years and over	84 770	9 580	33 026	9 904	6 324	32 329	32 329
Employed	47 292	5 612	19 346	6 011	3 226	16 717	16 717
Unemployed	1 490	223	391	124	42	724	724
With own children under 6 years	9 912	1 266	3 719	1 183	435	3 876	3 876
In labor force	6 389	866	2 447	688	315	2 383	2 383
With own children 6 to 17 years only	13 263	1 991	6 066	1 736	906	3 748	3 748
In labor force	10 515	1 568	4 978	1 417	783	2 796	2 796
Persons 16 to 19 years	9 945	1 365	4 337	1 188	830	2 885	2 885
Not enrolled in school	2 163	249	774	206	123	892	892
Unemployed or not in labor force	607	67	138	20	28	339	339
Not high school graduate	953	46	253	29	39	474	474
Employed	533	46	180	24	30	235	235
Unemployed	118	17	10	—	—	75	75
Not in labor force	302	34	63	5	9	164	164
WORK STATUS IN 1989							
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	112 755	13 848	45 824	14 428	7 274	39 839	39 839
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	90 202	11 090	36 169	11 376	5 448	32 501	32 501
50 to 52 weeks	68 997	8 749	28 127	8 883	4 073	24 412	24 412
DISABILITY							
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	126 279	15 887	50 877	15 774	8 100	45 244	45 244
With a mobility or self-care limitation	4 496	547	1 488	258	326	2 005	2 005
With a mobility limitation	2 393	291	654	101	151	1 313	1 313
In labor force	417	37	153	43	21	196	196
With a self-care limitation	3 041	341	1 068	199	235	1 263	1 263
With a work disability	10 483	1 225	3 155	789	542	5 017	5 017
In labor force	4 028	423	1 436	400	206	1 697	1 697
Prevented from working	5 578	637	1 413	315	316	2 971	2 971
No work disability	115 796	14 662	47 722	14 985	7 558	40 227	40 227
In labor force	95 715	12 157	39 428	12 284	6 089	33 438	33 438
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	28 444	2 756	9 216	2 867	1 998	13 220	13 220
With a mobility or self-care limitation	5 461	500	1 597	356	275	2 773	2 773
With a mobility limitation	4 336	400	1 232	275	236	2 296	2 296
With a self-care limitation	3 000	273	807	204	130	1 557	1 557

Table 20. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Salem city		Cove Spring CDP, Roanoke County	Remainder of Roanoke County	Roanoke city, Roanoke city			
	Total	Salem city	Tract 307	Tract 302.01	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 5	Tract 6.98
PLACE OF BIRTH								
All persons	22 389	22 389	11 165	4 147	1 262	573	4 510	6 475
Native	22 243	22 243	10 885	4 091	1 254	556	4 439	6 433
Foreign born	146	146	280	56	8	17	71	42
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH								
Linguistically isolated households	6	6	—	—	4	—	—	—
Persons 5 years and over	21 219	21 219	10 559	3 870	1 224	573	4 239	5 963
Speak a language other than English	463	463	283	36	7	26	190	146
Do not speak English "very well"	138	138	101	6	4	10	20	44
In linguistically isolated households	6	6	—	—	4	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL								
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	5 327	5 327	2 672	1 116	190	77	677	1 360
Preprimary school	419	419	360	127	—	—	64	63
Public school	219	219	206	74	—	—	54	47
Elementary or high school	2 858	2 858	1 703	780	146	31	502	1 103
Public school	2 823	2 823	1 668	693	146	31	485	1 054
College	2 050	2 050	609	209	44	46	111	194
Public college	877	877	486	177	30	36	86	158
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT								
Persons 25 years and over	15 302	15 302	7 754	2 679	976	411	3 227	4 198
Less than 9th grade	1 578	1 578	210	126	157	49	442	627
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	2 019	2 019	456	249	216	79	666	960
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	5 001	5 001	1 753	869	296	112	1 191	1 333
Some college, no degree	3 049	3 049	2 082	643	142	41	552	849
Associate degree	911	911	815	252	36	23	177	229
Bachelor's degree	1 733	1 733	1 655	403	89	64	134	118
Graduate or professional degree	1 011	1 011	783	137	40	43	65	82
Percent high school graduate or higher	76.5	76.5	91.4	86.0	61.8	68.9	65.7	62.2
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	17.9	17.9	31.4	20.2	13.2	26.0	6.2	4.8
FERTILITY								
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	977	977	1 105	1 238	1 114	367	1 118	1 039
RESIDENCE IN 1985								
Persons 5 years and over	21 219	21 219	10 559	3 870	1 224	573	4 239	5 963
Some house	11 122	11 122	5 560	2 360	761	189	2 428	3 035
Different house in United States	9 982	9 982	4 881	1 484	455	384	1 811	2 922
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	800	800	1 252	370	247	48	934	1 649
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	5 520	5 520	1 768	559	76	21	244	460
Different MSA/PMSA	2 197	2 197	1 365	313	77	163	261	398
Not in an MSA/PMSA	1 465	1 465	496	242	55	152	372	415
Abroad	115	115	118	26	8	—	—	6
JOURNEY TO WORK								
Workers 16 years and over	11 296	11 296	6 056	2 392	503	350	2 284	3 365
Car, truck, or van	10 497	10 497	5 759	2 334	472	333	2 167	3 307
Drive alone	9 567	9 567	5 299	2 106	408	328	1 883	2 732
Carpooled	930	930	460	228	64	5	284	575
Public transportation	7	7	8	—	6	7	23	5
Other means	587	587	66	—	25	10	74	45
Worked at home	205	205	223	58	—	—	20	8
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	16.3	16.3	18.3	16.4	14.9	16.1	15.7	18.2
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	10 815	10 815	5 694	2 273	482	320	2 249	3 214
Central city	3 430	3 430	2 976	1 176	257	228	1 568	2 145
Outside central city	7 385	7 385	2 718	1 097	225	92	681	1 069
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	481	481	362	119	21	30	35	151
LABOR FORCE STATUS								
Persons 16 years and over	18 433	18 433	8 985	3 158	1 107	553	3 768	4 977
In labor force	11 685	11 685	6 226	2 449	567	380	2 437	3 523
Employed	11 402	11 402	6 077	2 400	512	358	2 321	3 420
Unemployed	264	264	119	55	15	15	101	95
Percent of civilian labor force	2.3	2.3	1.9	1.5	9.7	4.0	4.2	2.7
Females 16 years and over	9 835	9 835	4 696	1 611	619	254	2 052	2 631
Employed	5 617	5 617	2 815	1 113	219	151	1 145	1 608
Unemployed	152	152	54	15	23	15	47	23
With own children under 6 years	1 051	1 051	589	293	30	—	244	404
In labor force	693	693	346	210	9	—	166	236
With own children 6 to 17 years only	1 458	1 458	855	381	64	10	222	453
In labor force	1 173	1 173	698	334	40	10	188	368
Persons 16 to 19 years	1 358	1 358	611	266	59	11	194	286
Not enrolled in school	248	248	94	26	25	—	72	70
Unemployed or not in labor force	63	63	7	—	12	—	26	17
Not high school graduate	129	129	—	—	7	—	25	36
Employed	72	72	—	—	—	—	9	26
Unemployed	16	16	—	—	7	—	—	10
Not in labor force	41	41	—	—	—	—	16	—
WORK STATUS IN 1989								
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	13 244	13 244	6 856	2 597	622	401	2 508	3 706
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	10 442	10 442	5 332	2 013	523	359	2 012	3 090
50 to 52 weeks	7 709	7 709	4 241	1 653	394	278	1 589	2 433
DISABILITY								
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	14 271	14 271	7 476	2 868	728	452	2 900	4 274
With a mobility or self-care limitation	456	456	133	43	47	24	139	153
With a mobility limitation	135	135	40	32	30	14	77	104
In labor force	31	31	27	13	—	7	11	21
With a self-care limitation	369	369	112	16	36	10	93	94
With a work disability	1 086	1 086	358	182	116	48	354	466
In labor force	472	472	182	65	39	19	119	194
Prevented from working	557	557	162	89	67	29	216	266
No work disability	13 185	13 185	7 118	2 686	612	404	2 546	3 808
In labor force	10 692	10 692	5 847	2 337	494	345	2 216	3 252
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	3 252	3 252	1 479	270	279	94	853	695
With a mobility or self-care limitation	591	591	202	73	77	17	143	109
With a mobility limitation	408	408	163	61	64	11	127	77
With a self-care limitation	363	363	116	24	48	17	69	68

Table 20. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Roanoke city, Roanoke city—Can.					Salem city, Salem city	
	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 22	Tract 23	Tract 101	Tract 103
PLACE OF BIRTH							
All persons	2 173	1 476	561	2 326	3 122	4 201	4 178
Native	2 146	1 471	549	2 287	3 081	4 178	4 158
Foreign born	27	5	12	39	41	23	20
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH							
Linguistically isolated households	—	5	—	—	—	6	—
Persons 5 years and over	2 041	1 334	551	2 172	2 941	3 921	3 943
Speak a language other than English	24	44	32	105	126	82	50
Do not speak English "very well"	9	16	—	59	51	31	17
In linguistically isolated households	—	5	—	—	—	6	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL							
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	394	290	26	413	442	849	795
Preprimary school	30	34	—	33	18	71	53
Public school	22	25	—	22	5	48	8
Elementary or high school	312	238	8	307	344	548	497
Public school	304	222	8	307	319	548	497
College	52	18	18	73	80	230	245
Public college	35	18	11	45	65	164	152
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT							
Persons 25 years and over	1 556	920	458	1 683	2 359	2 857	3 023
Less than 9th grade	340	222	81	163	274	333	470
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	386	236	125	316	326	477	516
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	517	250	123	688	793	929	1 080
Some college, no degree	198	108	87	275	532	600	438
Associate degree	72	31	16	131	191	110	187
Bachelor's degree	43	37	19	92	157	264	222
Graduate or professional degree	—	36	7	18	86	144	110
Percent high school graduate or higher	53.3	50.2	55.0	71.5	74.6	71.6	67.4
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	2.8	7.9	5.7	6.5	10.3	14.3	11.0
FERTILITY							
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 277	1 568	1 724	1 004	1 099	1 174	1 001
RESIDENCE IN 1985							
Persons 5 years and over	2 041	1 334	551	2 172	2 941	3 921	3 943
Same house	1 316	540	67	1 532	1 840	2 011	2 096
Different house in United States	699	794	484	634	1 093	1 895	1 815
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	466	486	302	200	386	203	97
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	92	83	34	140	218	1 025	1 006
Different MSA/PMSA	91	90	78	203	326	426	272
Not in an MSA/PMSA	50	135	70	91	163	241	440
Abroad	26	—	—	6	8	15	32
JOURNEY TO WORK							
Workers 16 years and over	913	653	114	1 219	1 785	2 140	2 151
Car, truck, or van	818	553	49	1 187	1 706	2 073	2 025
Drove alone	709	418	29	1 037	1 457	1 838	1 847
Carpooled	109	135	20	150	249	235	178
Public transportation	42	38	22	—	20	—	7
Other means	53	37	43	5	21	49	104
Worked at home	—	25	—	27	38	18	15
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	18.9	21.5	19.3	16.3	19.1	16.8	16.0
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	913	635	114	1 167	1 624	2 055	2 093
Central city	610	502	103	672	1 036	720	647
Outside central city	303	133	11	495	588	1 335	1 446
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	—	18	—	52	161	85	58
LABOR FORCE STATUS							
Persons 16 years and over	1 780	1 140	551	1 893	2 611	3 372	3 461
In labor force	1 005	722	143	1 283	1 814	2 245	2 222
Employed	913	666	122	1 250	1 780	2 182	2 177
Unemployed	92	56	21	27	29	63	45
Percent of civilian labor force	9.2	7.8	14.7	2.1	1.6	2.8	2.0
Females 16 years and over	961	572	188	978	1 353	1 787	1 892
Employed	409	282	76	622	884	1 127	1 071
Unemployed	59	17	5	14	10	27	27
With own children under 6 years	103	121	—	147	157	290	179
In labor force	62	83	—	122	106	208	133
With own children 6 to 17 years only	178	81	—	119	163	282	263
In labor force	140	69	—	98	137	258	200
Persons 16 to 19 years	88	92	20	92	67	171	182
Not enrolled in school	26	41	13	10	22	62	78
Unemployed or not in labor force	—	18	13	—	11	34	12
Not high school graduate	—	19	—	—	11	35	35
Employed	—	16	—	—	—	7	23
Unemployed	—	2	—	—	—	16	—
Not in labor force	—	1	—	—	11	12	12
WORK STATUS IN 1989							
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	1 060	767	337	1 395	1 914	2 525	2 288
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	878	669	287	1 136	1 614	2 106	1 898
50 to 52 weeks	610	380	100	911	1 242	1 553	1 516
DISABILITY							
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	1 306	987	244	1 571	2 006	2 680	2 633
With a mobility or self-care limitation	76	60	36	114	66	102	97
With a mobility limitation	35	32	36	31	54	63	33
In labor force	—	5	—	—	18	9	6
With a self-care limitation	49	47	5	93	47	46	80
With a work disability	250	181	106	97	229	263	302
In labor force	107	46	5	23	130	105	115
Prevented from working	134	115	90	66	74	129	173
No work disability	1 056	806	138	1 474	1 777	2 417	2 331
In labor force	856	649	138	1 222	1 574	2 068	1 994
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	474	153	56	316	600	615	617
With a mobility or self-care limitation	156	59	14	107	105	105	150
With a mobility limitation	127	50	7	71	86	64	131
With a self-care limitation	76	55	14	47	59	89	50

Table 21. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area			Roanoke County			Roanoke city	
	Roanoke, VA MSA	Botetourt County	Total	Cave Spring CDP	Hollins COP (pt.)	Total	Roanoke city
OCCUPATION							
Employed persons 16 years and over	100 241	12 551	41 086	12 846	6 402	35 202	35 202
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	12 362	1 335	6 131	2 777	752	3 604	3 604
Professional specialty occupations	13 766	1 417	6 248	2 455	924	4 591	4 591
Technicians and related support occupations	3 760	430	1 543	541	236	1 426	1 426
Sales occupations	14 539	1 398	6 609	2 266	1 079	4 981	4 981
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	18 555	2 030	7 679	2 195	1 386	6 521	6 521
Private household occupations	189	18	75	21	30	83	83
Protective service occupations	1 370	200	563	164	74	489	489
Service occupations, except protective and household	8 919	1 138	3 035	825	596	3 660	3 660
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	1 274	446	344	57	36	426	426
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	10 730	1 683	4 064	747	518	3 869	3 869
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	6 415	1 202	1 847	292	288	2 495	2 495
Transportation and material moving occupations	4 659	752	1 670	309	264	1 627	1 627
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	3 703	502	1 278	197	219	1 430	1 430
INCOME IN 1989							
Households	79 014	8 806	29 293	9 604	4 817	32 173	32 173
Less than \$5,000	3 631	335	878	155	151	2 181	2 181
\$5,000 to \$9,999	6 595	563	1 753	339	417	3 589	3 589
\$10,000 to \$14,999	7 225	647	1 796	450	332	3 789	3 789
\$15,000 to \$24,999	14 701	1 602	4 492	1 575	765	6 905	6 905
\$25,000 to \$34,999	13 684	1 454	4 735	1 525	882	5 831	5 831
\$35,000 to \$49,999	15 748	2 064	6 730	1 987	1 234	5 328	5 328
\$50,000 to \$74,999	11 562	1 514	5 821	2 096	685	2 916	2 916
\$75,000 to \$99,999	3 231	416	1 779	757	212	761	761
\$100,000 or more	2 637	211	1 309	720	139	873	873
Median (dollars)	30 403	33 491	37 037	40 428	33 311	24 365	24 365
Mean (dollars)	36 911	37 349	43 358	49 893	38 179	30 971	30 971
Families	55 031	7 106	22 302	6 835	3 486	19 518	19 518
Median income (dollars)	36 488	37 200	42 332	48 174	38 743	30 590	30 590
Per capita income (dollars)	15 179	14 038	16 714	20 694	14 783	14 061	14 061
INCOME TYPE IN 1989							
Households	79 014	8 806	29 293	9 604	4 817	32 173	32 173
With earnings	62 667	7 344	24 504	8 235	3 709	23 868	23 868
Mean earnings (dollars)	36 712	36 755	42 187	46 612	38 077	31 279	31 279
With Social Security income	24 312	2 364	7 949	2 309	1 740	11 191	11 191
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	8 353	8 543	8 661	9 923	8 047	8 008	8 008
With public assistance income	3 533	342	880	169	172	2 016	2 016
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 500	2 810	3 891	5 527	3 145	3 295	3 295
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE							
Families (dollars)	43 450	41 292	49 010	58 259	43 720	37 644	37 644
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	43 953	43 667	49 642	57 720	46 084	37 377	37 377
Married-couple families (dollars)	47 009	43 288	52 011	62 045	45 876	41 796	41 796
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	49 223	46 062	53 827	63 197	50 066	44 546	44 546
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	23 891	27 701	26 834	29 942	27 734	20 883	20 883
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	18 823	21 901	23 684	25 340	24 052	14 511	14 511
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989							
All Income Levels In 1989							
Families	55 031	7 106	22 302	6 835	3 486	19 518	19 518
Householder worked in 1989	43 632	5 811	18 583	5 676	2 786	14 421	14 421
With related children under 18 years	24 352	3 405	10 119	3 054	1 411	8 271	8 271
With related children under 5 years	9 036	1 230	3 159	1 025	356	3 709	3 709
Married-couple families	45 824	6 231	19 395	5 967	2 912	15 202	15 202
Householder worked in 1989	37 113	5 244	16 280	4 930	2 358	11 580	11 580
With related children under 18 years	19 554	2 983	8 534	2 561	1 138	6 013	6 013
With related children under 5 years	7 599	1 122	2 830	917	327	2 863	2 863
Female householder, no husband present	7 214	6 119	2 336	746	453	3 344	3 344
Householder worked in 1989	4 972	396	1 826	645	331	2 092	2 092
With related children under 18 years	3 839	293	1 323	429	237	1 733	1 733
With related children under 5 years	1 057	69	251	87	29	601	601
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	29 539	2 033	8 388	3 257	1 597	15 928	15 928
Nonfamily householder	23 983	1 700	6 991	2 769	1 331	12 655	12 655
65 years and over	9 414	682	2 530	637	732	5 186	5 186
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	189 076	23 463	74 297	23 080	11 457	70 846	70 846
Persons under 18 years	40 500	5 479	16 986	5 089	2 279	13 841	13 841
Related children under 18 years	40 357	5 452	16 986	5 089	2 279	13 732	13 732
Related children 5 to 17 years	29 268	4 070	12 927	3 875	1 770	9 244	9 244
Persons 65 years and over	28 444	2 756	9 216	2 867	1 998	13 220	13 220
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level							
Families	2 732	330	592	84	50	1 652	1 652
Percent below poverty level	5.0	4.6	2.7	1.2	1.4	8.5	8.5
Householder worked in 1989	1 448	207	280	21	15	885	885
With related children under 18 years	1 820	196	289	22	8	1 218	1 218
With related children under 5 years	911	96	107	6	—	650	650
Married-couple families	1 395	223	409	68	41	705	705
Householder worked in 1989	745	129	184	13	15	423	423
With related children under 18 years	721	115	165	14	8	424	424
With related children under 5 years	398	59	58	6	—	281	281
Female householder, no husband present	1 155	85	163	16	9	816	816
Householder worked in 1989	584	59	88	8	—	379	379
With related children under 18 years	958	67	117	8	—	683	683
With related children under 5 years	446	29	49	—	—	319	319
Unrelated individuals	5 585	415	1 298	253	286	3 363	3 363
Nonfamily householder	3 890	285	945	176	193	2 330	2 330
65 years and over	2 174	188	608	52	168	1 192	1 192
Persons	13 770	1 405	2 973	458	397	8 453	8 453
Percent below poverty level	7.3	6.0	4.0	2.0	3.5	11.9	11.9
Persons under 18 years	3 581	408	597	35	12	2 379	2 379
Related children under 18 years	3 470	387	597	35	12	2 289	2 289
Related children 5 to 17 years	2 342	271	443	30	12	1 499	1 499
Persons 65 years and over	2 927	321	886	76	211	1 491	1 491
Ratio of Income in 1989 to poverty level:							
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	5 227	477	1 104	181	133	3 299	3 299
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	20 588	2 019	4 639	755	705	12 316	12 316

Table 21. **Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White Persons: 1990—Con.**

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Salem city		Cove Spring CDP, Roanoke County	Remainder of Roanoke County	Roanoke city, Roanoke city			
	Total	Salem city	Tract 307	Tract 302.01	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 5	Tract 6.98
OCCUPATION								
Employed persons 16 years and over.....	11 402	11 402	6 077	2 400	512	358	2 321	3 420
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations.....	1 292	1 292	1 250	283	27	52	214	267
Professional specialty occupations.....	1 510	1 510	1 074	394	49	39	155	255
Technicians and related support occupations.....	361	361	288	113	25	16	63	110
Sales occupations.....	1 551	1 551	1 112	387	16	56	345	538
Administrative support occupations, including clerical.....	2 325	2 325	1 068	546	89	64	465	690
Private household occupations.....	13	13	9	—	—	—	—	—
Protective service occupations.....	118	118	95	41	7	—	28	61
Service occupations, except protective and household.....	1 086	1 086	408	197	84	45	316	293
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations.....	58	58	17	10	17	8	6	9
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations.....	1 114	1 114	338	198	65	22	283	509
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors.....	871	871	160	55	80	26	228	312
Transportation and material moving occupations.....	610	610	177	115	50	15	117	252
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers.....	493	493	81	61	3	15	95	124
INCOME IN 1989								
Households.....	8 742	8 742	4 462	1 407	448	297	2 069	2 637
Less than \$5,000.....	237	237	69	8	11	13	55	160
\$5,000 to \$9,999.....	690	690	105	38	56	26	220	262
\$10,000 to \$14,999.....	993	993	184	40	24	48	346	250
\$15,000 to \$24,999.....	1 702	1 702	657	152	138	63	539	619
\$25,000 to \$34,999.....	1 664	1 664	585	256	61	89	414	564
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	1 626	1 626	1 005	454	105	27	338	559
\$50,000 to \$74,999.....	1 311	1 311	1 156	363	34	31	131	207
\$75,000 to \$99,999.....	275	275	387	62	15	—	17	16
\$100,000 or more.....	244	244	314	34	4	—	9	—
Median (dollars).....	29 285	29 285	44 023	41 225	24 569	24 850	23 186	25 573
Mean (dollars).....	36 734	36 734	49 022	45 616	29 841	26 611	25 831	26 754
Families.....	6 105	6 105	3 463	1 243	305	119	1 246	1 897
Median income (dollars).....	36 098	36 098	50 184	43 297	30 089	30 592	28 611	29 875
Per capita income (dollars).....	14 746	14 746	19 619	15 404	11 745	14 759	11 903	10 830
INCOME TYPE IN 1989								
Households.....	8 742	8 742	4 462	1 407	448	297	2 069	2 637
With earnings.....	6 951	6 951	3 778	1 306	316	238	1 521	2 177
Mean earnings (dollars).....	36 018	36 018	45 612	44 047	29 635	27 666	26 763	27 440
With Social Security income.....	2 808	2 808	1 195	212	234	99	741	722
Mean Social Security income (dollars).....	8 701	8 701	10 336	9 869	9 502	7 576	8 220	7 461
With public assistance income.....	295	295	49	37	12	13	101	175
Mean public assistance income (dollars).....	4 538	4 538	4 789	5 978	2 831	3 602	3 660	2 827
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE								
Families (dollars).....	44 213	44 213	54 637	45 805	31 350	28 770	30 219	30 385
With own children under 18 years (dollars).....	42 202	42 202	58 281	47 166	31 676	14 200	29 844	28 742
Married-couple families (dollars).....	48 096	48 096	57 780	47 489	33 582	29 852	30 960	32 221
With own children under 18 years (dollars).....	47 920	47 920	63 203	48 937	32 043	—	33 066	32 032
Female householder, no husband present (dollars).....	24 792	24 792	29 253	33 318	25 067	14 200	23 337	20 236
With own children under 18 years (dollars).....	18 897	18 897	26 838	29 112	34 886	14 200	17 369	15 881
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989								
All Income Levels in 1989								
Families.....	6 105	6 105	3 463	1 243	305	119	1 246	1 897
Householder worked in 1989.....	4 817	4 817	2 878	1 101	183	74	918	1 542
With related children under 18 years.....	2 557	2 557	1 527	649	84	17	487	959
With related children under 5 years.....	938	938	512	229	16	—	217	372
Married-couple families.....	4 996	4 996	3 034	1 111	219	103	922	1 553
Householder worked in 1989.....	4 009	4 009	2 522	987	141	64	683	1 295
With related children under 18 years.....	2 024	2 024	1 296	592	57	7	363	721
With related children under 5 years.....	784	784	483	229	11	—	193	300
Female householder, no husband present.....	915	915	365	109	73	10	245	289
Householder worked in 1989.....	658	658	305	103	29	10	166	192
With related children under 18 years.....	490	490	195	57	14	10	80	200
With related children under 5 years.....	136	136	23	—	—	—	7	53
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined.....	3 190	3 190	1 170	211	215	257	1 042	918
Nonfamily householder.....	2 637	2 637	999	164	143	178	823	740
65 years and over.....	1 016	1 016	289	38	81	42	341	221
Persons for whom poverty status is determined.....	20 470	20 470	11 156	4 134	1 162	573	4 502	6 463
Persons under 18 years.....	4 194	4 194	2 532	1 144	181	23	828	1 639
Related children under 18 years.....	4 187	4 187	2 532	1 144	181	23	818	1 639
Related children 5 to 17 years.....	3 027	3 027	1 926	867	143	23	547	1 127
Persons 65 years and over.....	3 252	3 252	1 479	270	279	94	853	695
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level								
Families.....	158	158	40	35	21	7	40	120
Percent below poverty level.....	2.6	2.6	1.2	2.8	6.9	5.9	3.2	6.3
Householder worked in 1989.....	76	76	8	16	11	—	6	60
With related children under 18 years.....	117	117	—	23	11	7	30	105
With related children under 5 years.....	58	58	—	8	—	—	13	58
Married-couple families.....	58	58	32	30	6	7	6	66
Householder worked in 1989.....	9	9	—	16	6	—	6	45
With related children under 18 years.....	17	17	—	23	6	7	6	51
With related children under 5 years.....	—	—	—	8	—	—	6	36
Female householder, no husband present.....	91	91	8	—	15	—	34	54
Householder worked in 1989.....	58	58	8	—	5	—	—	15
With related children under 18 years.....	91	91	—	—	5	—	24	54
With related children under 5 years.....	49	49	—	—	—	—	7	22
Unrelated individuals.....	509	509	91	14	36	16	106	246
Nonfamily householder.....	330	330	59	—	11	6	100	193
65 years and over.....	186	186	24	4	12	6	54	78
Persons.....	939	939	177	156	107	53	234	662
Percent below poverty level.....	4.6	4.6	1.6	3.8	9.2	9.2	5.2	10.2
Persons under 18 years.....	197	197	—	70	30	13	53	228
Related children under 18 years.....	197	197	—	70	30	13	53	228
Related children 5 to 17 years.....	129	129	—	64	30	13	41	110
Persons 65 years and over.....	229	229	32	4	16	6	54	92
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:								
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level.....	347	347	81	41	24	40	92	231
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level.....	1 614	1 614	236	202	157	108	490	1 130

Table 21. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Roanoke city, Roanoke city—Con.					Salem city, Salem city	
	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 22	Tract 23	Tract 101	Tract 103
OCCUPATION							
Employed persons 16 years and over.....	913	666	122	1 250	1 780	2 182	2 177
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations.....	20	20	—	101	172	255	183
Professional specialty occupations.....	46	56	—	82	180	310	149
Technicians and related support occupations.....	62	41	6	29	116	76	77
Sales occupations.....	73	42	15	174	227	275	157
Administrative support occupations, including clerical.....	121	64	22	275	424	384	548
Private household occupations.....	—	25	5	—	—	—	13
Protective service occupations.....	33	6	—	29	12	38	28
Service occupations, except protective and household.....	185	111	4	117	128	217	289
Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations.....	23	35	28	5	15	11	21
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations.....	154	81	25	192	239	230	178
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors.....	101	96	17	77	133	147	231
Transportation and material moving occupations.....	63	58	—	107	101	148	157
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers.....	32	31	—	62	33	91	146
INCOME IN 1989							
Households.....	1 003	576	183	946	1 409	1 749	1 797
Less than \$5,000.....	172	119	27	8	27	59	62
\$5,000 to \$9,999.....	194	129	58	77	100	156	190
\$10,000 to \$14,999.....	151	74	39	80	144	233	276
\$15,000 to \$24,999.....	187	111	42	202	293	393	365
\$25,000 to \$34,999.....	186	107	17	256	255	317	454
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	50	23	—	236	366	283	234
\$50,000 to \$74,999.....	53	5	—	69	178	237	186
\$75,000 to \$99,999.....	—	8	—	18	27	42	30
\$100,000 or more.....	10	—	—	—	19	29	—
Median (dollars).....	14 422	11 667	10 707	30 197	29 680	25 813	25 092
Mean (dollars).....	19 002	16 579	12 291	30 376	32 372	34 252	27 155
Families.....	620	372	15	712	983	1 217	1 137
Median income (dollars).....	19 391	17 375	15 795	33 202	35 883	32 107	29 523
Per capita income (dollars).....	9 315	6 927	9 627	12 260	14 546	14 452	12 023
INCOME TYPE IN 1989							
Households.....	1 003	576	183	946	1 409	1 749	1 797
With earnings.....	611	448	88	803	1 153	1 423	1 402
Mean earnings (dollars).....	22 404	16 062	12 973	29 906	30 887	35 191	26 671
With Social Security income.....	451	144	72	297	476	496	675
Mean Social Security income (dollars).....	6 360	4 610	5 268	6 799	8 971	7 500	8 971
With public assistance income.....	159	107	56	27	55	96	74
Mean public assistance income (dollars).....	2 084	4 398	4 690	3 542	4 633	4 803	2 891
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE							
Families (dollars).....	23 782	19 489	15 123	34 118	37 540	41 380	33 372
With own children under 18 years (dollars).....	19 471	15 976	—	35 263	36 414	31 896	33 928
Married-couple families (dollars).....	25 965	22 841	—	35 411	39 156	45 777	35 408
With own children under 18 years (dollars).....	23 940	23 921	—	35 639	39 595	37 406	37 752
Female householder, no husband present (dollars).....	16 820	12 311	14 000	26 772	28 098	24 019	19 538
With own children under 18 years (dollars).....	10 463	6 013	—	18 000	12 107	17 805	13 391
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989							
All Income Levels in 1989							
Families.....	620	372	15	712	983	1 217	1 137
Householder worked in 1989.....	439	238	15	545	719	951	869
With related children under 18 years.....	281	240	—	289	366	560	464
With related children under 5 years.....	108	132	—	145	155	279	126
Married-couple families.....	444	207	—	611	847	955	915
Householder worked in 1989.....	283	155	—	487	632	748	698
With related children under 18 years.....	179	123	—	267	322	401	387
With related children under 5 years.....	70	69	—	135	133	199	105
Female householder, no husband present.....	122	128	4	69	83	223	151
Householder worked in 1989.....	102	73	4	38	61	177	123
With related children under 18 years.....	77	101	—	11	28	155	77
With related children under 5 years.....	23	63	—	4	14	76	21
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined.....	419	392	264	267	511	671	817
Nonfamily householder.....	383	204	168	234	426	532	660
65 years and over.....	220	44	56	55	176	186	231
Persons for whom poverty status is determined.....	2 179	1 471	300	2 326	3 104	4 124	3 952
Persons under 18 years.....	438	372	—	510	543	879	755
Related children under 18 years.....	438	367	—	510	543	879	755
Related children 5 to 17 years.....	306	230	—	356	371	599	520
Persons 65 years and over.....	474	153	56	316	600	615	617
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level							
Families.....	102	118	—	—	43	27	51
Percent below poverty level.....	16.5	31.7	—	—	4.4	2.2	4.5
Householder worked in 1989.....	61	62	—	—	15	15	23
With related children under 18 years.....	73	112	—	—	35	22	40
With related children under 5 years.....	60	49	—	—	20	22	9
Married-couple families.....	66	16	—	—	13	5	28
Householder worked in 1989.....	37	10	—	—	7	—	—
With related children under 18 years.....	37	10	—	—	13	—	17
With related children under 5 years.....	37	10	—	—	6	—	—
Female householder, no husband present.....	36	86	—	—	22	22	23
Householder worked in 1989.....	24	52	—	—	15	15	23
With related children under 18 years.....	36	86	—	—	14	22	23
With related children under 5 years.....	23	49	—	—	14	22	9
Unrelated individuals.....	137	192	132	35	74	160	105
Nonfamily householder.....	128	86	80	24	39	87	68
65 years and over.....	97	26	18	8	26	42	41
Persons.....	384	541	132	35	203	223	233
Percent below poverty level.....	17.7	36.8	44.0	1.5	6.5	5.4	5.9
Persons under 18 years.....	94	200	—	—	72	25	51
Related children under 18 years.....	94	195	—	—	72	25	51
Related children 5 to 17 years.....	37	138	—	—	52	8	39
Persons 65 years and over.....	114	35	18	8	42	47	62
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:							
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level.....	137	286	23	13	105	122	60
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level.....	575	730	141	160	319	427	480

Table 22. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Roanoke County		Roanoke city		Salem city		Roanoke city, Roanoke city			
	Roanoke, VA MSA	Botetourt County	Total	Cave Spring CDP	Total	Roanoke city	Total	Salem city	Tract 1	Tract 2
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	27 469	1 035	2 114	488	23 286	23 286	1 034	1 034	2 927	3 616
Native	27 272	1 031	2 098	481	23 137	23 137	1 006	1 006	2 927	3 605
Foreign born	197	4	16	7	149	149	28	28	—	11
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH										
Linguistically isolated households	65	—	9	9	56	56	—	—	10	—
Persons 5 years and over	25 160	1 010	1 976	447	21 175	21 175	999	999	2 736	3 429
Speak a language other than English	822	11	85	24	702	702	24	24	102	115
Do not speak English "very well"	291	11	14	9	250	250	16	16	18	31
In linguistically isolated households	79	—	9	9	70	70	—	—	10	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	7 188	245	464	42	6 270	6 270	209	209	816	789
Preprimary school	421	—	16	—	398	398	7	7	63	36
Public school	365	—	12	—	346	346	7	7	57	36
Elementary or high school	5 513	206	337	31	4 820	4 820	150	150	597	607
Public school	5 431	206	329	23	4 752	4 752	144	144	584	607
College	1 254	39	111	11	1 052	1 052	52	52	156	146
Public college	1 041	39	104	11	871	871	27	27	114	90
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	16 453	722	1 341	316	13 660	13 660	730	730	1 785	2 426
Less than 9th grade	2 564	225	235	11	2 021	2 021	83	83	231	274
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	3 616	173	120	11	3 175	3 175	148	148	362	542
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	5 254	193	324	58	4 544	4 544	193	193	632	863
Some college, no degree	2 914	86	315	75	2 374	2 374	139	139	289	397
Associate degree	769	35	90	29	595	595	49	49	154	92
Bachelor's degree	823	10	171	77	594	594	48	48	54	145
Graduate or professional degree	513	—	86	55	357	357	70	70	63	113
Percent high school graduate or higher	62.4	44.9	73.5	93.0	62.0	62.0	68.4	68.4	66.8	66.4
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	8.1	1.4	19.2	41.8	7.0	7.0	16.2	16.2	6.6	10.6
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 392	1 270	809	467	1 449	1 449	1 470	1 470	1 343	1 219
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	25 160	1 010	1 976	447	21 175	21 175	999	999	2 736	3 429
Same house	13 303	673	1 135	131	11 110	11 110	385	385	1 681	2 296
Different house in United States	11 770	337	828	303	10 026	10 026	579	579	1 055	1 122
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	7 555	97	228	91	7 115	7 115	115	115	888	834
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	1 007	65	232	36	401	401	309	309	25	45
Different MSA/PMSA	2 027	95	197	100	1 614	1 614	121	121	90	147
Not in an MSA/PMSA	1 181	80	171	76	896	896	34	34	52	96
Abroad	87	—	13	13	39	39	35	35	—	11
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	11 461	276	1 136	344	9 589	9 589	460	460	1 433	1 638
Car, truck, or van	9 945	254	1 092	334	8 167	8 167	432	432	1 269	1 489
Drove alone	7 733	179	933	279	6 238	6 238	383	383	943	1 130
Carpooled	2 212	75	159	55	1 929	1 929	49	49	326	359
Public transportation	937	—	—	—	937	937	—	—	115	112
Other means	525	22	39	10	446	446	18	18	43	25
Worked at home	54	—	5	—	39	39	10	10	6	12
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	17.9	23.9	17.7	17.5	17.9	17.9	15.1	15.1	18.1	17.3
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	11 189	257	1 089	333	9 383	9 383	460	460	1 393	1 620
Central city	7 829	105	627	220	6 894	6 894	203	203	999	1 141
Outside central city	3 360	152	462	113	2 489	2 489	257	257	394	479
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	272	19	47	11	206	206	—	—	40	18
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	20 427	861	1 702	429	17 049	17 049	815	815	2 231	2 927
In labor force	12 899	310	1 225	363	10 870	10 870	494	494	1 578	1 831
Employed	11 619	286	1 153	344	9 722	9 722	458	458	1 444	1 679
Unemployed	1 234	24	72	19	1 110	1 110	28	28	134	152
Percent of civilian labor force	9.6	7.7	5.9	5.2	10.2	10.2	5.8	5.8	8.5	8.3
Females 16 years and over	11 203	330	939	219	9 528	9 528	406	406	1 230	1 660
Employed	6 123	135	613	171	5 130	5 130	245	245	762	970
Unemployed	659	11	42	8	594	594	12	12	61	40
With own children under 6 years	1 717	13	95	16	1 551	1 551	58	58	168	140
In labor force	1 092	4	80	7	964	964	44	44	115	121
With own children 6 to 17 years only	1 959	67	119	15	1 698	1 698	75	75	236	273
In labor force	1 656	53	105	15	1 431	1 431	67	67	191	240
Persons 16 to 19 years	1 821	68	166	29	1 548	1 548	39	39	229	246
Not enrolled in school	569	4	33	9	520	520	12	12	70	97
Unemployed or not in labor force	295	—	12	9	276	276	7	7	45	40
Not high school graduate	365	—	—	—	353	353	12	12	50	74
Employed	127	—	—	—	122	122	5	5	5	34
Unemployed	59	—	—	—	59	59	—	—	18	16
Not in labor force	179	—	—	—	172	172	7	7	27	24
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	14 171	560	1 263	391	11 782	11 782	566	566	1 642	2 006
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	10 978	426	1 021	329	9 038	9 038	493	493	1 291	1 546
50 to 52 weeks	7 376	276	791	254	6 003	6 003	306	306	927	978
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	16 504	448	1 411	411	14 094	14 094	551	551	1 965	2 346
With a mobility or self-care limitation	1 531	13	120	22	1 393	1 393	5	5	237	170
With a mobility limitation	598	8	23	—	567	567	—	—	103	86
In labor force	90	3	—	—	87	87	—	—	29	—
With a self-care limitation	1 202	10	97	22	1 090	1 090	5	5	172	121
With a work disability	1 830	44	57	—	1 685	1 685	44	44	218	269
In labor force	578	3	16	—	547	547	12	12	72	87
Prevented from working	1 122	41	41	—	1 008	1 008	32	32	138	160
No work disability	14 674	404	1 354	411	12 409	12 409	507	507	1 747	2 077
In labor force	11 957	303	1 188	363	10 011	10 011	455	455	1 457	1 686
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	2 908	146	155	18	2 526	2 526	81	81	266	581
With a mobility or self-care limitation	882	44	50	—	788	788	—	—	92	204
With a mobility limitation	663	36	39	—	588	588	—	—	50	139
With a self-care limitation	625	23	45	—	557	557	—	—	76	159

Table 22. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Roanoke city, Roanoke city—Con.									Salem city, Salem city
	Tract 6.98	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 22	Tract 23	Tract 101	
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	456	3 540	2 640	3 138	1 272	480	627	2 382	421	
Native	456	3 527	2 632	3 127	1 263	464	621	2 376	421	
Foreign born	—	13	8	11	9	16	6	6	—	
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH										
Linguistically isolated households	—	7	8	21	—	—	—	10	—	
Persons 5 years and over	393	3 199	2 428	2 688	1 180	459	545	2 160	408	
Speak a language other than English	24	56	48	125	34	27	25	66	8	
Do not speak English "very well"	—	33	15	85	6	9	25	28	—	
In linguistically isolated households	—	13	8	21	—	—	—	18	—	
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	199	912	588	978	360	79	179	827	74	
Preprimary school	31	86	51	84	12	—	—	—	7	
Public school	31	63	43	77	12	—	—	—	7	
Elementary or high school	139	719	448	811	276	54	155	615	55	
Public school	139	710	440	805	276	54	151	596	49	
College	29	107	89	83	72	25	24	212	12	
Public college	29	92	67	68	67	25	5	205	6	
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	195	2 163	1 638	1 537	741	301	303	1 295	311	
Less than 9th grade	—	481	397	228	110	48	14	66	—	
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	69	588	411	379	243	111	36	171	73	
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	77	705	502	528	269	56	140	381	86	
Some college, no degree	32	265	252	262	70	82	79	421	72	
Associate degree	17	35	—	43	49	—	29	86	14	
Bachelor's degree	—	60	48	73	—	4	5	107	32	
Graduate or professional degree	—	29	28	24	—	—	—	63	34	
Percent high school graduate or higher	64.6	50.6	50.7	60.5	52.4	47.2	83.5	81.7	76.5	
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	—	4.1	4.6	6.3	—	1.3	1.7	13.1	21.2	
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 737	1 549	1 501	1 503	2 493	2 404	858	1 054	1 327	
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	393	3 199	2 428	2 688	1 180	459	545	2 160	408	
Same house	68	1 795	1 486	1 078	700	99	165	1 216	186	
Different house in United States	325	1 388	942	1 610	480	360	380	936	222	
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	150	912	775	1 281	405	256	297	528	99	
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	29	42	72	34	4	15	39	31	71	
Different MSA/PMSA	101	214	44	169	58	64	17	293	46	
Not in MSA/PMSA	45	220	51	126	13	25	27	84	6	
Abroad	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	191	964	1 182	1 212	439	67	297	1 088	191	
Car, truck, or van	170	699	980	1 005	319	67	276	997	173	
Drive alone	116	530	726	714	176	50	230	895	144	
Carpooled	54	169	254	291	143	17	46	102	29	
Public transportation	7	168	159	166	85	—	21	37	—	
Other means	14	97	34	41	35	—	—	48	18	
Worked at home	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	6	—	
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	18.3	15.9	20.1	19.1	22.0	12.5	18.2	15.8	14.8	
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	172	950	1 158	1 192	431	67	290	1 055	191	
Central city	121	738	885	843	353	51	187	759	66	
Outside central city	51	212	273	349	78	16	103	296	125	
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	19	14	24	20	8	—	7	33	—	
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	264	2 579	2 036	1 963	938	419	418	1 671	334	
In labor force	208	1 158	1 359	1 367	522	77	337	1 217	206	
Employed	191	965	1 217	1 211	439	67	297	1 119	191	
Unemployed	17	179	142	148	83	10	40	82	15	
Percent of civilian labor force	8.2	15.6	10.4	10.9	15.9	13.0	11.9	6.8	7.3	
Females 16 years and over	178	1 525	1 137	1 224	442	161	214	932	189	
Employed	113	483	647	666	181	22	147	599	108	
Unemployed	17	118	47	121	29	10	22	48	6	
With own children under 6 years	52	217	193	304	95	9	41	164	7	
In labor force	45	96	145	178	46	9	28	94	7	
With own children 6 to 17 years only	45	241	151	277	81	10	19	213	29	
In labor force	45	195	109	234	61	5	19	186	21	
Persons 16 to 19 years	34	210	161	184	90	47	31	200	12	
Not enrolled in school	—	87	76	30	13	38	—	70	12	
Unemployed or not in labor force	—	54	25	21	13	38	—	21	7	
Not high school graduate	—	56	64	30	13	29	—	18	12	
Employed	—	12	39	9	—	—	—	18	5	
Unemployed	—	—	6	—	13	—	—	—	—	
Not in labor force	—	44	19	21	—	29	—	—	7	
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	244	1 312	1 386	1 443	563	281	342	1 326	245	
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	169	946	1 067	1 130	353	216	284	1 020	236	
50 to 52 weeks	117	548	797	742	192	57	201	684	145	
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	264	1 830	1 656	1 774	756	90	399	1 528	239	
With a mobility or self-care limitation	12	266	240	119	108	5	27	104	5	
With a mobility limitation	—	116	80	59	50	—	15	30	—	
In labor force	—	16	6	11	10	—	7	8	—	
With a self-care limitation	12	200	196	102	77	5	27	94	5	
With a work disability	9	345	177	227	91	8	64	138	23	
In labor force	9	67	37	100	17	—	39	57	12	
Prevented from working	—	247	125	108	74	8	25	52	11	
Not a work disability	255	1 485	1 479	1 547	665	82	335	1 390	216	
In labor force	199	1 026	1 272	1 243	488	77	293	1 116	185	
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	—	701	380	181	182	16	19	127	56	
With a mobility or self-care limitation	—	187	143	45	42	8	9	40	—	
With a mobility limitation	—	160	113	45	25	4	—	40	—	
With a self-care limitation	—	114	88	38	36	8	9	15	—	

Table 23. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Black Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Roanoke, VA MSA		Roanoke County		Roanoke city		Salem city		Roanoke city, Roanoke city	
	Roanoke, VA MSA	Batetourt County	Total	Cave Spring COP	Total	Roanoke city	Total	Salem city	Tract 1	Tract 2
OCCUPATION										
Employed persons 16 years and over.....	11 619	286	1 153	344	9 722	9 722	458	458	1 444	1 679
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations.....	511	10	98	12	359	359	44	44	44	68
Professional specialty occupations.....	1 008	8	147	83	771	771	82	82	143	160
Technicians and related support occupations.....	304	—	7	—	265	265	32	32	40	47
Sales occupations.....	898	12	151	82	694	694	41	41	63	128
Administrative support occupations, including clerical.....	1 848	42	248	64	1 502	1 502	56	56	252	290
Private household occupations.....	215	6	—	—	200	200	9	9	18	22
Protective service occupations.....	160	2	22	—	119	119	17	17	7	49
Service occupations, except protective and household.....	2 750	56	125	7	2 510	2 510	59	59	346	439
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations.....	118	7	—	—	111	111	—	—	25	10
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations.....	1 006	28	104	19	848	848	26	26	139	134
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors.....	1 546	70	137	13	1 281	1 281	58	58	190	185
Transportation and material moving occupations.....	500	25	43	22	420	420	12	12	63	50
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers.....	755	20	71	42	642	642	22	22	114	97
INCOME IN 1989										
Households.....	9 937	278	736	262	8 555	8 555	368	368	1 061	1 325
Less than \$5,000.....	1 399	32	29	—	1 306	1 306	32	32	122	109
\$5,000 to \$9,999.....	1 461	55	36	12	1 335	1 335	35	35	113	157
\$10,000 to \$14,999.....	1 320	44	64	10	1 153	1 153	59	59	197	155
\$15,000 to \$24,999.....	2 071	32	124	75	1 854	1 854	61	61	155	337
\$25,000 to \$34,999.....	1 581	35	184	81	1 285	1 285	77	77	178	199
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	1 107	31	84	13	938	938	54	54	163	236
\$50,000 to \$74,999.....	792	49	165	71	534	534	44	44	104	105
\$75,000 to \$99,999.....	153	—	50	—	97	97	6	6	23	12
\$100,000 or more.....	53	—	—	—	53	53	—	—	6	15
Median (dollars).....	18 337	17 222	31 900	29 643	17 316	17 316	21 667	21 667	20 469	22 151
Mean (dollars).....	23 291	25 250	36 155	34 388	21 992	21 992	26 263	26 263	25 903	25 983
Families.....	6 933	187	550	143	5 960	5 960	236	236	783	1 017
Median income (dollars).....	21 396	28 393	34 405	33 618	19 844	19 844	32 813	32 813	29 205	24 392
Per capita income (dollars).....	8 450	9 084	12 518	17 511	7 949	7 949	10 766	10 766	9 003	9 342
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households.....	9 937	278	736	262	8 555	8 555	368	368	1 061	1 325
With earnings.....	7 992	184	700	262	6 823	6 823	285	285	915	1 046
Mean earnings (dollars).....	24 337	30 822	35 634	33 918	22 857	22 857	27 825	27 825	26 444	25 979
With Social Security income.....	2 645	129	132	11	2 290	2 290	94	94	249	429
Mean Social Security income (dollars).....	6 196	6 561	5 920	7 600	6 202	6 202	5 945	5 945	5 210	7 886
With public assistance income.....	1 621	17	49	13	1 545	1 545	10	10	184	146
Mean public assistance income (dollars).....	2 834	2 104	1 559	1 000	2 873	2 873	4 319	4 319	3 533	2 481
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars).....	26 260	32 653	39 792	39 534	24 592	24 592	31 779	31 779	29 840	28 481
With own children under 18 years (dollars).....	22 106	38 051	38 335	34 049	20 381	20 381	24 576	24 576	26 012	25 020
Married-couple families (dollars).....	35 978	36 607	45 426	44 126	34 230	34 230	41 576	41 576	38 911	34 435
With own children under 18 years (dollars).....	35 162	40 377	43 184	37 121	33 504	33 504	38 620	38 620	40 963	32 204
Female householder, no husband present (dollars).....	15 367	26 165	23 072	24 541	14 807	14 807	14 882	14 882	16 375	19 601
With own children under 18 years (dollars).....	10 681	16 339	18 739	22 000	10 427	10 427	11 063	11 063	14 407	14 513
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels in 1989										
Families.....	6 933	187	550	143	5 960	5 960	236	236	783	1 017
Householder worked in 1989.....	5 111	134	458	132	4 319	4 319	200	200	602	753
With related children under 18 years.....	4 190	101	281	59	3 657	3 657	151	151	451	492
With related children under 5 years.....	1 760	20	127	41	1 580	1 580	33	33	200	130
Married-couple families.....	3 361	120	402	105	2 691	2 691	148	148	380	618
Householder worked in 1989.....	2 624	95	347	94	2 057	2 057	125	125	306	453
With related children under 18 years.....	1 731	58	198	33	1 406	1 406	69	69	187	251
With related children under 5 years.....	713	14	81	22	599	599	19	19	105	54
Female householder, no husband present.....	3 020	59	123	27	2 759	2 759	79	79	324	361
Householder worked in 1989.....	2 063	37	90	27	1 870	1 870	66	66	231	282
With related children under 18 years.....	2 139	43	68	15	1 955	1 955	73	73	235	215
With related children under 5 years.....	906	6	31	8	855	855	14	14	82	73
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined.....	4 064	101	233	135	3 570	3 570	160	160	369	439
Nonfamily householder.....	3 004	91	186	119	2 595	2 595	132	132	278	308
65 years and over.....	1 108	57	21	—	981	981	49	49	91	196
Persons for whom poverty status is determined.....	26 362	768	1 969	488	22 779	22 779	846	846	2 927	3 601
Persons under 18 years.....	7 778	200	471	71	6 880	6 880	227	227	832	794
Related children under 18 years.....	7 721	196	471	71	6 827	6 827	227	227	826	780
Related children 5 to 17 years.....	5 465	171	333	30	4 763	4 763	198	198	635	601
Persons 65 years and over.....	2 908	146	155	18	2 526	2 526	81	81	266	581
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families.....	1 673	19	21	—	1 606	1 606	27	27	162	157
Percent below poverty level.....	24.1	10.2	3.8	—	26.9	26.9	11.4	11.4	20.7	15.4
Householder worked in 1989.....	963	11	6	—	927	927	19	19	86	111
With related children under 18 years.....	1 442	10	13	—	1 392	1 392	27	27	129	120
With related children under 5 years.....	750	4	6	—	726	726	14	14	45	55
Married-couple families.....	263	11	21	—	226	226	5	5	23	17
Householder worked in 1989.....	133	11	6	—	111	111	5	5	15	3
With related children under 18 years.....	2	2	13	—	151	151	5	5	16	3
With related children under 5 years.....	118	2	6	—	110	110	—	—	16	3
Female householder, no husband present.....	1 329	8	—	—	1 299	1 299	22	22	139	131
Householder worked in 1989.....	778	—	—	—	764	764	14	14	71	105
With related children under 18 years.....	1 212	8	—	—	1 182	1 182	22	22	113	114
With related children under 5 years.....	593	2	—	—	577	577	14	14	29	49
Unrelated individuals.....	1 457	55	41	—	1 309	1 309	52	52	131	122
Nonfamily householder.....	968	51	20	—	855	855	42	42	89	69
65 years and over.....	570	27	19	—	491	491	33	33	51	62
Persons.....	6 960	106	146	—	6 572	6 572	136	136	698	640
Percent below poverty level.....	26.4	13.8	7.4	—	28.9	28.9	16.1	16.1	23.8	17.8
Persons under 18 years.....	2 967	22	56	—	2 832	2 832	57	57	299	237
Related children under 18 years.....	2 918	18	56	—	2 787	2 787	57	57	293	231
Related children 5 to 17 years.....	1 873	11	44	—	1 768	1 768	50	50	234	147
Persons 65 years and over.....	808	42	34	—	699	699	33	33	70	112
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level.....	3 515	48	126	—	3 299	3 299	42	42	337	241
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level.....	8 676	116	224	—	8 179	8 179	157	157	807	805

Table 23. **Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Black Persons: 1990—Con.**

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Roanoke city, Roanoke city—Con.									Salem city, Salem city
	Tract 6.98	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 22	Tract 23	Tract 101	
OCCUPATION										
Employed persons 16 years and over	191	965	1 217	1 211	439	67	297	1 119	191	
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	7	37	43	45	5	12	11	32	26	
Professional specialty occupations	17	43	58	48	32	—	22	185	18	
Technicians and related support occupations	—	10	68	35	14	—	—	41	—	
Sales occupations	24	56	37	95	17	9	11	131	10	
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	8	105	191	182	18	—	116	167	41	
Private household occupations	—	34	58	27	19	—	5	—	9	
Protective service occupations	—	8	—	26	—	—	—	29	—	
Service occupations, except protective and household	68	313	366	294	138	5	39	170	38	
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	—	—	—	25	—	—	5	7	—	
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	9	65	97	98	70	10	24	98	11	
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	36	174	184	184	40	8	30	165	26	
Transportation and material moving occupations	14	64	59	48	26	6	22	31	5	
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	8	56	56	104	60	17	12	63	7	
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	128	1 419	998	1 130	472	62	193	808	187	
Less than \$5,000	19	351	113	272	122	4	6	82	8	
\$5,000 to \$9,999	25	369	202	144	101	16	9	93	35	
\$10,000 to \$14,999	8	225	125	99	81	24	22	30	34	
\$15,000 to \$24,999	49	258	245	221	86	13	71	152	32	
\$25,000 to \$34,999	20	122	148	175	54	—	50	147	30	
\$35,000 to \$49,999	7	73	88	150	20	5	26	109	20	
\$50,000 to \$74,999	—	7	63	63	—	—	9	143	22	
\$75,000 to \$99,999	—	14	7	6	8	—	—	27	6	
\$100,000 or more	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	25	—	
Median (dollars)	18 438	9 759	16 366	17 193	10 707	13 375	18 894	28 750	17 292	
Mean (dollars)	16 684	13 639	22 177	20 340	14 824	15 011	24 305	35 079	25 373	
Families	117	885	697	890	290	24	133	630	103	
Median income (dollars)	17 578	12 829	18 411	20 205	12 643	8 160	27 734	31 471	29 205	
Per capita income (dollars)	5 173	5 576	8 334	7 003	5 557	4 694	7 658	11 074	11 176	
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	128	1 419	998	1 130	472	62	193	808	187	
With earnings	128	841	823	881	334	58	189	749	143	
Mean earnings (dollars)	15 072	15 054	22 446	22 054	15 937	13 331	22 777	33 352	25 952	
With Social Security income	7	601	356	259	162	8	9	130	54	
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	13 000	5 721	5 717	6 097	4 770	6 814	7 910	7 330	7 597	
With public assistance income	26	355	168	318	140	9	17	60	10	
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	2 692	2 703	2 389	3 277	2 413	2 320	3 148	3 217	4 319	
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)	15 269	15 957	23 737	22 337	15 279	9 719	27 123	37 047	33 464	
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	12 339	13 549	17 928	19 882	13 033	9 463	24 586	27 067	18 163	
Married-couple families (dollars)	23 992	23 338	25 986	35 190	19 500	8 600	33 243	50 797	43 494	
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	20 070	22 665	30 557	35 945	27 373	8 600	30 758	43 002	33 375	
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	7 572	11 526	17 660	13 573	12 499	10 092	20 385	15 127	17 668	
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	6 778	9 003	7 824	10 004	8 274	9 832	11 322	9 562	9 770	
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels in 1989										
Families	117	885	697	890	290	24	133	630	103	
Householder worked in 1989	117	486	438	702	155	20	117	524	73	
With related children under 18 years	103	526	400	645	181	20	80	390	50	
With related children under 5 years	39	226	209	309	70	9	51	141	5	
Married-couple families	58	281	267	324	99	6	80	375	63	
Householder worked in 1989	58	168	157	302	49	6	74	308	46	
With related children under 18 years	44	139	159	204	38	6	56	195	16	
With related children under 5 years	7	66	104	87	23	—	27	60	5	
Female householder, no husband present	51	524	348	471	144	18	32	240	40	
Householder worked in 1989	51	278	217	305	79	14	28	201	27	
With related children under 18 years	51	346	197	384	115	14	14	180	34	
With related children under 5 years	24	151	84	198	47	9	14	81	—	
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	26	705	414	346	230	65	89	246	94	
Nonfamily householder	11	534	301	240	182	38	60	178	84	
65 years and over	—	365	123	71	65	8	—	44	34	
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	456	3 459	2 604	3 138	1 259	167	627	2 382	376	
Persons under 18 years	219	998	640	1 269	398	61	224	801	88	
Related children under 18 years	219	983	640	1 258	398	61	224	801	88	
Related children 5 to 17 years	156	665	439	808	306	40	142	579	81	
Persons 65 years and over	—	701	380	181	182	16	19	127	56	
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	58	370	186	277	101	15	13	140	13	
Percent below poverty level	49.6	41.8	26.7	31.1	34.8	62.5	9.8	22.2	12.6	
Householder worked in 1989	58	182	97	153	40	15	7	101	5	
With related children under 18 years	58	298	160	263	89	15	7	126	13	
With related children under 5 years	32	145	106	147	30	9	7	70	—	
Married-couple families	8	59	39	23	22	6	—	25	5	
Householder worked in 1989	8	36	8	16	—	6	—	19	5	
With related children under 18 years	8	45	24	16	10	6	—	19	5	
With related children under 5 years	—	22	24	16	10	—	—	19	—	
Female householder, no husband present	42	301	126	247	59	9	7	115	8	
Householder worked in 1989	42	140	81	130	20	9	7	82	—	
With related children under 18 years	42	253	115	240	59	9	7	107	8	
With related children under 5 years	24	123	61	124	20	9	7	51	—	
Unrelated individuals	15	363	132	185	128	4	18	64	18	
Nonfamily householder	—	250	89	137	118	4	10	19	18	
65 years and over	—	177	58	55	53	4	—	25	18	
Persons	240	1 576	721	1 029	510	78	47	464	66	
Percent below poverty level	52.6	45.6	27.7	32.8	40.5	46.7	7.5	19.5	17.6	
Persons under 18 years	137	596	277	529	217	54	13	237	35	
Related children under 18 years	137	581	277	518	217	54	13	237	35	
Related children 5 to 17 years	90	374	168	278	179	33	—	134	35	
Persons 65 years and over	—	220	109	76	65	4	—	37	18	
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	160	788	316	557	249	55	17	240	23	
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	279	1 942	967	1 178	692	92	100	539	87	

Table 24. **Social and Labor Force Characteristics of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 25. **Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

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Table 26. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Roanoke, VA MSA	Roanoke County		Roanoke city	
		Total	Cove Spring CDP	Total	Roanoke city
PLACE OF BIRTH					
All persons	1 802	653	405	782	782
Native	534	305	180	114	114
Foreign born	1 268	348	225	668	668
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH					
Linguistically isolated households	123	37	24	78	78
Persons 5 years and over	1 635	595	379	687	687
Speak a language other than English	1 192	374	262	593	593
Do not speak English "very well"	554	139	93	382	382
In linguistically isolated households	399	85	49	289	289
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL					
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	608	224	148	219	219
Preprimary school	18	18	13	—	—
Public school	—	—	—	—	—
Elementary or high school	471	171	117	210	210
Public school	434	154	117	190	190
College	119	35	18	9	9
Public college	66	19	12	5	5
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT					
Persons 25 years and over	1 006	408	262	428	428
Less than 9th grade	115	17	13	74	74
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	81	9	—	56	56
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	206	64	38	82	82
Some college, no degree	138	69	47	42	42
Associate degree	80	49	42	23	23
Bachelor's degree	231	83	46	123	123
Graduate or professional degree	155	117	76	28	28
Percent high school graduate or higher	80.5	93.6	95.0	69.6	69.6
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	38.4	49.0	46.6	35.3	35.3
FERTILITY					
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 376	1 251	1 279	1 733	1 733
RESIDENCE IN 1985					
Persons 5 years and over	1 635	595	379	687	687
Same house	395	149	76	136	136
Different house in United States	801	326	210	309	309
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	155	43	43	106	106
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	150	74	38	3	3
Different MSA/PMSA	404	198	122	128	128
Not in an MSA/PMSA	92	11	7	72	72
Abroad	439	120	93	242	242
JOURNEY TO WORK					
Workers 16 years and over	810	289	179	329	329
Car, truck, or van	775	283	173	309	309
Drove alone	602	237	153	222	222
Carpooled	173	46	20	87	87
Public transportation	—	—	—	—	—
Other means	31	6	6	16	16
Worked at home	4	—	—	4	4
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	16.1	19.8	17.0	13.4	13.4
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	781	279	169	329	329
Central city	365	119	68	224	224
Outside central city	416	160	101	105	105
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	29	10	10	—	—
LABOR FORCE STATUS					
Persons 16 years and over	1 241	464	294	506	506
In labor force	839	289	179	350	350
Employed	818	289	179	329	329
Unemployed	21	—	—	21	21
Percent of civilian labor force	2.5	—	—	6.0	6.0
Females 16 years and over	684	274	164	292	292
Employed	393	131	75	165	165
Unemployed	12	—	—	12	12
With own children under 6 years	120	53	31	59	59
In labor force	66	20	6	38	38
With own children 6 to 17 years only	209	102	56	80	80
In labor force	134	55	33	52	52
Persons 16 to 19 years	124	40	32	49	49
Not enrolled in school	20	—	—	20	20
Unemployed or not in labor force	7	—	—	7	7
Not high school graduate	13	—	—	13	13
Employed	13	—	—	13	13
Unemployed	—	—	—	—	—
Not in labor force	—	—	—	—	—
WORK STATUS IN 1989					
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	884	329	219	369	369
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	751	274	171	324	324
50 to 52 weeks	481	176	109	179	179
DISABILITY					
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	1 128	442	276	444	444
With a mobility or self-care limitation	29	11	11	18	18
With a mobility limitation	6	—	—	6	6
In labor force	6	—	—	6	6
With a self-care limitation	29	11	11	18	18
With a work disability	20	10	—	10	10
In labor force	7	—	—	7	7
Prevented from working	10	10	—	—	—
No work disability	1 108	432	276	434	434
In labor force	799	289	179	317	317
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	91	22	18	62	62
With a mobility or self-care limitation	8	—	—	8	8
With a mobility limitation	—	—	—	—	—
With a self-care limitation	8	—	—	8	8

Table 27. **Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Roanoke, VA MSA	Roanoke County		Roanoke city	
		Total	Cove Spring CDP	Total	Roanoke city
OCCUPATION					
Employed persons 16 years and over	818	289	179	329	329
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	122	43	30	24	24
Professional specialty occupations	188	120	72	58	58
Technicians and related support occupations	34	14	7	20	20
Sales occupations	101	42	27	30	30
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	49	6	6	34	34
Private household occupations	—	—	—	—	—
Protective service occupations	12	—	—	—	—
Service occupations, except protective and household	154	45	24	75	75
Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations	—	—	—	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	33	7	7	12	12
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	94	—	—	70	70
Transportation and material moving occupations	—	—	—	—	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	31	12	6	6	6
INCOME IN 1989					
Households	513	209	125	217	217
Less than \$5,000	31	—	—	21	21
\$5,000 to \$9,999	46	27	18	19	19
\$10,000 to \$14,999	43	—	—	35	35
\$15,000 to \$24,999	64	26	19	22	22
\$25,000 to \$34,999	118	46	33	44	44
\$35,000 to \$49,999	87	40	34	47	47
\$50,000 to \$74,999	74	27	—	29	29
\$75,000 to \$99,999	8	8	—	—	—
\$100,000 or more	42	35	21	—	—
Median (dollars)	31 227	37 292	32 426	26 369	26 369
Mean (dollars)	42 137	59 560	61 868	27 965	27 965
Families	391	147	70	157	157
Median income (dollars)	33 523	49 327	37 083	32 841	32 841
Per capita income (dollars)	12 813	20 309	20 510	8 480	8 480
INCOME TYPE IN 1989					
Households	513	209	125	217	217
With earnings	466	194	125	195	195
Mean earnings (dollars)	43 919	61 579	60 715	28 957	28 957
With Social Security income	46	17	5	22	22
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	4 007	2 569	4 416	4 802	4 802
With public assistance income	41	16	—	25	25
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	2 460	3 203	—	1 985	1 985
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE					
Families (dollars)	47 551	70 951	83 649	32 245	32 245
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	50 146	77 117	97 602	30 538	30 538
Married-couple families (dollars)	57 348	78 847	89 620	40 916	40 916
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	62 450	87 243	97 602	39 587	39 587
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	23 053	37 396	6 016	14 401	14 401
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	12 448	16 365	—	9 070	9 070
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989					
All Income Levels in 1989					
Families	391	147	70	157	157
Householder worked in 1989	339	132	70	130	130
With related children under 18 years	277	112	54	113	113
With related children under 5 years	103	35	19	56	56
Married-couple families	279	119	65	100	100
Householder worked in 1989	252	113	65	89	89
With related children under 18 years	197	96	54	76	76
With related children under 5 years	90	35	19	43	43
Female householder, no husband present	84	28	5	37	37
Householder worked in 1989	59	19	5	21	21
With related children under 18 years	58	16	—	23	23
With related children under 5 years	8	—	—	8	8
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	144	62	55	82	82
Nonfamily householder	122	62	55	60	60
65 years and over	8	—	—	8	8
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	1 760	653	405	782	782
Persons under 18 years	617	219	133	299	299
Related children under 18 years	617	219	133	299	299
Related children 5 to 17 years	450	161	107	204	204
Persons 65 years and over	91	22	18	62	62
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level					
Families	48	21	12	17	17
Percent below poverty level	12.3	14.3	17.1	10.8	10.8
Householder worked in 1989	16	12	12	4	4
With related children under 18 years	33	16	7	17	17
With related children under 5 years	15	7	7	8	8
Married-couple families	22	7	7	5	5
Householder worked in 1989	7	7	7	—	—
With related children under 18 years	12	7	7	5	5
With related children under 5 years	7	7	7	—	—
Female householder, no husband present	26	14	5	12	12
Householder worked in 1989	9	5	5	4	4
With related children under 18 years	21	9	—	12	12
With related children under 5 years	8	—	—	8	8
Unrelated individuals	23	—	—	23	23
Nonfamily householder	13	—	—	13	13
65 years and over	—	—	—	—	—
Persons	207	45	36	121	121
Percent below poverty level	11.8	6.9	8.9	15.5	15.5
Persons under 18 years	70	13	13	57	57
Related children under 18 years	70	13	13	57	57
Related children 5 to 17 years	56	7	7	49	49
Persons 65 years and over	5	5	5	—	—
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:					
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	174	35	26	98	98
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	289	57	48	137	137

Table 28. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Roanoke, VA MSA	Roanoke city	
		Total	Roanoke city
PLACE OF BIRTH			
All persons	1 271	719	719
Native	1 051	616	616
Foreign born	220	103	103
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH			
Linguistically isolated households	36	30	30
Persons 5 years and over	1 112	614	614
Speak a language other than English	447	248	248
Do not speak English "very well"	160	117	117
In linguistically isolated households	42	30	30
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL			
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	349	189	189
Preprimary school	19	13	13
Public school	19	13	13
Elementary or high school	265	146	146
Public school	245	141	141
College	65	30	30
Public college	42	18	18
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT			
Persons 25 years and over	744	421	421
Less than 9th grade	92	55	55
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	158	106	106
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	168	105	105
Some college, no degree	146	101	101
Associate degree	40	6	6
Bachelor's degree	60	39	39
Graduate or professional degree	80	9	9
Percent high school graduate or higher	66.4	61.8	61.8
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	18.8	11.4	11.4
FERTILITY			
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	855	669	669
RESIDENCE IN 1985			
Persons 5 years and over	1 112	614	614
Same house	288	122	122
Different house in United States	745	453	453
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	222	153	153
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	156	72	72
Different MSA/PMSA	297	178	178
Not in on MSA/PMSA	70	50	50
Abroad	79	39	39
JOURNEY TO WORK			
Workers 16 years and over	510	273	273
Car, truck, or van	487	257	257
Drove alone	387	184	184
Carpooled	100	73	73
Public transportation	—	—	—
Other means	16	16	16
Worked at home	7	—	—
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	15.2	13.5	13.5
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	503	268	268
Central city	327	230	230
Outside central city	176	38	38
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	7	5	5
LABOR FORCE STATUS			
Persons 16 years and over	890	493	493
In labor force	540	295	295
Employed	510	273	273
Unemployed	30	22	22
Percent of civilian labor force	5.6	7.5	7.5
Females 16 years and over	426	237	237
Employed	185	92	92
Unemployed	22	22	22
With own children under 6 years	83	45	45
In labor force	25	17	17
With own children 6 to 17 years only	21	14	14
In labor force	15	8	8
Persons 16 to 19 years	63	37	37
Not enrolled in school	15	15	15
Unemployed or not in labor force	—	—	—
Not high school graduate	15	15	15
Employed	15	15	15
Unemployed	—	—	—
Not in labor force	—	—	—
WORK STATUS IN 1989			
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	574	285	285
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	469	245	245
50 to 52 weeks	347	187	187
DISABILITY			
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	717	391	391
With a mobility or self-care limitation	79	62	62
With a mobility limitation	39	31	31
In labor force	9	9	9
With a self-care limitation	62	53	53
With a work disability	112	79	79
In labor force	18	16	16
Prevented from working	83	52	52
No work disability	605	312	312
In labor force	484	266	266
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	135	76	76
With a mobility or self-care limitation	57	26	26
With a mobility limitation	13	6	6
With a self-care limitation	51	20	20

Table 29. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Roanake, VA MSA	Roanake city	
		Total	Roanake city
OCCUPATION			
Employed persons 16 years and over	510	273	273
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	89	42	42
Professional specialty occupations	51	5	5
Technicians and related support occupations	19	8	8
Sales occupations	83	49	49
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	31	8	8
Private household occupations	2	—	—
Protective service occupations	20	8	8
Service occupations, except protective and household	95	82	82
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	8	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	54	29	29
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	37	29	29
Transportation and material moving occupations	13	13	13
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	8	—	—
INCOME IN 1989			
Households	440	255	255
Less than \$5,000	27	27	27
\$5,000 to \$9,999	48	33	33
\$10,000 to \$14,999	26	19	19
\$15,000 to \$24,999	107	62	62
\$25,000 to \$34,999	94	61	61
\$35,000 to \$49,999	70	27	27
\$50,000 to \$74,999	49	22	22
\$75,000 to \$99,999	—	—	—
\$100,000 or more	19	4	4
Median (dollars)	26 154	23 224	23 224
Mean (dollars)	30 552	25 012	25 012
Families	314	154	154
Median income (dollars)	29 808	27 019	27 019
Per capita income (dollars)	10 564	8 192	8 192
INCOME TYPE IN 1989			
Households	440	255	255
With earnings	369	199	199
Mean earnings (dollars)	31 257	28 144	28 144
With Social Security income	139	77	77
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	7 355	6 216	6 216
With public assistance income	8	—	—
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	4 210	—	—
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE			
Families (dollars)	34 938	30 439	30 439
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	34 321	33 553	33 553
Married-couple families (dollars)	37 508	32 621	32 621
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	35 870	35 305	35 305
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	23 473	17 020	17 020
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	17 020	17 020	17 020
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989			
All Income Levels in 1989			
Families	314	154	154
Householder worked in 1989	255	136	136
With related children under 18 years	155	94	94
With related children under 5 years	79	52	52
Married-couple families	251	125	125
Householder worked in 1989	206	107	107
With related children under 18 years	125	77	77
With related children under 5 years	72	45	45
Female householder, no husband present	24	10	10
Householder worked in 1989	24	10	10
With related children under 18 years	10	10	10
With related children under 5 years	—	—	—
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	185	127	127
Nonfamily householder	126	101	101
65 years and over	42	38	38
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	1 227	693	693
Persons under 18 years	409	248	248
Related children under 18 years	409	248	248
Related children 5 to 17 years	250	143	143
Persons 65 years and over	135	76	76
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level			
Families	12	5	5
Percent below poverty level	3.8	3.2	3.2
Householder worked in 1989	5	5	5
With related children under 18 years	7	—	—
With related children under 5 years	—	—	—
Married-couple families	—	—	—
Householder worked in 1989	—	—	—
With related children under 18 years	—	—	—
With related children under 5 years	—	—	—
Female householder, no husband present	—	—	—
Householder worked in 1989	—	—	—
With related children under 18 years	—	—	—
With related children under 5 years	—	—	—
Unrelated individuals	56	56	56
Nonfamily householder	30	30	30
65 years and over	15	15	15
Persons	182	160	160
Percent below poverty level	14.8	23.1	23.1
Persons under 18 years	102	87	87
Related children under 18 years	102	87	87
Related children 5 to 17 years	65	50	50
Persons 65 years and over	15	15	15
Ratio of Income in 1989 to poverty level:			
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	80	80	80
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	255	179	179

Table 30. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

(Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Roanoke, VA MSA	Roanoke city	
		Total	Roanoke city
PLACE OF BIRTH			
All persons	193 819	71 590	71 590
Native	191 901	70 971	70 971
Foreign born	1 918	619	619
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH			
Linguistically isolated households	151	94	94
Persons 5 years and over	182 652	67 055	67 055
Speak a language other than English	4 121	1 672	1 672
Do not speak English "very well"	1 325	545	545
In linguistically isolated households	241	139	139
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL			
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	41 550	12 528	12 528
Preprimary school	3 660	1 106	1 106
Public school	2 038	564	564
Elementary or high school	27 212	8 588	8 588
Public school	25 735	8 035	8 035
College	10 678	2 834	2 834
Public college	7 174	2 156	2 156
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT			
Persons 25 years and over	135 277	51 314	51 314
Less than 9th grade	15 344	6 762	6 762
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	18 847	8 852	8 852
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	39 325	14 362	14 362
Some college, no degree	26 408	9 195	9 195
Associate degree	9 424	2 996	2 996
Bachelor's degree	17 690	6 082	6 082
Graduate or professional degree	8 239	3 065	3 065
Percent high school graduate or higher	74.7	69.6	69.6
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	19.2	17.8	17.8
FERTILITY			
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 051	1 054	1 054
RESIDENCE IN 1985			
Persons 5 years and over	182 652	67 055	67 055
Same house	102 510	36 673	36 673
Different house in United States	79 503	30 199	30 199
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	25 671	14 531	14 531
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	24 577	4 392	4 392
Different MSA/PMSA	17 463	6 373	6 373
Not in an MSA/PMSA	11 792	4 903	4 903
Abroad	639	183	183
JOURNEY TO WORK			
Workers 16 years and over	98 818	34 574	34 574
Car, truck, or van	93 305	32 331	32 331
Drive alone	82 832	27 883	27 883
Carpooled	10 473	4 448	4 448
Public transportation	547	416	416
Other means	2 829	1 291	1 291
Worked at home	2 137	536	536
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	18.3	16.6	16.6
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	93 686	33 171	33 171
Central city	51 756	23 746	23 746
Outside central city	41 930	9 425	9 425
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	5 132	1 403	1 403
LABOR FORCE STATUS			
Persons 16 years and over	157 701	59 165	59 165
In labor force	103 131	36 591	36 591
Employed	99 871	35 035	35 035
Unemployed	3 052	1 483	1 483
Percent of civilian labor force	3.0	4.1	4.1
Females 16 years and over	84 470	32 189	32 189
Employed	47 159	16 670	16 670
Unemployed	1 475	709	709
With own children under 6 years	9 872	3 863	3 863
In labor force	6 374	2 376	2 376
With own children 6 to 17 years only	13 242	3 734	3 734
In labor force	10 500	2 788	2 788
Persons 16 to 19 years	9 913	2 879	2 879
Not enrolled in school	2 163	892	892
Unemployed or not in labor force	607	339	339
Not high school graduate	953	474	474
Employed	533	235	235
Unemployed	118	75	75
Not in labor force	302	164	164
WORK STATUS IN 1989			
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	112 314	39 647	39 647
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	89 851	32 340	32 340
50 to 52 weeks	68 738	24 279	24 279
DISABILITY			
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	125 781	45 022	45 022
With a mobility or self-care limitation	4 459	1 985	1 985
With a mobility limitation	2 376	1 304	1 304
In labor force	408	187	187
With a self-care limitation	3 021	1 252	1 252
With a work disability	10 393	4 960	4 960
In labor force	4 010	1 681	1 681
Prevented from working	5 517	2 941	2 941
No work disability	115 388	40 062	40 062
In labor force	95 378	33 285	33 285
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	28 325	13 152	13 152
With a mobility or self-care limitation	5 404	2 747	2 747
With a mobility limitation	4 323	2 290	2 290
With a self-care limitation	2 949	1 537	1 537

Table 31. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

(Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Roanoke city		
	Roanoke, VA MSA		
		Total	Roanoke city
OCCUPATION			
Employed persons 16 years and over.....	99 871	35 035	35 035
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations.....	12 313	3 585	3 585
Professional specialty occupations.....	13 721	4 586	4 586
Technicians and related support occupations.....	3 745	1 418	1 418
Sales occupations.....	14 498	4 967	4 967
Administrative support occupations, including clerical.....	18 524	6 513	6 513
Private household occupations.....	187	83	83
Protective service occupations.....	1 350	481	481
Service occupations, except protective and household.....	8 863	3 617	3 617
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations.....	1 266	426	426
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations.....	10 685	3 849	3 849
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors.....	6 378	2 466	2 466
Transportation and material moving occupations.....	4 646	1 614	1 614
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers.....	3 695	1 430	1 430
INCOME IN 1989			
Households.....	78 690	31 998	31 998
Less than \$5,000.....	3 604	2 154	2 154
\$5,000 to \$9,999.....	6 564	3 565	3 565
\$10,000 to \$14,999.....	7 210	3 781	3 781
\$15,000 to \$24,999.....	14 615	6 864	6 864
\$25,000 to \$34,999.....	13 637	5 800	5 800
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	15 698	5 310	5 310
\$50,000 to \$74,999.....	11 513	2 894	2 894
\$75,000 to \$99,999.....	3 231	761	761
\$100,000 or more.....	2 618	869	869
Median (dollars).....	30 423	24 378	24 378
Mean (dollars).....	36 928	30 994	30 994
Families.....	54 785	19 413	19 413
Median income (dollars).....	36 514	30 628	30 628
Per capita income (dollars).....	15 188	14 078	14 078
INCOME TYPE IN 1989			
Households.....	78 690	31 998	31 998
With earnings.....	62 397	23 740	23 740
Mean earnings (dollars).....	36 728	31 281	31 281
With Social Security income.....	24 190	11 123	11 123
Mean Social Security income (dollars).....	8 355	8 015	8 015
With public assistance income.....	3 533	2 016	2 016
Mean public assistance income (dollars).....	3 500	3 295	3 295
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE			
Families (dollars).....	43 479	37 676	37 676
With own children under 18 years (dollars).....	43 983	37 363	37 363
Married-couple families (dollars).....	47 040	41 843	41 843
With own children under 18 years (dollars).....	49 269	44 578	44 578
Female householder, no husband present (dollars).....	23 883	20 883	20 883
With own children under 18 years (dollars).....	18 823	14 511	14 511
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989			
All Income Levels in 1989			
Families.....	55 062	19 652	19 709
Householder worked in 1989.....	43 807	14 644	14 705
With related children under 18 years.....	24 740	8 667	8 675
With related children under 5 years.....	9 155	3 857	3 871
Married-couple families.....	45 409	15 022	15 085
Householder worked in 1989.....	36 911	11 524	11 591
With related children under 18 years.....	19 550	6 103	6 143
With related children under 5 years.....	7 531	2 841	2 878
Female householder, no husband present.....	7 680	3 641	3 664
Householder worked in 1989.....	5 360	2 355	2 372
With related children under 18 years.....	4 210	1 997	1 988
With related children under 5 years.....	1 217	737	737
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined.....	29 000	15 531	15 490
Nonfamily householder.....	23 561	12 350	12 309
65 years and over.....	9 083	4 894	4 853
Persons for whom poverty status is determined.....	188 097	70 362	70 378
Persons under 18 years.....	40 289	13 730	13 730
Related children under 18 years.....	40 160	13 628	13 628
Related children 5 to 17 years.....	29 091	9 144	9 144
Persons 65 years and over.....	27 953	12 772	12 747
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level			
Families.....	2 884	1 768	1 759
Percent below poverty level.....	5.3	9.1	9.1
Householder worked in 1989.....	1 582	992	989
With related children under 18 years.....	1 983	1 366	1 357
With related children under 5 years.....	964	691	691
Married-couple families.....	1 410	681	687
Householder worked in 1989.....	762	415	421
With related children under 18 years.....	735	421	421
With related children under 5 years.....	393	271	271
Female householder, no husband present.....	1 298	949	940
Householder worked in 1989.....	700	493	484
With related children under 18 years.....	1 108	828	819
With related children under 5 years.....	504	370	370
Unrelated individuals.....	5 489	3 319	3 292
Nonfamily householder.....	3 808	2 310	2 283
65 years and over.....	2 117	1 126	1 099
Persons.....	13 790	8 511	8 475
Percent below poverty level.....	7.3	12.1	12.0
Persons under 18 years.....	3 510	2 332	2 332
Related children under 18 years.....	3 413	2 249	2 249
Related children 5 to 17 years.....	2 284	1 458	1 458
Persons 65 years and over.....	2 879	1 421	1 394
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:			
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level.....	5 318	3 364	3 338
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level.....	20 426	12 226	12 190

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Roanoke, VA MSA	Botetourt County		Roanoke County			Roanoke city		Salem city	
		Total	Hollins COP (pt.)	Total	Cove Spring CDP	Hollins COP (pt.)	Total	Roanoke city	Total	Salem city
All housing units.....	95 467	9 785	64	31 689	10 492	5 120	44 384	44 384	9 609	9 609
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990.....	1 625	350	—	633	134	118	545	545	97	97
1985 to 1988.....	6 705	940	—	3 242	1 012	640	1 704	1 704	819	819
1980 to 1984.....	6 537	858	—	3 225	1 354	299	1 869	1 869	585	585
1970 to 1979.....	21 372	2 792	28	10 237	3 872	1 201	6 329	6 329	2 014	2 014
1960 to 1969.....	18 826	1 376	4	7 128	2 443	1 577	8 121	8 121	2 201	2 201
1950 to 1959.....	16 680	1 149	12	4 101	1 253	1 030	9 841	9 841	1 589	1 589
1940 to 1949.....	9 110	522	8	1 395	267	162	6 174	6 174	1 019	1 019
1939 or earlier.....	14 612	1 798	12	1 728	157	93	9 801	9 801	1 285	1 285
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom.....	979	30	—	178	34	51	702	702	69	69
1 bedroom.....	9 175	445	—	2 021	764	351	6 014	6 014	695	695
2 bedrooms.....	27 780	2 459	28	7 012	2 569	1 293	15 319	15 319	2 990	2 990
3 bedrooms.....	38 533	4 578	32	13 894	3 483	2 512	15 817	15 817	4 244	4 244
4 bedrooms.....	16 029	1 875	4	7 493	3 156	813	5 378	5 378	1 283	1 283
5 or more bedrooms.....	2 971	398	—	1 091	486	100	1 154	1 154	328	328
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units.....	1 189	57	—	748	522	127	248	248	136	136
Renter-occupied condominium housing units.....	632	22	—	265	181	33	299	299	46	46
Vacant condominium housing units.....	151	—	—	51	48	3	85	85	15	15
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities.....	94 697	9 578	64	31 561	10 487	5 106	44 017	44 017	9 541	9 541
Source of water, public system or private company.....	80 440	3 490	52	23 759	9 946	4 665	43 821	43 821	9 370	9 370
Sewage disposal, public sewer.....	74 328	1 731	37	21 059	9 142	4 427	42 592	42 592	8 946	8 946
Locking complete plumbing facilities.....	765	393	—	176	—	—	186	186	10	10
Owner-occupied housing units.....	296	157	—	81	—	—	52	52	6	6
Renter-occupied housing units.....	230	101	—	52	—	—	73	73	4	4
Occupied housing units.....	89 694	9 148	54	30 355	9 987	4 937	41 030	41 030	9 161	9 161
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas.....	37 550	699	—	12 070	5 226	2 408	20 109	20 109	4 672	4 672
Bottled, tank, or LP gas.....	1 477	329	—	542	98	62	521	521	85	85
Electricity.....	27 236	3 867	32	10 223	3 254	1 376	10 444	10 444	2 702	2 702
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.....	19 298	2 794	22	5 916	1 265	1 017	9 056	9 056	1 532	1 532
All other fuels.....	4 009	1 459	—	1 579	144	74	811	811	160	160
No fuel used.....	124	—	—	25	—	—	89	89	10	10
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None.....	8 714	471	7	1 331	180	352	6 338	6 338	574	574
1.....	29 388	1 954	21	8 008	3 195	1 460	16 195	16 195	3 231	3 231
2.....	32 950	3 660	22	12 733	4 429	1 991	13 129	13 129	3 428	3 428
3 or more.....	18 642	3 063	4	8 283	2 183	1 134	5 368	5 368	1 928	1 928
Vehicles per household.....	1.8	2.2	1.5	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.5	1.5	1.8	1.8
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units.....	60 722	7 842	46	23 469	6 998	3 704	23 234	23 234	6 177	6 177
1989 to March 1990.....	4 934	680	7	1 958	702	318	1 833	1 833	463	463
1985 to 1988.....	14 292	1 942	—	6 263	1 910	978	4 596	4 596	1 491	1 491
1980 to 1984.....	8 164	1 068	—	3 253	1 035	389	2 924	2 924	919	919
1970 to 1979.....	14 794	2 160	19	6 138	1 671	852	5 120	5 120	1 376	1 376
1969 or earlier.....	18 538	1 992	20	5 857	1 680	1 167	8 761	8 761	1 928	1 928
Renter-occupied housing units.....	28 972	1 306	8	6 886	2 989	1 233	17 796	17 796	2 984	2 984
1989 to March 1990.....	12 291	386	—	2 991	1 644	418	7 691	7 691	1 223	1 223
1985 to 1988.....	10 300	453	8	2 566	965	526	6 190	6 190	1 091	1 091
1980 to 1984.....	3 266	202	—	746	247	152	1 945	1 945	373	373
1970 to 1979.....	2 100	139	—	396	99	121	1 352	1 352	213	213
1969 or earlier.....	1 015	126	—	187	34	16	618	618	84	84
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit.....	4 560	413	—	416	55	19	3 476	3 476	255	255
Householder 65 years and over.....	21 946	2 060	19	6 472	2 005	1 330	11 065	11 065	2 349	2 349
Owner-occupied housing units.....	16 905	1 858	19	5 151	1 602	895	8 130	8 130	1 766	1 766
Locking complete plumbing facilities.....	186	114	—	56	—	—	16	16	—	—
No telephone in unit.....	457	63	—	14	—	—	306	306	74	74
No vehicle available.....	4 761	325	7	990	125	300	3 072	3 072	374	374
Complete plumbing facilities.....	89 168	8 890	54	30 222	9 987	4 937	40 905	40 905	9 151	9 151
1.00 or less persons per room.....	88 039	8 771	54	30 032	9 956	4 915	40 109	40 109	9 127	9 127
1.01 or more persons per room.....	1 129	119	—	190	31	22	796	796	24	24
Locking complete plumbing facilities.....	526	258	—	133	—	—	125	125	10	10
1.00 or less persons per room.....	516	248	—	133	—	—	125	125	10	10
1.01 or more persons per room.....	10	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars).....	41 674	39 094	15 657	48 035	58 385	42 816	36 063	36 063	41 888	41 888
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars).....	21 412	24 442	4 000	26 014	28 823	26 893	19 147	19 147	22 976	22 976
Household income in 1989 below poverty level.....	9 635	685	8	1 676	284	237	6 726	6 726	548	548
Owner-occupied housing units.....	3 250	486	—	825	93	127	1 679	1 679	260	260
Renter-occupied housing units.....	6 385	199	8	851	191	110	5 047	5 047	288	288

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/ BNA's in Botetourt County	Hollins CDP (pt.), Botetourt County	Remainder of Botetourt County					Totals for split tracts/ BNA's in Roanoke County
	Tract 404	Tract 404 (pt.)	Tract 401	Tract 402	Tract 403	Tract 404 (pt.)	Tract 405	Tract 309
All housing units.....	1 993	64	1 476	1 582	2 619	1 929	2 115	2 102
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT								
1989 to March 1990.....	101	—	12	23	103	101	111	70
1985 to 1988.....	226	—	93	114	320	226	187	306
1980 to 1984.....	158	—	77	61	257	158	305	331
1970 to 1979.....	556	28	382	391	660	528	803	693
1960 to 1969.....	276	4	165	233	415	272	287	241
1950 to 1959.....	243	12	258	212	241	231	195	183
1940 to 1949.....	124	8	116	105	105	116	72	132
1939 or earlier.....	309	12	373	443	518	297	155	146
BEDROOMS								
No bedroom.....	—	—	20	5	—	—	5	31
1 bedroom.....	144	—	96	82	81	144	42	76
2 bedrooms.....	650	28	481	541	481	622	306	823
3 bedrooms.....	854	32	663	742	1 277	822	1 042	546
4 bedrooms.....	281	4	133	181	625	277	655	500
5 or more bedrooms.....	64	—	83	31	155	64	65	126
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS								
Owner-occupied condominium housing units.....	57	—	—	—	—	57	—	175
Renter-occupied condominium housing units.....	22	—	—	—	—	22	—	93
Vacant condominium housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS								
Complete kitchen facilities.....	1 977	64	1 389	1 552	2 593	1 913	2 067	2 090
Source of water, public system or private company.....	805	52	208	504	765	753	1 208	1 368
Sewage disposal, public sewer.....	600	37	94	402	538	563	97	1 163
Locking complete plumbing facilities.....	29	—	214	53	46	29	51	37
Owner-occupied housing units.....	6	—	89	34	21	6	7	20
Renter-occupied housing units.....	23	—	15	16	11	23	36	17
Occupied housing units.....	1 889	54	1 250	1 465	2 487	1 835	2 057	1 971
HOUSE HEATING FUEL								
Utility gas.....	138	—	53	7	493	138	8	416
Bottled, tank, or LP gas.....	38	—	89	61	117	38	24	32
Electricity.....	954	32	260	409	908	922	1 336	903
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.....	592	22	432	656	603	570	511	482
All other fuels.....	167	—	416	332	366	167	178	138
No fuel used.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE								
None.....	74	7	79	138	112	67	68	101
1.....	561	21	324	384	383	540	302	604
2.....	747	22	455	514	1 015	725	929	830
3 or more.....	507	4	392	429	977	503	758	436
Vehicles per household.....	2.0	1.5	2.1	2.0	2.3	2.1	2.3	1.9
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT								
Owner-occupied housing units.....	1 520	46	1 116	1 177	2 163	1 474	1 866	1 501
1989 to March 1990.....	151	7	64	85	230	144	150	116
1985 to 1988.....	374	—	230	192	638	374	508	475
1980 to 1984.....	193	—	153	115	300	193	307	282
1970 to 1979.....	389	19	327	357	553	370	534	280
1969 or earlier.....	413	20	342	428	442	393	367	348
Renter-occupied housing units.....	369	8	134	288	324	361	191	470
1989 to March 1990.....	104	—	23	87	95	104	77	266
1985 to 1988.....	161	8	60	90	94	153	48	129
1980 to 1984.....	46	—	20	44	61	46	31	25
1970 to 1979.....	42	—	18	35	20	42	24	27
1969 or earlier.....	16	—	13	32	54	16	11	23
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS								
No telephone in unit.....	50	—	71	136	84	50	72	—
Householder 65 years and over.....	402	19	375	463	483	383	337	400
Owner-occupied housing units.....	355	19	356	391	447	336	309	348
Locking complete plumbing facilities.....	6	—	43	27	26	6	12	13
No telephone in unit.....	1	—	27	19	16	1	—	—
No vehicle available.....	52	7	59	106	57	45	51	65
Complete plumbing facilities.....	1 860	54	1 146	1 415	2 455	1 806	2 014	1 934
1.00 or less persons per room.....	1 847	54	1 117	1 386	2 417	1 793	2 004	1 921
1.01 or more persons per room.....	13	—	29	29	38	13	10	13
Locking complete plumbing facilities.....	29	—	104	50	32	29	43	37
1.00 or less persons per room.....	29	—	94	50	32	29	43	37
1.01 or more persons per room.....	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:								
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars).....	34 422	15 657	29 069	33 061	46 261	35 008	44 395	74 032
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars).....	26 081	4 000	25 020	19 841	30 027	26 570	18 334	29 515
Household income in 1989 below poverty level.....	145	8	114	199	119	137	108	129
Owner-occupied housing units.....	90	—	114	133	100	90	49	82
Renter-occupied housing units.....	55	8	—	66	19	47	59	47

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Cave Spring CDP, Roanoke County			Hollins CDP (pt.), Roanoke County		Remainder of Roanoke County				
	Tract 307	Tract 308	Tract 309 (pt.)	Tract 302.02	Tract 302.03	Tract 301	Tract 302.01	Tract 303.98	Tract 305.98	Tract 306
All housing units.....	4 811	4 492	1 189	4 104	1 016	1 273	1 570	2 304	882	1 777
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990.....	67	29	38	59	59	27	27	60	63	57
1985 to 1988.....	469	369	174	499	141	154	131	175	129	300
1980 to 1984.....	299	797	258	272	27	112	168	284	103	224
1970 to 1979.....	1 835	1 521	516	990	211	370	662	739	239	592
1960 to 1969.....	1 323	996	124	1 316	261	205	455	483	88	184
1950 to 1959.....	668	564	21	772	258	155	57	254	88	147
1940 to 1949.....	85	124	58	153	9	130	32	193	60	96
1939 or earlier.....	65	92	—	43	50	120	38	116	112	177
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom.....	7	10	17	46	5	12	—	32	—	7
1 bedroom.....	218	506	40	331	20	62	10	209	50	57
2 bedrooms.....	986	1 052	531	1 131	162	254	56	374	180	237
3 bedrooms.....	1 816	1 509	158	1 922	590	756	886	1 258	361	903
4 bedrooms.....	1 574	1 253	329	617	196	159	570	358	228	449
5 or more bedrooms.....	210	162	114	57	43	30	48	73	63	124
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units.....	36	311	175	106	21	—	—	15	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units.....	12	76	93	33	—	—	—	22	—	—
Vacant condominium housing units.....	—	24	24	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities.....	4 811	4 492	1 184	4 097	1 009	1 257	1 570	2 292	863	1 747
Source of water, public system or private company.....	4 430	4 359	1 157	3 798	867	30	1 401	1 159	351	332
Sewage disposal, public sewer.....	4 009	4 075	1 058	3 730	697	17	1 382	602	278	159
Locking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	17	29	45
Owner-occupied housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	5	25
Renter-occupied housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	8	15
Occupied housing units.....	4 623	4 248	1 116	3 957	980	1 205	1 545	2 242	840	1 716
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas.....	2 430	2 456	340	1 972	436	10	956	399	215	225
Bottled, tank, or LP gas.....	51	27	20	57	5	68	14	70	11	95
Electricity.....	1 523	1 088	643	1 145	231	440	422	812	291	880
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.....	544	619	102	730	287	425	117	719	186	263
All other fuels.....	75	58	11	53	21	262	36	234	137	253
No fuel used.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None.....	52	91	37	348	4	50	11	114	33	57
1.....	1 356	1 433	406	1 230	230	290	257	427	126	293
2.....	2 129	1 870	430	1 487	504	368	745	952	395	732
3 or more.....	1 086	854	243	892	242	497	532	749	286	634
Vehicles per household.....	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.8	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.3
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units.....	3 442	2 806	750	2 852	852	1 036	1 459	1 895	775	1 477
1989 to March 1990.....	354	273	75	195	123	59	141	146	115	94
1985 to 1988.....	855	777	278	749	229	275	432	466	225	475
1980 to 1984.....	490	384	161	310	79	182	260	247	88	272
1970 to 1979.....	862	638	171	651	201	266	414	537	213	339
1969 or earlier.....	881	734	65	947	220	254	212	499	134	297
Renter-occupied housing units.....	1 181	1 442	366	1 105	128	169	86	347	65	239
1989 to March 1990.....	575	835	234	370	48	31	44	99	11	82
1985 to 1988.....	420	438	107	465	61	87	23	179	18	93
1980 to 1984.....	119	110	18	142	10	20	13	52	—	29
1970 to 1979.....	52	40	7	112	9	19	6	7	—	21
1969 or earlier.....	15	19	—	16	—	12	—	10	36	14
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit.....	36	19	—	13	6	9	—	15	20	33
Householder 65 years and over.....	1 093	749	163	1 159	171	229	184	575	114	247
Owner-occupied housing units.....	930	548	124	730	165	226	184	436	102	228
Locking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	25
No telephone in unit.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14
No vehicle available.....	35	76	14	300	—	36	11	96	19	30
Complete plumbing facilities.....	4 623	4 248	1 116	3 957	980	1 201	1 545	2 230	827	1 676
1.00 or less persons per room.....	4 608	4 238	1 110	3 940	975	1 175	1 535	2 216	809	1 655
1.01 or more persons per room.....	15	10	6	17	5	26	10	14	18	21
Locking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	12	13	40
1.00 or less persons per room.....	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	12	13	40
1.01 or more persons per room.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars).....	53 698	50 012	111 222	42 313	44 499	35 102	45 799	43 891	53 509	56 805
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars).....	30 794	26 575	31 321	26 367	31 429	25 622	41 618	18 147	26 158	30 404
Household income in 1989 below poverty level.....	113	148	23	202	35	78	32	217	69	68
Owner-occupied housing units.....	43	50	—	98	29	78	18	79	55	50
Renter-occupied housing units.....	70	98	23	104	6	—	14	138	14	18

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Roanoke County—Con.						Roanoke city, Roanoke city			
	Tract 309 (pt.)	Tract 310	Tract 311	Tract 312	Tract 313.98	Tract 314.98	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 4
All housing units.....	913	1 444	3 308	2 606	—	—	1 647	1 745	2 195	2 371
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990.....	32	28	8	79	—	—	13	—	33	57
1985 to 1988.....	132	61	107	401	—	—	8	102	75	15
1980 to 1984.....	73	171	208	229	—	—	12	95	52	15
1970 to 1979.....	177	386	911	1 088	—	—	260	312	189	236
1960 to 1969.....	117	217	961	398	—	—	442	278	458	863
1950 to 1959.....	162	267	474	214	—	—	455	384	700	919
1940 to 1949.....	74	114	219	48	—	—	240	269	495	179
1939 or earlier.....	146	200	420	149	—	—	217	305	193	87
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom.....	14	4	24	—	—	—	4	—	7	91
1 bedroom.....	36	99	369	14	—	—	133	187	213	243
2 bedrooms.....	292	424	1 074	259	—	—	589	600	856	786
3 bedrooms.....	388	679	1 341	1 327	—	—	674	698	881	974
4 bedrooms.....	171	177	481	931	—	—	221	245	223	272
5 or more bedrooms.....	12	61	19	75	—	—	26	15	15	5
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units.....	—	—	84	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units.....	—	—	29	—	—	—	—	29	—	50
Vacant condominium housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	7
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities.....	906	1 440	3 287	2 606	—	—	1 640	1 745	2 195	2 306
Source of water, public system or private company.....	211	404	3 286	1 974	—	—	1 624	1 745	2 187	2 371
Sewage disposal, public sewer.....	105	232	3 240	1 475	—	—	1 617	1 675	2 158	2 354
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	37	19	14	6	—	—	23	—	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units.....	20	15	6	6	—	—	13	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units.....	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Occupied housing units.....	855	1 373	3 129	2 526	—	—	1 531	1 644	2 086	2 248
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas.....	76	131	1 455	969	—	—	838	995	896	1 010
Bottled, tank, or LP gas.....	12	44	48	20	—	—	16	27	27	—
Electricity.....	260	491	1 015	982	—	—	224	239	550	649
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.....	380	576	537	431	—	—	437	377	589	532
All other fuels.....	127	125	63	124	—	—	16	6	15	57
No fuel used.....	—	6	11	—	—	—	—	—	9	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None.....	64	72	312	86	—	—	260	277	227	232
1.....	198	227	1 165	370	—	—	487	605	802	913
2.....	400	563	957	1 201	—	—	472	440	749	768
3 or more.....	193	511	695	869	—	—	312	322	308	335
Vehicles per household.....	1.9	2.3	1.7	2.2	—	—	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units.....	751	1 156	1 917	2 301	—	—	1 074	1 080	1 352	1 509
1989 to March 1990.....	41	57	100	185	—	—	95	32	103	62
1985 to 1988.....	197	172	343	790	—	—	137	120	252	246
1980 to 1984.....	121	187	210	262	—	—	114	120	158	109
1970 to 1979.....	109	384	589	764	—	—	403	243	216	335
1969 or earlier.....	283	356	675	300	—	—	325	565	623	757
Renter-occupied housing units.....	104	217	1 212	225	—	—	457	564	734	739
1989 to March 1990.....	32	85	461	84	—	—	189	316	335	278
1985 to 1988.....	22	64	515	74	—	—	132	167	257	304
1980 to 1984.....	7	21	165	40	—	—	89	39	76	65
1970 to 1979.....	20	47	48	8	—	—	38	34	57	55
1969 or earlier.....	23	—	23	19	—	—	9	8	9	37
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit.....	—	88	163	14	—	—	125	136	54	60
Householder 65 years and over.....	237	289	796	466	—	—	386	497	676	835
Owner-occupied housing units.....	224	289	546	419	—	—	301	420	542	611
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	13	—	6	—	—	—	6	—	—	—
No telephone in unit.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	12	—	32
No vehicle available.....	51	56	220	46	—	—	103	115	166	198
Complete plumbing facilities.....	818	1 358	3 123	2 520	—	—	1 518	1 644	2 086	2 248
1.00 or less persons per room.....	811	1 342	3 098	2 520	—	—	1 466	1 594	2 086	2 231
1.01 or more persons per room.....	7	16	25	—	—	—	52	50	—	17
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	37	15	6	6	—	—	13	—	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room.....	37	15	6	6	—	—	13	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars).....	36 892	34 547	35 080	49 343	—	—	31 179	28 610	28 881	31 246
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars).....	23 159	26 479	19 590	21 114	—	—	18 960	20 599	21 720	23 519
Household income in 1989 below poverty level.....	106	155	378	52	—	—	239	280	166	126
Owner-occupied housing units.....	82	138	80	25	—	—	96	113	92	76
Renter-occupied housing units.....	24	17	298	27	—	—	143	167	74	50

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Roanoke city, Roanoke city—Con.									
	Tract 5	Tract 6.98	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 12	Tract 13	Tract 14
All housing units	2 383	2 875	1 766	1 119	2 344	1 254	357	2 426	1 934	1 595
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990	20	109	11	—	—	43	—	—	—	21
1985 to 1988	25	280	89	68	19	49	—	36	25	42
1980 to 1984	73	216	56	6	101	13	—	33	30	4
1970 to 1979	189	916	208	97	431	108	19	169	136	274
1960 to 1969	725	461	249	197	686	81	81	321	25	130
1950 to 1959	478	329	610	289	732	169	70	281	282	141
1940 to 1949	549	214	174	197	214	199	26	238	492	249
1939 or earlier	324	350	369	265	161	592	161	1 348	944	734
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom	56	8	18	—	85	55	91	145	6	49
1 bedroom	405	245	247	133	329	238	117	1 035	190	102
2 bedrooms	1 056	978	863	246	804	437	104	685	839	658
3 bedrooms	638	1 359	476	476	907	311	33	288	605	546
4 bedrooms	211	264	106	198	204	119	12	195	244	178
5 or more bedrooms	17	21	56	66	15	94	—	78	50	62
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	—	17	15	—	16	—	—	—	—	—
Vacant condominium housing units	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities	2 376	2 828	1 759	1 111	2 344	1 235	293	2 385	1 920	1 594
Source of water, public system or private company	2 367	2 785	1 766	1 111	2 344	1 248	357	2 416	1 934	1 595
Sewage disposal, public sewer	2 383	2 277	1 761	1 119	2 335	1 254	357	2 403	1 926	1 578
Locking complete plumbing facilities	—	35	7	29	8	8	26	—	6	5
Owner-occupied housing units	—	22	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	—	13	—	29	8	8	—	—	—	5
Occupied housing units	2 230	2 756	1 534	981	2 157	1 046	275	2 024	1 707	1 498
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas	860	800	696	599	1 249	631	107	1 151	1 173	963
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	9	71	39	39	37	21	7	36	22	26
Electricity	665	987	535	151	598	227	97	592	216	246
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	631	763	216	171	221	129	16	194	249	234
All other fuels	65	135	48	21	52	38	—	19	47	29
No fuel used	—	—	—	—	—	—	48	32	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None	240	225	706	297	703	325	147	449	490	351
1	1 009	1 043	569	360	795	474	110	1 047	541	555
2	737	995	198	217	529	188	18	434	470	450
3 or more	244	493	61	107	130	59	—	94	206	142
Vehicles per household	1.5	1.7	.8	1.2	1.1	1.0	.5	1.1	1.3	1.3
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units	1 237	1 671	594	484	825	400	9	399	900	934
1989 to March 1990	101	197	14	13	94	18	—	16	63	99
1985 to 1988	301	468	73	40	66	66	—	112	150	160
1980 to 1984	111	230	85	25	110	50	—	100	136	60
1970 to 1979	286	376	91	112	251	64	—	51	165	154
1969 or earlier	438	400	331	294	304	202	9	120	386	461
Renter-occupied housing units	993	1 085	940	497	1 332	646	266	1 625	807	564
1989 to March 1990	393	446	289	257	454	344	122	766	315	229
1985 to 1988	348	474	300	138	488	188	116	545	297	154
1980 to 1984	115	47	158	60	149	43	28	151	128	126
1970 to 1979	67	80	124	22	176	48	—	56	52	45
1969 or earlier	70	38	69	20	65	23	—	107	15	10
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit	154	209	323	152	337	356	76	377	206	133
Householder 65 years and over	624	425	536	266	560	266	68	384	437	545
Owner-occupied housing units	451	330	358	196	268	220	9	146	315	408
Locking complete plumbing facilities	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit	8	16	36	31	21	27	7	30	—	6
No vehicle available	121	124	258	131	288	97	54	173	214	278
Complete plumbing facilities	2 230	2 721	1 529	952	2 149	1 038	275	2 024	1 707	1 493
1.00 or less persons per room	2 202	2 672	1 451	945	2 052	965	249	2 003	1 606	1 462
1.01 or more persons per room	28	49	78	7	97	73	26	21	101	31
Locking complete plumbing facilities	—	35	5	—	8	8	—	—	—	5
1.00 or less persons per room	—	35	5	29	8	8	—	—	—	5
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	27 870	29 885	18 899	23 099	28 212	21 069	6 911	29 157	22 271	23 677
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	21 824	20 509	9 646	21 111	12 685	13 400	12 576	17 853	13 428	19 209
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	174	391	712	284	688	429	113	562	571	324
Owner-occupied housing units	56	125	117	81	39	119	4	56	176	122
Renter-occupied housing units	118	266	595	203	649	310	109	506	395	202

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Roanoke city, Roanoke city—Con.								
	Tract 15	Tract 16	Tract 17	Tract 18	Tract 19	Tract 20	Tract 21	Tract 22	Tract 23
All housing units.....	1 769	3 033	1 571	2 106	2 524	2 193	1 600	1 213	2 364
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT									
1989 to March 1990.....	29	32	12	—	—	—	141	—	24
1985 to 1988.....	72	400	176	51	17	51	104	—	—
1980 to 1984.....	159	239	235	80	—	33	271	6	140
1970 to 1979.....	410	185	337	60	255	113	241	281	903
1960 to 1969.....	250	297	237	153	398	361	340	386	702
1950 to 1959.....	308	593	389	276	479	831	333	367	426
1940 to 1949.....	227	380	109	519	481	451	77	115	80
1939 or earlier.....	314	907	76	967	894	353	93	58	89
BEDROOMS									
No bedroom.....	—	6	46	—	9	—	10	16	—
1 bedroom.....	127	350	342	245	380	128	246	168	211
2 bedrooms.....	713	914	494	808	1 057	645	321	285	581
3 bedrooms.....	730	805	462	733	722	1 045	610	594	1 250
4 bedrooms.....	184	695	190	279	307	328	328	136	239
5 or more bedrooms.....	15	263	37	41	49	47	85	14	83
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS									
Owner-occupied condominium housing units.....	—	66	95	18	—	—	27	—	42
Renter-occupied condominium housing units.....	—	59	90	—	—	12	11	—	—
Vacant condominium housing units.....	—	6	10	—	—	—	46	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS									
Complete kitchen facilities.....	1 769	3 023	1 571	2 106	2 479	2 193	1 590	1 191	2 364
Source of water, public system or private company.....	1 769	2 954	1 571	2 106	2 524	2 193	1 356	1 208	2 290
Sewage disposal, public sewer.....	1 684	2 809	1 518	2 106	2 524	2 193	1 337	1 146	2 078
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	10	16	—	13	—	—	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units.....	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units.....	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Occupied housing units.....	1 677	2 828	1 444	1 996	2 364	2 090	1 505	1 157	2 252
HOUSE HEATING FUEL									
Utility gas.....	327	1 599	625	1 258	1 138	1 005	445	645	1 099
Bottled, tank, or LP gas.....	16	65	10	13	17	10	—	13	—
Electricity.....	575	573	525	281	616	302	651	292	653
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.....	657	564	284	444	557	764	393	166	468
All other fuels.....	102	27	—	—	36	9	16	41	32
No fuel used.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE									
None.....	192	112	178	172	197	57	182	67	252
1.....	497	1 064	663	937	1 223	886	507	396	712
2.....	704	1 172	507	695	734	837	538	483	794
3 or more.....	284	480	96	192	210	310	278	211	494
Vehicles per household.....	1.7	1.8	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.7
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT									
Owner-occupied housing units.....	1 120	1 801	668	1 065	1 218	1 589	1 029	839	1 437
1989 to March 1990.....	78	200	47	97	130	123	81	64	106
1985 to 1988.....	231	467	235	247	224	386	230	142	243
1980 to 1984.....	141	268	66	179	141	160	107	159	295
1970 to 1979.....	285	344	103	178	238	343	244	198	440
1969 or earlier.....	385	522	217	364	485	577	367	276	353
Renter-occupied housing units.....	557	1 027	776	931	1 146	501	476	318	815
1989 to March 1990.....	291	461	327	420	469	255	164	162	409
1985 to 1988.....	163	455	230	304	366	189	149	134	292
1980 to 1984.....	59	45	84	103	107	45	138	22	68
1970 to 1979.....	35	57	112	76	148	12	20	—	38
1969 or earlier.....	9	9	23	28	56	—	5	—	8
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS									
No telephone in unit.....	136	74	121	26	162	34	10	54	161
Householder 65 years and over.....	328	684	462	479	609	676	648	203	471
Owner-occupied housing units.....	280	564	284	362	413	642	372	203	435
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit.....	—	25	13	—	9	—	—	—	14
No vehicle available.....	103	34	75	107	133	57	153	26	64
Complete plumbing facilities.....	1 677	2 818	1 432	1 996	2 364	2 090	1 505	1 157	2 252
1.00 or less persons per room.....	1 648	2 812	1 406	1 981	2 350	2 079	1 505	1 128	2 216
1.01 or more persons per room.....	29	6	26	15	14	11	—	29	36
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	10	12	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room.....	—	10	12	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:									
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars).....	28 218	79 908	48 087	36 035	31 748	41 123	59 703	31 422	39 737
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars).....	17 541	28 031	23 732	21 242	19 253	26 882	18 871	21 600	19 547
Household income in 1989 below poverty level.....	277	220	98	139	302	129	175	52	275
Owner-occupied housing units.....	82	50	4	36	94	65	6	14	56
Renter-occupied housing units.....	195	170	94	103	208	64	169	38	219

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Salem city, Salem city								
	Tract 101	Tract 102	Tract 103	Tract 104	Tract 105.98	Tract 106.97	Tract 106.98	Tract 107.97	Tract 107.98
All housing units	2 086	2 185	2 117	2	3 213	—	6	—	—
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT									
1989 to March 1990	29	—	8	—	60	—	—	—	—
1985 to 1988	161	151	157	—	344	—	6	—	—
1980 to 1984	65	41	146	1	332	—	—	—	—
1970 to 1979	498	288	334	—	894	—	—	—	—
1960 to 1969	348	577	529	—	747	—	—	—	—
1950 to 1959	444	504	278	—	363	—	—	—	—
1940 to 1949	261	229	252	—	277	—	—	—	—
1939 or earlier	280	395	413	1	196	—	—	—	—
BEDROOMS									
No bedroom	26	5	23	—	15	—	—	—	—
1 bedroom	181	116	115	—	283	—	—	—	—
2 bedrooms	700	502	988	—	800	—	—	—	—
3 bedrooms	969	1 061	832	2	1 380	—	—	—	—
4 bedrooms	161	347	152	—	617	—	6	—	—
5 or more bedrooms	49	154	7	—	118	—	—	—	—
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS									
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	10	20	—	—	106	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	13	12	—	—	21	—	—	—	—
Vacant condominium housing units	—	—	—	—	15	—	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS									
Complete kitchen facilities	2 061	2 171	2 095	2	3 206	—	6	—	—
Source of water, public system or private company	2 005	2 125	2 098	2	3 140	—	—	—	—
Sewage disposal, public sewer	1 917	1 943	2 071	2	3 013	—	—	—	—
Locking complete plumbing facilities	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Occupied housing units	1 969	2 106	1 958	1	3 121	—	6	—	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL									
Utility gas	1 077	1 130	925	—	1 540	—	—	—	—
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	41	9	26	—	9	—	—	—	—
Electricity	399	497	641	—	1 159	—	6	—	—
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	415	419	329	1	368	—	—	—	—
All other fuels	27	51	37	—	45	—	—	—	—
No fuel used	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE									
None	94	189	178	—	113	—	—	—	—
1	812	549	774	—	1 096	—	—	—	—
2	714	876	640	1	1 191	—	6	—	—
3 or more	349	492	366	—	721	—	—	—	—
Vehicles per household	1.7	1.9	1.7	2.0	1.9	—	2.0	—	—
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT									
Owner-occupied housing units	1 193	1 723	1 093	—	2 162	—	6	—	—
1989 to March 1990	124	130	45	—	164	—	—	—	—
1985 to 1988	333	292	229	—	631	—	6	—	—
1980 to 1984	150	210	235	—	324	—	—	—	—
1970 to 1979	173	418	224	—	561	—	—	—	—
1969 or earlier	413	673	360	—	482	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	776	383	865	1	959	—	—	—	—
1989 to March 1990	333	150	470	—	270	—	—	—	—
1985 to 1988	317	102	220	1	451	—	—	—	—
1980 to 1984	77	44	112	—	140	—	—	—	—
1970 to 1979	16	46	53	—	98	—	—	—	—
1969 or earlier	33	41	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS									
No telephone in unit	103	39	43	—	70	—	—	—	—
Householder 65 years and over	469	713	469	—	698	—	—	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units	376	621	330	—	439	—	—	—	—
Locking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit	7	25	8	—	34	—	—	—	—
No vehicle available	51	110	127	—	86	—	—	—	—
Complete plumbing facilities	1 959	2 106	1 958	1	3 121	—	6	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room	1 942	2 106	1 958	1	3 114	—	6	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room	17	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—
Locking complete plumbing facilities	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:									
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	39 613	45 649	30 476	—	45 738	—	106 200	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	20 840	20 318	22 188	27 000	26 472	—	—	—	—
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	134	130	161	—	123	—	—	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units	48	83	53	—	76	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	86	47	108	—	47	—	—	—	—

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Botetourt County			Roanoke County			Roanoke city		Salem city	
	Roanoke, VA MSA	Total	Hollins COP (pt.)	Total	Cove Spring COP	Hollins COP (pt.)	Total	Roanoke city	Total	Salem city
Specified owner-occupied housing units	52 336	5 454	42	20 416	6 315	3 272	21 118	21 118	5 348	5 348
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage.....	33 369	3 454	15	14 550	4 531	2 244	12 117	12 117	3 248	3 248
Less than \$300.....	2 784	230	—	831	205	158	1 497	1 497	226	226
\$300 to \$399.....	3 825	374	15	1 290	311	234	1 802	1 802	359	359
\$400 to \$499.....	5 108	513	—	1 747	381	249	2 307	2 307	541	541
\$500 to \$599.....	4 865	541	—	1 826	410	360	1 917	1 917	581	581
\$600 to \$799.....	8 502	821	—	4 035	1 129	720	2 823	2 823	823	823
\$800 to \$999.....	4 138	510	—	2 349	894	329	973	973	306	306
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	3 006	391	—	1 814	783	161	489	489	312	312
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	792	60	—	488	302	33	184	184	60	60
\$2,000 or more.....	349	14	—	170	116	—	125	125	40	40
Median (dollars).....	602	619	375	676	764	624	521	521	586	586
Not mortgaged.....	18 967	2 000	27	5 866	1 784	1 028	9 001	9 001	2 100	2 100
Less than \$100.....	1 073	257	—	194	44	5	509	509	113	113
\$100 to \$199.....	11 719	1 338	14	3 287	822	620	5 869	5 869	1 225	1 225
\$200 to \$299.....	4 967	348	—	1 966	718	370	2 121	2 121	532	532
\$300 to \$399.....	801	52	13	288	145	7	319	319	142	142
\$400 to \$499.....	232	—	—	76	29	12	84	84	72	72
\$500 or more.....	175	5	—	55	26	14	99	99	16	16
Median (dollars).....	175	150	148	188	202	189	170	170	180	180
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$20,000.....	12 063	1 229	28	3 147	671	609	6 560	6 560	1 127	1 127
Less than 20 percent.....	5 031	571	7	1 224	293	226	2 661	2 661	575	575
20 to 24 percent.....	1 642	204	—	407	98	85	923	923	108	108
25 to 29 percent.....	1 021	50	—	253	86	50	626	626	92	92
30 to 34 percent.....	946	98	8	234	31	48	576	576	38	38
35 percent or more.....	3 255	269	13	982	154	91	1 709	1 709	295	295
Not computed.....	168	37	—	47	9	—	65	65	19	19
Median.....	22.8	20.6	34.4	24.0	21.9	24.4	23.2	23.2	19.5	19.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	13 711	1 303	14	4 602	1 275	809	6 310	6 310	1 496	1 496
Less than 20 percent.....	8 180	794	14	2 513	735	455	3 977	3 977	896	896
20 to 24 percent.....	2 147	169	—	675	139	89	963	963	340	340
25 to 29 percent.....	1 733	140	—	642	169	139	817	817	134	134
30 to 34 percent.....	874	139	—	362	148	43	286	286	87	87
35 percent or more.....	777	61	—	410	84	83	267	267	39	39
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	16.4	16.7	12.5	18.2	16.4	17.6	14.9	14.9	17.0	17.0
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	11 918	1 359	—	5 045	1 311	937	4 316	4 316	1 198	1 198
Less than 20 percent.....	8 400	946	—	3 284	705	675	3 313	3 313	857	857
20 to 24 percent.....	2 129	248	—	1 031	360	168	680	680	170	170
25 to 29 percent.....	965	111	—	480	114	83	251	251	123	123
30 to 34 percent.....	286	39	—	167	77	11	56	56	24	24
35 percent or more.....	138	15	—	83	55	—	16	16	24	24
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	15.5	14.9	—	16.7	18.8	16.3	13.9	13.9	15.6	15.6
\$50,000 or more.....	14 644	1 563	—	7 622	3 058	917	3 932	3 932	1 527	1 527
Less than 20 percent.....	12 389	1 231	—	6 231	2 426	792	3 572	3 572	1 355	1 355
20 to 24 percent.....	1 455	228	—	901	396	110	213	213	113	113
25 to 29 percent.....	522	85	—	349	153	8	66	66	22	22
30 to 34 percent.....	150	16	—	79	46	7	42	42	13	13
35 percent or more.....	110	—	—	62	37	—	39	39	9	9
Not computed.....	18	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	15
Median.....	12.3	13.3	—	13.3	13.7	12.8	10.5	10.5	11.0	11.0
Specified renter-occupied housing units	28 522	1 121	8	6 731	2 977	1 223	17 725	17 725	2 945	2 945
GROSS RENT										
Less than \$100.....	1 039	20	—	163	—	75	856	856	—	—
\$100 to \$199.....	2 321	129	—	325	10	72	1 815	1 815	52	52
\$200 to \$299.....	5 060	201	8	537	73	83	3 894	3 894	428	428
\$300 to \$399.....	8 312	340	—	1 804	693	208	5 268	5 268	900	900
\$400 to \$499.....	6 707	145	—	2 226	1 310	448	3 361	3 361	975	975
\$500 to \$599.....	2 706	63	—	941	520	189	1 357	1 357	345	345
\$600 to \$749.....	975	18	—	364	214	76	482	482	111	111
\$750 to \$999.....	230	—	—	122	101	16	85	85	23	23
\$1,000 or more.....	86	2	—	17	—	—	62	62	5	5
No cash rent.....	1 086	203	—	232	56	56	545	545	106	106
Median (dollars).....	364	322	238	423	455	438	336	336	405	405
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$10,000.....	7 489	218	8	1 234	311	287	5 620	5 620	417	417
Less than 20 percent.....	488	23	—	76	—	28	389	389	—	—
20 to 24 percent.....	498	6	—	107	—	68	378	378	7	7
25 to 29 percent.....	450	2	—	91	—	18	330	330	27	27
30 to 34 percent.....	502	—	—	48	—	26	444	444	10	10
35 percent or more.....	4 823	139	8	820	263	139	3 537	3 537	327	327
Not computed.....	728	48	—	92	48	8	542	542	46	46
Median.....	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	34.9	47.9	47.9	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999.....	8 647	333	—	1 694	760	188	5 480	5 480	1 140	1 140
Less than 20 percent.....	1 150	64	—	118	9	16	917	917	51	51
20 to 24 percent.....	1 645	48	—	302	125	26	1 157	1 157	138	138
25 to 29 percent.....	1 782	75	—	368	148	63	1 076	1 076	263	263
30 to 34 percent.....	1 543	31	—	324	165	16	920	920	268	268
35 percent or more.....	2 227	51	—	490	290	55	1 299	1 299	387	387
Not computed.....	300	64	—	92	23	12	111	111	33	33
Median.....	28.9	26.5	—	30.2	32.6	28.7	27.8	27.8	31.9	31.9
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	7 611	336	—	2 102	1 066	389	4 237	4 237	936	936
Less than 20 percent.....	4 358	208	—	1 053	458	192	2 586	2 586	511	511
20 to 24 percent.....	1 969	36	—	586	351	95	1 076	1 076	271	271
25 to 29 percent.....	779	6	—	323	214	58	361	361	89	89
30 to 34 percent.....	209	12	—	68	35	7	88	88	41	41
35 percent or more.....	58	—	—	7	—	7	41	41	14	14
Not computed.....	238	74	—	65	8	30	85	85	19.3	19.3
Median.....	18.8	14.9	—	19.8	21.0	19.6	18.3	18.3	452	452
\$35,000 or more.....	4 775	234	—	1 701	840	359	2 388	2 388	407	407
Less than 20 percent.....	4 441	206	—	1 591	776	344	2 237	2 237	12	12
20 to 24 percent.....	191	7	—	104	64	9	68	68	6	6
25 to 29 percent.....	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	137	21	—	6	—	6	83	83	27	27
Median.....	12.7	10.3	—	13.2	13.5	13.2	12.5	12.5	12.4	12.4

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/ BNA's in Botetourt County	Hollins CDP (pt.), Botetourt County	Remainder of Botetourt County					Totals for split tracts/ BNA's in Roanoke County
	Tract 404	Tract 404 (pt.)	Tract 401	Tract 402	Tract 403	Tract 404 (pt.)	Tract 405	Tract 309
Specified owner-occupied housing units	1 086	42	594	730	1 461	1 044	1 583	1 104
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS								
With a mortgage	683	15	257	287	1 013	668	1 214	756
Less than \$300.....	54	—	22	41	46	54	67	20
\$300 to \$399.....	97	15	41	51	93	82	92	48
\$400 to \$499.....	106	—	93	50	122	106	142	75
\$500 to \$599.....	112	—	26	62	133	112	208	85
\$600 to \$799.....	164	—	54	65	225	164	313	76
\$800 to \$999.....	41	—	21	5	200	41	243	103
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	109	—	—	13	155	109	114	156
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	—	—	—	—	39	—	21	112
\$2,000 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	81
Median (dollars)	578	375	449	502	704	584	662	904
Not mortgaged	403	27	337	443	448	376	369	348
Less than \$100.....	58	—	60	51	55	58	33	38
\$100 to \$199.....	282	14	201	265	317	268	273	166
\$200 to \$299.....	50	—	63	104	68	50	63	64
\$300 to \$399.....	13	13	13	18	8	—	—	28
\$400 to \$499.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35
\$500 or more.....	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	17
Median (dollars)	149	148	144	151	154	149	149	183
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$20,000.....	299	28	232	278	274	271	146	215
Less than 20 percent.....	172	7	128	129	79	165	63	91
20 to 24 percent.....	29	—	34	60	51	29	30	35
25 to 29 percent.....	6	—	8	9	18	6	9	8
30 to 34 percent.....	20	8	11	17	50	12	—	7
35 percent or more.....	63	13	38	63	69	50	36	74
Not computed.....	9	—	13	—	7	9	8	—
Median	16.4	34.4	17.6	20.8	26.0	15.5	21.0	22.4
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	275	14	157	210	287	261	374	210
Less than 20 percent.....	138	14	115	150	156	124	235	78
20 to 24 percent.....	53	—	14	24	23	53	55	26
25 to 29 percent.....	32	—	5	23	35	32	45	34
30 to 34 percent.....	29	—	16	11	63	29	20	54
35 percent or more.....	23	—	7	2	10	23	19	18
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	19.9	12.5	15.7	13.2	15.8	20.6	17.1	25.1
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	261	—	125	138	347	261	488	164
Less than 20 percent.....	196	—	114	127	228	196	281	106
20 to 24 percent.....	41	—	5	9	61	41	132	25
25 to 29 percent.....	22	—	6	1	38	22	44	11
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	1	20	—	18	7
35 percent or more.....	2	—	—	—	—	2	13	15
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	12.4	—	10.0	10.0	15.1	12.4	18.6	15.6
\$50,000 or more.....	251	—	80	104	553	251	575	515
Less than 20 percent.....	174	—	80	96	418	174	463	396
20 to 24 percent.....	48	—	—	5	103	48	72	67
25 to 29 percent.....	20	—	—	—	25	20	40	44
30 to 34 percent.....	9	—	—	—	7	9	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
Not computed.....	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
Median	14.2	—	10.0	10.0	14.9	14.2	13.7	15.0
Specified renter-occupied housing units	353	8	78	269	261	345	160	447
GROSS RENT								
Less than \$100.....	6	—	—	—	9	6	5	—
\$100 to \$199.....	14	—	20	66	2	14	27	—
\$200 to \$299.....	49	8	26	57	39	41	30	22
\$300 to \$399.....	161	—	8	60	76	161	35	99
\$400 to \$499.....	32	—	—	28	58	32	27	149
\$500 to \$599.....	35	—	—	4	13	35	11	128
\$600 to \$749.....	—	—	—	9	2	—	7	18
\$750 to \$999.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more.....	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
No cash rent.....	54	—	24	45	62	54	18	31
Median (dollars)	323	238	282	279	365	324	320	461
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$10,000.....	54	8	—	85	35	46	44	55
Less than 20 percent.....	3	—	—	1	9	3	10	—
20 to 24 percent.....	6	—	—	—	—	6	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	29	8	—	58	23	21	29	34
Not computed.....	16	—	—	24	3	16	5	21
Median	50.0+	50.0+	—	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	39.0	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999.....	111	—	28	61	79	111	54	80
Less than 20 percent.....	6	—	14	25	6	6	13	—
20 to 24 percent.....	26	—	7	9	6	26	—	6
25 to 29 percent.....	20	—	—	13	29	20	13	23
30 to 34 percent.....	7	—	—	3	10	7	11	8
35 percent or more.....	28	—	—	5	14	28	4	33
Not computed.....	24	—	7	6	14	24	13	10
Median	27.9	—	17.8	21.4	28.5	27.9	27.9	33.8
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	91	—	42	97	68	91	38	188
Less than 20 percent.....	74	—	25	62	18	74	29	113
20 to 24 percent.....	8	—	—	8	11	8	9	26
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	43
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	9	3	—	—	6
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	9	—	17	12	36	9	—	—
Median	16.4	—	11.7	14.6	19.2	16.4	12.4	18.8
\$35,000 or more.....	97	—	8	26	79	97	24	124
Less than 20 percent.....	92	—	8	22	67	92	17	117
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	7
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	5	—	—	4	12	5	—	—
Median	10.8	—	12.5	10.9	10.0	10.8	17.7	13.8

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Cave Spring COP, Roanoke County			Hallins COP (pt.), Roanoke County		Remainder of Roanoke County				
	Tract 307	Tract 308	Tract 309 (pt.)	Tract 302.02	Tract 302.03	Tract 301	Tract 302.01	Tract 303.98	Tract 305.98	Tract 306
Specified owner-occupied housing units	3 172	2 548	595	2 528	744	729	1 392	1 659	610	1 176
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage.....	2 167	1 901	463	1 777	467	491	1 180	1 097	436	875
Less than \$300.....	62	129	14	145	13	68	13	88	6	38
\$300 to \$399.....	162	143	6	171	63	24	89	103	30	28
\$400 to \$499.....	222	136	23	209	40	96	140	165	56	122
\$500 to \$599.....	187	186	37	313	47	74	164	126	53	87
\$600 to \$799.....	452	624	53	542	178	108	532	303	75	179
\$800 to \$999.....	453	390	51	247	82	61	179	192	55	154
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	462	225	96	130	31	60	63	87	99	186
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	143	57	102	20	13	—	—	33	27	62
\$2,000 or more.....	24	11	81	—	—	—	—	—	35	19
Median (dollars).....	799	717	1 287	611	698	585	690	650	794	780
Not mortgaged.....	1 005	647	132	751	277	238	212	562	174	301
Less than \$100.....	20	24	—	—	5	22	7	15	14	10
\$100 to \$199.....	402	360	60	468	152	129	128	358	78	157
\$200 to \$299.....	489	221	8	262	108	71	62	130	61	113
\$300 to \$399.....	75	42	28	7	—	16	15	50	15	21
\$400 to \$499.....	6	—	23	7	5	—	—	9	6	—
\$500 or more.....	13	—	13	7	7	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	211	189	238	187	192	175	184	179	194	190
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$20,000.....	381	244	46	486	123	121	144	342	70	201
Less than 20 percent.....	177	97	19	174	52	38	35	110	27	89
20 to 24 percent.....	47	36	15	68	17	16	21	62	6	7
25 to 29 percent.....	38	48	—	50	—	6	12	24	6	21
30 to 34 percent.....	22	9	—	32	16	14	—	41	14	—
35 percent or more.....	88	54	12	153	38	42	76	105	17	79
Not computed.....	9	—	—	9	—	5	—	—	—	5
Median.....	21.0	23.5	21.3	24.7	22.8	28.3	35.7	24.9	26.7	25.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	472	676	127	655	154	289	327	305	119	186
Less than 20 percent.....	307	398	30	359	96	151	115	182	68	60
20 to 24 percent.....	56	71	12	79	10	44	46	62	24	27
25 to 29 percent.....	40	109	20	116	23	32	33	33	12	18
30 to 34 percent.....	33	68	47	31	12	22	36	13	—	26
35 percent or more.....	36	30	18	70	13	40	59	15	15	55
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	15.0	14.9	30.2	18.1	15.9	18.2	25.2	17.8	17.5	26.7
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	737	507	67	725	212	177	431	510	145	208
Less than 20 percent.....	399	273	33	529	146	109	238	401	100	174
20 to 24 percent.....	176	171	13	135	33	25	133	62	12	6
25 to 29 percent.....	86	22	6	55	28	43	43	47	28	11
30 to 34 percent.....	47	30	—	6	5	—	12	—	5	5
35 percent or more.....	29	11	15	—	—	—	5	—	—	12
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	18.9	18.3	20.2	16.7	13.9	17.4	19.0	13.8	16.8	12.0
\$50,000 or more.....	1 582	1 121	355	662	255	142	490	502	276	581
Less than 20 percent.....	1 201	961	264	554	238	97	471	362	186	460
20 to 24 percent.....	231	106	59	100	10	33	19	99	44	63
25 to 29 percent.....	101	28	24	8	—	6	—	41	27	38
30 to 34 percent.....	36	10	—	—	7	6	—	—	7	13
35 percent or more.....	13	16	8	—	—	—	—	—	12	7
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	13.9	13.2	15.6	13.0	12.3	13.5	13.0	14.3	15.6	14.6
Specified renter-occupied housing units	1 181	1 430	366	1 105	118	155	80	339	49	201
GROSS RENT										
Less than \$100.....	—	—	—	75	—	—	—	38	—	4
\$100 to \$199.....	—	10	—	72	—	14	—	72	8	19
\$200 to \$299.....	47	18	8	78	5	43	14	32	5	16
\$300 to \$399.....	317	295	81	182	26	40	5	82	11	24
\$400 to \$499.....	510	663	137	417	31	—	11	55	—	67
\$500 to \$599.....	160	243	117	161	28	31	18	32	12	64
\$600 to \$749.....	86	116	12	60	16	9	27	—	—	—
\$750 to \$999.....	46	55	—	16	—	—	5	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—
No cash rent.....	15	30	11	44	12	18	—	19	13	7
Median (dollars).....	450	455	474	438	444	324	536	310	336	459
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$10,000.....	101	172	38	281	6	—	14	137	8	18
Less than 20 percent.....	—	—	—	28	—	—	—	12	—	—
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	—	68	—	—	—	12	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	18	—	—	—	23	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	26	—	—	—	12	—	4
35 percent or more.....	89	147	27	133	6	—	14	68	8	10
Not computed.....	12	25	11	8	—	—	—	10	—	4
Median.....	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	34.3	50.0+	—	47.8	46.4	50.0+	38.8
\$10,000 to \$19,999.....	283	407	70	163	25	33	—	77	16	31
Less than 20 percent.....	9	—	—	16	—	27	—	14	—	—
20 to 24 percent.....	48	71	6	21	5	—	—	18	5	5
25 to 29 percent.....	88	37	23	59	4	—	—	10	5	—
30 to 34 percent.....	38	119	8	16	—	—	—	16	—	—
35 percent or more.....	93	164	33	51	4	—	—	10	—	23
Not computed.....	7	16	—	—	12	6	—	9	6	3
Median.....	29.6	33.7	33.8	28.8	26.9	16.6	—	26.0	25.0	37.8
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	406	513	147	336	53	98	22	77	13	84
Less than 20 percent.....	163	207	88	175	17	56	7	60	—	35
20 to 24 percent.....	155	180	16	80	15	11	15	17	6	32
25 to 29 percent.....	80	97	37	44	14	—	—	—	—	17
30 to 34 percent.....	—	29	6	7	—	19	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	8	—	—	30	—	12	—	—	7	—
Median.....	21.2	21.4	18.9	19.2	23.2	17.7	21.3	13.6	22.5	21.1
\$35,000 or more.....	391	338	111	325	34	24	44	48	12	68
Less than 20 percent.....	371	301	104	310	34	24	28	39	12	68
20 to 24 percent.....	20	37	7	9	—	—	16	9	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	12.9	14.0	13.7	13.4	10.0	10.0	17.0	13.8	10.0	12.2

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Roanoke County—Con.						Roanoke city, Roanoke city			
	Tract 309 (pt.)	Tract 310	Tract 311	Tract 312	Tract 313.98	Tract 314.98	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 4
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	509	871	1 771	2 112	—	—	1 021	1 003	1 190	1 432
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage.....	293	524	1 226	1 653	—	—	692	529	552	751
Less than \$300.....	6	65	163	21	—	—	102	98	104	160
\$300 to \$399.....	42	92	194	143	—	—	151	87	41	190
\$400 to \$499.....	52	72	222	192	—	—	187	165	134	104
\$500 to \$599.....	48	103	247	154	—	—	113	54	87	75
\$600 to \$799.....	23	160	310	496	—	—	120	115	167	169
\$800 to \$999.....	52	28	57	348	—	—	19	—	19	47
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	60	—	33	282	—	—	—	10	—	6
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	10	4	—	17	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	598	525	518	724	—	—	442	438	495	426
Not mortgaged.....	216	347	545	459	—	—	329	474	638	681
Less than \$100.....	38	21	18	—	—	—	10	32	—	—
\$100 to \$199.....	106	230	423	236	—	—	263	331	517	535
\$200 to \$299.....	56	87	90	208	—	—	56	89	108	146
\$300 to \$399.....	—	4	—	15	—	—	—	5	13	—
\$400 to \$499.....	12	—	8	—	—	—	—	6	—	—
\$500 or more.....	4	5	6	—	—	—	—	11	—	—
Median (dollars).....	167	169	166	198	—	—	141	149	170	173
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$20,000.....	169	205	448	167	—	—	374	359	450	446
Less than 20 percent.....	72	82	193	59	—	—	133	119	212	222
20 to 24 percent.....	20	15	77	—	—	—	39	60	46	48
25 to 29 percent.....	8	5	14	21	—	—	24	43	54	28
30 to 34 percent.....	7	15	53	11	—	—	48	34	37	67
35 percent or more.....	62	69	111	76	—	—	123	96	101	81
Not computed.....	—	19	—	—	—	—	7	7	—	—
Median.....	23.1	23.7	22.0	31.6	—	—	27.4	24.7	21.4	20.1
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	83	264	505	440	—	—	287	308	325	543
Less than 20 percent.....	48	157	297	245	—	—	161	255	209	390
20 to 24 percent.....	14	68	92	70	—	—	71	17	44	59
25 to 29 percent.....	14	26	71	57	—	—	48	23	46	60
30 to 34 percent.....	7	8	45	14	—	—	7	6	19	14
35 percent or more.....	—	5	—	54	—	—	—	7	7	20
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	17.0	13.1	18.0	17.9	—	—	17.0	14.0	15.9	10.6
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	97	224	415	590	—	—	202	192	273	264
Less than 20 percent.....	73	174	317	318	—	—	170	163	223	210
20 to 24 percent.....	12	38	74	141	—	—	32	19	42	22
25 to 29 percent.....	5	12	—	94	—	—	—	10	8	26
30 to 34 percent.....	7	—	24	31	—	—	—	—	—	6
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	11.9	14.4	15.7	19.0	—	—	12.1	10.5	10.0	12.1
\$50,000 or more.....	160	178	403	915	—	—	158	144	142	179
Less than 20 percent.....	132	171	380	754	—	—	158	144	142	179
20 to 24 percent.....	8	3	23	103	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	20	4	—	52	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	13.6	10.2	10.0	14.4	—	—	10.5	10.0	10.0	10.0
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	81	211	1 212	203	—	—	453	551	734	739
GROSS RENT										
Less than \$100.....	—	—	38	8	—	—	14	6	—	15
\$100 to \$199.....	—	12	102	16	—	—	29	22	8	10
\$200 to \$299.....	14	38	214	5	—	—	90	60	131	93
\$300 to \$399.....	18	54	570	99	—	—	95	153	345	292
\$400 to \$499.....	12	103	195	25	—	—	134	198	147	153
\$500 to \$599.....	11	—	53	11	—	—	31	87	79	79
\$600 to \$749.....	6	—	7	25	—	—	23	12	—	56
\$750 to \$999.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	9
\$1,000 or more.....	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent.....	20	4	25	14	—	—	27	13	24	32
Median (dollars).....	371	399	340	346	—	—	391	412	371	378
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$10,000.....	17	29	378	35	—	—	136	163	101	126
Less than 20 percent.....	—	—	28	8	—	—	2	6	—	15
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	27	—	—	—	12	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	50	—	—	—	—	—	8	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	6	—	—	—	—	20	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	7	23	261	27	—	—	83	133	88	111
Not computed.....	10	—	12	—	—	—	19	24	5	—
Median.....	50.0+	50.0+	48.6	41.9	—	—	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999.....	10	78	404	97	—	—	171	148	330	228
Less than 20 percent.....	—	15	37	—	—	—	11	—	39	24
20 to 24 percent.....	—	7	99	17	—	—	33	20	58	19
25 to 29 percent.....	—	10	101	31	—	—	41	28	89	39
30 to 34 percent.....	—	23	79	25	—	—	12	35	77	50
35 percent or more.....	—	23	79	10	—	—	62	65	59	96
Not computed.....	10	—	9	14	—	—	12	—	8	—
Median.....	—	31.5	28.0	29.0	—	—	29.3	33.7	28.6	33.2
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	41	40	236	36	—	—	74	147	189	200
Less than 20 percent.....	25	36	163	21	—	—	43	64	132	94
20 to 24 percent.....	10	—	41	8	—	—	26	70	51	71
25 to 29 percent.....	6	—	28	—	—	—	—	6	—	13
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	7	—	13
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	6	9
Median.....	18.6	13.9	17.6	19.1	—	—	19.0	20.7	17.9	20.1
\$35,000 or more.....	13	64	194	35	—	—	72	93	114	185
Less than 20 percent.....	13	64	194	29	—	—	63	85	104	155
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	—	6	—	—	9	5	5	7
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	14.1	13.0	11.6	15.9	—	—	13.5	12.5	13.2	12.1

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Roanoke city, Roanoke city—Con.									
	Tract 5	Tract 6.98	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 12	Tract 13	Tract 14
Specified owner-occupied housing units	1 076	1 526	577	434	778	283	5	265	816	886
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage.....	608	1 037	210	132	546	82	—	157	382	381
Less than \$300.....	106	85	76	38	101	6	—	—	114	37
\$300 to \$399.....	92	143	55	31	101	19	—	15	142	104
\$400 to \$499.....	138	221	39	24	128	24	—	55	110	87
\$500 to \$599.....	116	201	30	22	122	3	—	41	—	120
\$600 to \$799.....	156	369	10	5	91	21	—	22	16	29
\$800 to \$999.....	—	18	—	12	3	9	—	24	—	4
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	478	537	366	379	473	480	—	527	357	456
Not mortgaged.....	468	489	367	302	232	201	5	108	434	505
Less than \$100.....	33	61	60	9	17	23	—	—	80	68
\$100 to \$199.....	354	376	224	210	182	149	5	77	314	404
\$200 to \$299.....	72	52	76	76	22	29	—	20	32	33
\$300 to \$399.....	—	—	7	7	—	—	—	—	8	—
\$400 to \$499.....	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	—
\$500 or more.....	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	150	147	155	173	149	155	125	176	138	140
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$20,000.....	337	488	390	227	259	160	5	60	411	442
Less than 20 percent.....	195	185	158	77	68	49	5	19	167	182
20 to 24 percent.....	41	72	55	33	86	30	—	—	68	104
25 to 29 percent.....	40	53	43	44	—	—	—	—	46	37
30 to 34 percent.....	6	49	21	27	38	18	—	11	26	16
35 percent or more.....	55	116	105	46	67	63	—	30	104	97
Not computed.....	—	13	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Median.....	17.8	23.6	23.0	25.4	23.6	30.3	12.5	35.0	22.8	21.7
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	437	523	117	139	281	78	—	115	243	246
Less than 20 percent.....	266	174	95	122	109	72	—	67	212	169
20 to 24 percent.....	91	214	—	5	91	6	—	—	23	56
25 to 29 percent.....	37	102	17	5	63	—	—	36	8	21
30 to 34 percent.....	33	24	5	7	15	—	—	6	—	—
35 percent or more.....	10	9	—	—	3	—	—	6	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	16.7	22.0	10.0	10.0	21.7	10.0	—	18.4	12.3	11.9
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	201	379	49	41	163	27	—	37	135	152
Less than 20 percent.....	187	243	49	36	136	18	—	25	126	147
20 to 24 percent.....	14	136	—	—	27	—	—	12	9	5
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	5	—	9	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	12.8	17.7	10.0	11.5	15.7	10.0	—	16.7	10.0	12.7
\$50,000 or more.....	101	136	21	27	75	18	—	53	27	46
Less than 20 percent.....	101	136	21	27	75	18	—	53	27	46
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	10.0	11.7	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	—	10.6	10.0	10.2
Specified renter-occupied housing units	993	1 085	934	491	1 332	635	266	1 625	782	564
GROSS RENT										
Less than \$100.....	—	56	173	10	243	53	—	32	34	18
\$100 to \$199.....	29	76	356	41	399	163	57	155	80	98
\$200 to \$299.....	287	219	160	130	216	209	128	654	288	125
\$300 to \$399.....	488	312	120	139	298	95	37	490	189	192
\$400 to \$499.....	117	242	73	53	108	50	25	153	150	74
\$500 to \$599.....	64	117	14	39	34	17	—	63	—	33
\$600 to \$749.....	8	15	—	21	—	11	—	29	—	4
\$750 to \$999.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	8	—	—
\$1,000 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent.....	—	48	38	58	34	37	—	41	41	20
Median (dollars).....	338	362	166	321	204	241	247	293	290	318
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$10,000.....	175	244	603	197	704	340	122	620	410	242
Less than 20 percent.....	—	21	87	—	98	33	—	—	10	24
20 to 24 percent.....	—	22	76	—	132	2	—	—	7	18
25 to 29 percent.....	7	10	64	6	121	16	—	—	—	23
30 to 34 percent.....	—	18	75	—	69	53	18	56	26	26
35 percent or more.....	161	151	240	149	238	212	76	492	292	132
Not computed.....	7	22	61	42	46	24	18	63	75	19
Median.....	50.0+	46.9	32.9	50.0+	29.1	44.3	40.0	50.0+	50.0+	44.5
\$10,000 to \$19,999.....	381	355	204	145	346	130	91	493	200	185
Less than 20 percent.....	43	83	74	16	105	61	30	94	37	35
20 to 24 percent.....	114	61	43	17	90	24	46	169	26	46
25 to 29 percent.....	75	70	17	48	90	—	5	89	48	21
30 to 34 percent.....	53	60	37	—	51	30	—	63	50	26
35 percent or more.....	96	72	28	53	20	10	10	69	28	54
Not computed.....	—	9	5	11	—	5	—	9	11	3
Median.....	27.2	27.1	23.0	28.5	24.2	20.3	21.7	24.4	28.3	27.4
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	256	320	113	71	243	138	41	340	113	75
Less than 20 percent.....	218	160	85	35	213	115	32	263	87	44
20 to 24 percent.....	10	112	11	28	24	—	9	51	26	20
25 to 29 percent.....	15	24	17	—	—	—	—	17	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	13	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	17	—	8	6	5	—	9	—	7
Median.....	15.5	19.5	12.6	18.8	16.1	16.4	15.9	15.1	16.6	18.1
\$35,000 or more.....	181	166	14	78	39	27	12	172	59	62
Less than 20 percent.....	181	144	14	72	39	16	12	172	59	62
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	22	—	6	—	11	—	—	—	—
Median.....	11.6	13.4	10.0	11.7	10.0	10.0	12.5	10.6	10.7	13.0

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Roanoke city, Roanoke city—Con.								
	Tract 15	Tract 16	Tract 17	Tract 18	Tract 19	Tract 20	Tract 21	Tract 22	Tract 23
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	1 043	1 465	642	946	1 116	1 545	967	812	1 290
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS									
With a mortgage.....	650	876	326	594	687	924	532	594	875
Less than \$300.....	72	34	7	27	104	67	6	85	68
\$300 to \$399.....	96	65	28	83	58	44	20	139	98
\$400 to \$499.....	176	101	32	73	99	129	43	106	132
\$500 to \$599.....	151	74	27	81	122	151	48	152	127
\$600 to \$799.....	134	109	92	230	142	292	116	107	311
\$800 to \$999.....	21	85	49	76	146	188	149	5	99
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	—	204	69	7	16	46	91	—	40
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	—	109	7	17	—	7	44	—	—
\$2,000 or more.....	—	95	15	—	—	—	15	—	—
Median (dollars).....	490	915	727	621	572	649	855	468	606
Not mortgaged.....	393	589	316	352	429	621	435	218	415
Less than \$100.....	34	17	4	22	—	8	6	13	12
\$100 to \$199.....	280	129	103	215	304	360	108	155	274
\$200 to \$299.....	69	213	164	88	113	242	256	43	122
\$300 to \$399.....	—	116	39	27	12	11	60	7	7
\$400 to \$499.....	—	52	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$500 or more.....	10	62	—	—	—	—	5	—	—
Median (dollars).....	155	267	227	172	170	190	243	163	179
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$20,000.....	314	224	140	216	346	332	133	207	240
Less than 20 percent.....	109	73	58	101	164	111	67	96	91
20 to 24 percent.....	26	29	21	8	37	58	12	37	13
25 to 29 percent.....	54	20	18	31	35	9	6	12	29
30 to 34 percent.....	37	—	17	23	44	39	6	12	—
35 percent or more.....	82	102	26	53	66	106	42	50	98
Not computed.....	6	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	9
Median.....	26.8	27.5	22.9	24.4	21.2	24.4	20.0	21.0	27.0
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	432	232	144	256	306	455	187	299	357
Less than 20 percent.....	240	173	87	142	197	272	133	194	238
20 to 24 percent.....	69	10	18	13	45	46	5	38	42
25 to 29 percent.....	55	26	19	38	57	56	11	55	34
30 to 34 percent.....	33	8	—	27	—	26	20	12	24
35 percent or more.....	35	15	20	36	7	55	18	—	19
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	18.1	13.8	14.2	18.2	14.8	14.3	13.3	16.3	15.0
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	185	220	133	239	289	341	218	228	348
Less than 20 percent.....	168	144	95	164	192	196	164	199	258
20 to 24 percent.....	17	15	12	62	62	81	5	29	79
25 to 29 percent.....	—	25	15	13	35	54	40	—	11
30 to 34 percent.....	—	29	7	—	—	10	4	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	7	4	—	—	—	5	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	13.4	13.1	12.1	16.7	17.3	17.5	10.0	15.2	16.1
\$50,000 or more.....	112	789	225	235	175	417	429	78	345
Less than 20 percent.....	112	633	189	218	147	412	340	78	316
20 to 24 percent.....	—	86	11	—	28	—	67	—	21
25 to 29 percent.....	—	31	13	9	—	—	5	—	8
30 to 34 percent.....	—	24	—	8	—	—	10	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	15	12	—	—	5	7	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	10.0	10.0	11.4	12.2	15.5	11.4	14.1	10.0	11.1
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	557	1 021	776	931	1 146	501	476	318	815
GROSS RENT									
Less than \$100.....	58	13	—	8	6	—	96	5	16
\$100 to \$199.....	72	17	10	22	26	—	91	11	43
\$200 to \$299.....	73	105	157	310	329	—	24	83	23
\$300 to \$399.....	203	289	233	301	479	180	7	109	222
\$400 to \$499.....	92	266	211	217	217	183	124	48	326
\$500 to \$599.....	15	198	78	62	38	96	57	27	129
\$600 to \$749.....	22	73	67	6	26	23	16	35	35
\$750 to \$999.....	—	21	—	5	—	—	—	—	13
\$1,000 or more.....	—	12	—	—	—	—	50	—	—
No cash rent.....	22	27	20	—	25	19	11	—	8
Median (dollars).....	334	432	382	345	330	419	427	345	420
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$10,000.....	179	160	160	147	252	69	223	45	202
Less than 20 percent.....	45	5	—	8	6	—	29	—	—
20 to 24 percent.....	21	—	—	—	7	—	48	11	22
25 to 29 percent.....	5	8	—	6	—	—	37	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	5	—	18	21	10	—	20	—	9
35 percent or more.....	86	121	129	112	216	61	75	23	156
Not computed.....	17	26	13	—	13	8	14	11	15
Median.....	36.3	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	28.7	46.0	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999.....	183	206	261	366	447	133	96	134	247
Less than 20 percent.....	28	34	36	57	61	—	13	23	13
20 to 24 percent.....	30	30	58	91	91	34	8	45	14
25 to 29 percent.....	40	10	58	104	105	18	—	53	28
30 to 34 percent.....	51	46	19	51	84	15	27	—	83
35 percent or more.....	34	86	90	63	100	47	43	13	101
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	6	19	5	—	8
Median.....	29.2	33.2	28.1	26.7	28.3	31.7	34.5	24.9	33.9
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	143	309	177	287	325	225	89	100	262
Less than 20 percent.....	103	144	111	164	181	107	30	66	95
20 to 24 percent.....	27	96	44	89	102	62	27	24	96
25 to 29 percent.....	8	54	10	29	30	51	20	10	53
30 to 34 percent.....	—	8	4	5	6	—	5	—	13
35 percent or more.....	—	—	8	—	—	5	7	—	5
Not computed.....	5	7	—	—	6	—	—	—	—
Median.....	17.5	20.4	18.7	18.7	19.0	20.4	22.7	18.0	21.9
\$35,000 or more.....	52	346	178	131	122	74	68	39	104
Less than 20 percent.....	52	326	159	131	122	70	61	34	104
20 to 24 percent.....	—	14	12	—	—	4	7	5	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	6	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	12.2	13.5	13.0	11.5	12.2	11.7	14.8	16.4	15.3

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Salem city, Salem city								
	Tract 101	Tract 102	Tract 103	Tract 104	Tract 105.98	Tract 106.97	Tract 106.98	Tract 107.97	Tract 107.98
Specified owner-occupied housing units	1 052	1 667	764	-	1 859	-	6	-	-
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS									
With a mortgage	583	917	456	-	1 286	-	6	-	-
Less than \$300	51	62	41	-	72	-	-	-	-
\$300 to \$399	49	104	33	-	173	-	-	-	-
\$400 to \$499	99	182	106	-	154	-	-	-	-
\$500 to \$599	147	127	90	-	217	-	-	-	-
\$600 to \$799	146	224	146	-	307	-	-	-	-
\$800 to \$999	63	86	40	-	117	-	-	-	-
\$1,000 to \$1,499	19	112	-	-	181	-	-	-	-
\$1,500 to \$1,999	9	-	-	-	51	-	-	-	-
\$2,000 or more	-	20	-	-	14	-	6	-	-
Median (dollars)	555	591	541	-	615	-	2 000+	-	-
Not mortgaged	469	750	308	-	573	-	-	-	-
Less than \$100	29	32	26	-	26	-	-	-	-
\$100 to \$199	319	395	210	-	301	-	-	-	-
\$200 to \$299	92	230	49	-	161	-	-	-	-
\$300 to \$399	14	68	7	-	53	-	-	-	-
\$400 to \$499	15	25	-	-	32	-	-	-	-
\$500 or more	-	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median (dollars)	170	188	159	-	190	-	-	-	-
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$20,000	299	325	171	-	332	-	-	-	-
Less than 20 percent	194	184	99	-	98	-	-	-	-
20 to 24 percent	21	23	10	-	54	-	-	-	-
25 to 29 percent	29	8	-	-	55	-	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent	5	9	-	-	16	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more	50	102	41	-	102	-	-	-	-
Not computed	-	-	12	-	7	-	-	-	-
Median	16.8	18.5	16.1	-	26.0	-	-	-	-
\$20,000 to \$34,999	312	481	264	-	439	-	-	-	-
Less than 20 percent	155	302	175	-	264	-	-	-	-
20 to 24 percent	93	115	43	-	89	-	-	-	-
25 to 29 percent	35	48	33	-	18	-	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent	11	16	13	-	47	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more	18	-	-	-	21	-	-	-	-
Not computed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median	20.1	14.4	15.1	-	18.2	-	-	-	-
\$35,000 to \$49,999	188	388	158	-	464	-	-	-	-
Less than 20 percent	143	234	136	-	344	-	-	-	-
20 to 24 percent	41	76	22	-	31	-	-	-	-
25 to 29 percent	4	61	-	-	58	-	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent	-	9	-	-	15	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more	-	8	-	-	16	-	-	-	-
Not computed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median	14.1	16.6	15.3	-	15.7	-	-	-	-
\$50,000 or more	253	473	171	-	624	-	6	-	-
Less than 20 percent	236	424	171	-	524	-	-	-	-
20 to 24 percent	11	17	-	-	85	-	-	-	-
25 to 29 percent	-	7	-	-	15	-	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent	-	9	-	-	-	-	6	-	-
35 percent or more	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not computed	6	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median	10.9	10.0	11.5	-	11.5	-	32.5	-	-
Specified renter-occupied housing units	769	359	857	1	959	-	-	-	-
GROSS RENT									
Less than \$100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$100 to \$199	22	11	9	-	10	-	-	-	-
\$200 to \$299	169	58	149	-	52	-	-	-	-
\$300 to \$399	284	113	228	-	275	-	-	-	-
\$400 to \$499	187	58	332	-	398	-	-	-	-
\$500 to \$599	64	44	111	1	125	-	-	-	-
\$600 to \$749	24	37	-	-	50	-	-	-	-
\$750 to \$999	-	6	11	-	6	-	-	-	-
\$1,000 or more	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-
No cash rent	19	32	17	-	38	-	-	-	-
Median (dollars)	351	386	412	575	436	-	-	-	-
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$10,000	119	82	139	-	77	-	-	-	-
Less than 20 percent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 to 24 percent	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 to 29 percent	18	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more	84	71	111	-	61	-	-	-	-
Not computed	10	11	9	-	16	-	-	-	-
Median	49.2	50.0+	50.0+	-	50.0+	-	-	-	-
\$10,000 to \$19,999	294	137	346	-	363	-	-	-	-
Less than 20 percent	8	11	16	-	16	-	-	-	-
20 to 24 percent	54	18	39	-	27	-	-	-	-
25 to 29 percent	108	10	59	-	86	-	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent	51	38	109	-	70	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more	73	49	123	-	142	-	-	-	-
Not computed	-	11	-	-	22	-	-	-	-
Median	28.9	33.2	32.7	-	33.0	-	-	-	-
\$20,000 to \$34,999	272	89	262	1	312	-	-	-	-
Less than 20 percent	174	34	164	-	139	-	-	-	-
20 to 24 percent	57	33	72	-	109	-	-	-	-
25 to 29 percent	21	12	26	1	29	-	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent	14	-	-	-	27	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more	-	10	-	-	8	-	-	-	-
Not computed	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median	18.2	21.6	18.5	27.5	20.6	-	-	-	-
\$35,000 or more	84	51	110	-	207	-	-	-	-
Less than 20 percent	75	28	102	-	202	-	-	-	-
20 to 24 percent	-	7	-	-	5	-	-	-	-
25 to 29 percent	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not computed	9	10	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median	11.3	12.5	11.7	-	13.1	-	-	-	-

Table 34. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990**

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area			Roanoke County			Roanoke city	
	Roanoke, VA MSA	Botetourt County	Total	Cave Spring CDP	Hollins CDP (pt.)	Total	Roanoke city
Occupied housing units	79 206	8 821	29 377	9 643	4 822	32 241	32 241
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT							
1989 to March 1990	1 327	287	534	112	95	425	425
1985 to 1988	5 922	887	3 007	934	624	1 297	1 297
1980 to 1984	5 596	792	2 872	1 165	269	1 384	1 384
1970 to 1979	17 880	2 528	9 404	3 493	1 100	4 174	4 174
1960 to 1969	15 563	1 295	6 728	2 323	1 523	5 504	5 504
1950 to 1959	13 553	971	3 881	1 204	964	7 219	7 219
1940 to 1949	7 511	450	1 330	259	158	4 785	4 785
1939 or earlier	11 854	1 611	1 621	153	89	7 453	7 453
BEDROOMS							
No bedroom	669	7	154	34	51	462	462
1 bedroom	6 802	327	1 724	630	320	4 142	4 142
2 bedrooms	22 136	2 157	6 240	2 224	1 208	11 041	11 041
3 bedrooms	32 819	4 145	13 177	3 311	2 389	11 568	11 568
4 bedrooms	14 148	1 787	7 041	2 990	764	4 136	4 136
5 or more bedrooms	2 632	398	1 041	454	90	892	892
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS							
Complete kitchen facilities	78 742	8 710	29 307	9 638	4 815	32 022	32 022
Source of water, public system or private company	65 454	3 186	21 972	9 153	4 389	31 762	31 762
Sewage disposal, public sewer	59 796	1 502	19 420	8 398	4 165	30 737	30 737
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	406	213	111	-	-	76	76
Owner-occupied housing units	238	117	75	-	-	40	40
Renter-occupied housing units	168	96	36	-	-	36	36
HOUSE HEATING FUEL							
Utility gas	32 271	685	11 625	5 049	2 368	15 462	15 462
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	1 268	314	527	98	55	348	348
Electricity	24 180	3 738	9 901	3 117	1 331	7 993	7 993
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	17 632	2 698	5 759	1 235	1 004	7 688	7 688
All other fuels	3 741	1 386	1 540	144	64	661	661
No fuel used	114	-	25	-	-	89	89
VEHICLES AVAILABLE							
None	6 058	428	1 275	180	348	3 814	3 814
1	25 433	1 826	7 655	3 018	1 437	12 878	12 878
2	30 617	3 581	12 397	4 314	1 946	11 336	11 336
3 or more	17 098	2 986	8 050	2 131	1 091	4 213	4 213
Vehicles per household	1.8	2.2	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.5	1.5
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT							
Owner-occupied housing units	55 548	7 552	22 862	6 872	3 604	19 172	19 172
1989 to March 1990	4 553	660	1 910	689	296	1 538	1 538
1985 to 1988	13 326	1 924	6 058	1 861	936	3 918	3 918
1980 to 1984	7 378	1 032	3 155	1 013	382	2 318	2 318
1970 to 1979	13 412	2 047	6 013	1 640	837	3 994	3 994
1969 or earlier	16 879	1 889	5 726	1 669	1 153	7 404	7 404
Renter-occupied housing units	23 658	1 269	6 515	2 771	1 218	13 069	13 069
1989 to March 1990	9 961	379	2 842	1 529	414	5 604	5 604
1985 to 1988	8 544	442	2 413	878	515	4 677	4 677
1980 to 1984	2 617	194	708	237	152	1 346	1 346
1970 to 1979	1 702	130	378	93	121	981	981
1969 or earlier	834	124	174	34	16	461	461
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS							
No telephone in unit	3 112	398	399	55	19	2 080	2 080
Householder 65 years and over	19 782	1 924	6 352	1 991	1 330	9 222	9 222
Owner-occupied housing units	15 292	1 729	5 068	1 602	895	6 794	6 794
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	137	87	34	-	-	16	16
No telephone in unit	329	56	14	-	-	185	185
No vehicle available	3 900	287	961	125	300	2 290	2 290
Complete plumbing facilities	78 800	8 608	29 266	9 643	4 822	32 165	32 165
1.00 or less persons per room	78 195	8 508	29 095	9 620	4 800	31 850	31 850
1.01 or more persons per room	605	100	171	23	22	315	315
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	406	213	111	-	-	76	76
1.00 or less persons per room	396	203	111	-	-	76	76
1.01 or more persons per room	10	10	-	-	-	-	-
Mean household income in 1989:							
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	42 529	39 520	47 946	58 029	42 711	37 395	37 395
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	22 605	24 683	26 011	28 774	26 939	20 611	20 611
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	6 867	613	1 599	270	237	4 168	4 168
Owner-occupied housing units	2 605	424	788	87	127	1 169	1 169
Renter-occupied housing units	4 262	189	811	183	110	2 999	2 999

Table 34. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990—Con.**

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Salem city		Cave Spring CDP, Roanoke County	Remainder of Roanoke County	Roanoke city, Roanoke city			
	Total	Salem city	Tract 307	Tract 302.01	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 5	Tract 6.98
Occupied housing units	8 767	8 767	4 489	1 420	494	278	2 081	2 603
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT								
1989 to March 1990	81	81	67	27	—	—	20	109
1985 to 1988	731	731	416	131	4	63	15	264
1980 to 1984	548	548	271	160	8	57	73	203
1970 to 1979	1 774	1 774	1 689	587	36	48	162	822
1960 to 1969	2 036	2 036	1 271	418	67	15	590	373
1950 to 1959	1 482	1 482	629	43	165	20	420	313
1940 to 1949	946	946	85	20	113	58	505	178
1939 or earlier	1 169	1 169	61	34	101	17	296	341
BEDROOMS								
No bedroom	46	46	7	—	—	—	32	8
1 bedroom	609	609	204	—	39	74	327	237
2 bedrooms	2 698	2 698	818	47	180	127	912	865
3 bedrooms	3 929	3 929	1 726	819	171	64	591	1 215
4 bedrooms	1 184	1 184	1 537	506	96	13	202	257
5 or more bedrooms	301	301	197	48	8	—	17	21
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS								
Complete kitchen facilities	8 703	8 703	4 489	1 420	494	278	2 074	2 567
Source of water, public system or private company	8 534	8 534	4 125	1 291	487	278	2 065	2 526
Sewage disposal, public sewer	8 137	8 137	3 725	1 272	484	271	2 081	2 012
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	6	6	—	—	6	—	—	35
Owner-occupied housing units	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	22
Renter-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13
HOUSE HEATING FUEL								
Utility gas	4 499	4 499	2 354	867	272	190	830	740
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	79	79	51	14	—	—	9	71
Electricity	2 548	2 548	1 465	410	72	59	604	905
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	1 487	1 487	544	93	134	23	573	763
All other fuels	154	154	75	36	16	6	65	124
No fuel used	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE								
None	541	541	52	7	50	19	225	205
1	3 074	3 074	1 280	226	152	128	914	967
2	3 303	3 303	2 101	717	204	96	708	954
3 or more	1 849	1 849	1 056	470	88	35	234	477
Vehicles per household	1.8	1.8	2.0	2.3	1.8	1.5	1.5	1.7
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT								
Owner-occupied housing units	5 962	5 962	3 412	1 338	367	82	1 222	1 638
1989 to March 1990	445	445	354	141	27	—	95	197
1985 to 1988	1 426	1 426	834	408	27	—	301	447
1980 to 1984	873	873	490	218	22	9	111	218
1970 to 1979	1 358	1 358	853	383	81	—	277	376
1969 or earlier	1 860	1 860	881	188	210	73	438	400
Renter-occupied housing units	2 805	2 805	1 077	82	127	196	859	965
1989 to March 1990	1 136	1 136	530	40	48	132	320	400
1985 to 1988	1 012	1 012	367	23	23	57	312	400
1980 to 1984	369	369	119	13	28	—	90	47
1970 to 1979	213	213	46	6	19	7	67	80
1969 or earlier	75	75	15	—	9	—	70	38
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS								
No telephone in unit	235	235	36	—	8	6	129	168
Householder 65 years and over	2 284	2 284	1 087	153	240	69	624	425
Owner-occupied housing units	1 701	1 701	930	153	166	43	451	330
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	10
No telephone in unit	74	74	—	—	8	—	8	16
No vehicle available	362	362	35	7	46	—	121	124
Complete plumbing facilities	8 761	8 761	4 489	1 420	488	278	2 081	2 568
1.00 or less persons per room	8 742	8 742	4 482	1 414	482	278	2 059	2 544
1.01 or more persons per room	19	19	7	6	—	—	22	24
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	6	6	—	—	6	—	—	35
1.00 or less persons per room	6	6	—	—	6	—	—	35
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:								
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	42 079	42 079	53 329	45 332	31 385	26 319	27 909	30 069
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	23 041	23 041	30 974	40 357	24 077	27 410	21 889	21 257
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	487	487	99	32	37	14	155	326
Owner-occupied housing units	224	224	37	18	9	—	50	125
Renter-occupied housing units	263	263	62	14	28	14	105	201

Table 34. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990—Con.

(Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Roanoke city, Roanoke city—Con.					Salem city, Salem city	
	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 22	Tract 23	Tract 101	Tract 103
Occupied housing units -----	983	579	194	938	1 397	1 793	1 792
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT							
1989 to March 1990 -----	—	35	—	—	—	29	8
1985 to 1988 -----	—	30	—	—	—	142	110
1980 to 1984 -----	37	13	—	—	47	54	136
1970 to 1979 -----	184	69	19	161	459	400	251
1960 to 1969 -----	247	14	40	301	420	308	479
1950 to 1959 -----	346	79	39	331	331	392	243
1940 to 1949 -----	98	99	13	106	80	247	205
1939 or earlier -----	71	240	83	39	60	221	360
BEDROOMS							
No bedroom -----	65	17	62	11	—	14	12
1 bedroom -----	105	108	70	77	124	144	109
2 bedrooms -----	356	224	62	232	391	597	845
3 bedrooms -----	386	120	—	501	710	858	712
4 bedrooms -----	64	55	—	113	117	140	107
5 or more bedrooms -----	7	55	—	4	55	40	7
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS							
Complete kitchen facilities -----	983	570	176	921	1 397	1 772	1 770
Source of water, public system or private company -----	983	573	194	933	1 352	1 718	1 773
Sewage disposal, public sewer -----	974	579	194	880	1 224	1 634	1 760
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	—	8	—	—	—	6	—
Owner-occupied housing units -----	—	—	—	—	—	6	—
Renter-occupied housing units -----	—	8	—	—	—	—	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL							
Utility gas -----	585	326	86	567	587	993	865
Bottled, tank, or LP gas -----	7	13	—	6	—	35	26
Electricity -----	200	156	49	176	393	357	552
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. -----	159	70	11	154	385	387	312
All other fuels -----	32	14	—	35	32	21	37
No fuel used -----	—	—	48	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE							
None -----	228	129	121	54	115	61	178
1 -----	392	290	55	270	475	736	704
2 -----	293	125	18	423	534	672	591
3 or more -----	70	35	—	191	273	324	319
Vehicles per household -----	1.2	1.2	.5	1.9	1.7	1.8	1.6
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT							
Owner-occupied housing units -----	510	227	—	747	964	1 095	1 009
1989 to March 1990 -----	22	14	—	46	39	114	45
1985 to 1988 -----	7	51	—	124	148	315	200
1980 to 1984 -----	35	32	—	115	177	135	211
1970 to 1979 -----	150	54	—	186	247	166	213
1969 or earlier -----	296	76	—	276	353	365	340
Renter-occupied housing units -----	473	352	194	191	433	698	783
1989 to March 1990 -----	139	196	103	87	212	296	434
1985 to 1988 -----	182	108	63	98	169	284	174
1980 to 1984 -----	57	18	28	6	33	73	112
1970 to 1979 -----	74	23	—	—	11	16	53
1969 or earlier -----	21	7	—	—	8	29	10
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS							
No telephone in unit -----	96	197	69	18	79	83	43
Householder 65 years and over -----	405	103	52	192	370	425	457
Owner-occupied housing units -----	227	79	—	192	362	332	318
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit -----	14	12	—	—	5	7	8
No vehicle available -----	174	24	38	20	41	39	127
Complete plumbing facilities -----	983	571	194	938	1 397	1 787	1 792
1.00 or less persons per room -----	965	553	175	932	1 391	1 775	1 792
1.01 or more persons per room -----	18	18	19	6	6	12	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	—	8	—	—	—	6	—
1.00 or less persons per room -----	—	8	—	—	—	6	—
1.01 or more persons per room -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:							
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	24 242	23 799	—	31 646	35 100	40 229	30 440
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	12 521	12 509	10 889	23 727	23 850	21 135	21 885
Household income in 1989 below poverty level -----	213	213	97	25	95	107	127
Owner-occupied housing units -----	26	53	—	14	26	36	29
Renter-occupied housing units -----	187	160	97	11	69	71	98

Table 35. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Roanoke, VA MSA		Roanoke County			Roanoke city	
	Roanoke, VA MSA	Botetourt County	Total	Cave Spring CDP	Hollins CDP (pt.)	Total	Roanoke city
Specified owner-occupied housing units	47 538	5 231	19 854	6 189	3 172	17 301	17 301
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS							
With a mortgage.....	30 359	3 346	14 125	4 427	2 165	9 756	9 756
Less than \$300.....	2 484	220	811	205	158	1 235	1 235
\$300 to \$399.....	3 352	343	1 265	311	209	1 396	1 396
\$400 to \$499.....	4 529	507	1 715	381	249	1 766	1 766
\$500 to \$599.....	4 347	520	1 777	399	353	1 499	1 499
\$600 to \$799.....	7 785	818	3 907	1 082	703	2 273	2 273
\$800 to \$999.....	3 908	495	2 286	874	316	837	837
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	2 832	369	1 725	768	144	441	441
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	784	60	480	302	33	184	184
\$2,000 or more.....	338	14	159	105	—	125	125
Median (dollars).....	611	623	674	765	623	530	530
Not mortgaged.....	17 179	1 885	5 729	1 762	1 007	7 545	7 545
Less than \$100.....	918	229	194	44	5	406	406
\$100 to \$199.....	10 518	1 264	3 207	811	620	4 856	4 856
\$200 to \$299.....	4 618	343	1 931	718	356	1 817	1 817
\$300 to \$399.....	765	44	288	145	7	300	300
\$400 to \$499.....	208	—	58	18	5	78	78
\$500 or more.....	152	5	51	26	14	88	88
Median (dollars).....	177	151	188	202	188	172	172
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989							
Less than \$20,000.....	10 393	1 123	3 082	665	605	5 108	5 108
Less than 20 percent.....	4 520	539	1 196	293	226	2 227	2 227
20 to 24 percent.....	1 428	186	403	98	81	731	731
25 to 29 percent.....	878	42	253	86	50	491	491
30 to 34 percent.....	807	77	234	31	48	458	458
35 percent or more.....	2 635	242	949	148	191	1 167	1 167
Not computed.....	125	37	47	9	9	34	34
Median.....	22.1	20.1	24.0	21.8	24.4	22.1	22.1
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	12 363	1 267	4 458	1 226	787	5 176	5 176
Less than 20 percent.....	7 349	758	2 457	735	440	3 262	3 262
20 to 24 percent.....	1 960	169	675	139	89	786	786
25 to 29 percent.....	1 564	140	627	169	132	663	663
30 to 34 percent.....	758	139	305	99	43	227	227
35 percent or more.....	732	61	394	84	83	238	238
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	16.4	17.0	17.9	15.4	17.4	14.8	14.8
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	11 060	1 343	4 940	1 311	893	3 638	3 638
Less than 20 percent.....	7 723	930	3 206	705	651	2 769	2 769
20 to 24 percent.....	2 010	248	1 014	360	158	583	583
25 to 29 percent.....	918	111	470	114	73	214	214
30 to 34 percent.....	279	39	167	77	11	56	56
35 percent or more.....	130	15	83	55	—	16	16
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	15.5	15.0	16.8	18.8	16.3	13.7	13.7
\$50,000 or more.....	13 722	1 498	7 374	2 987	887	3 379	3 379
Less than 20 percent.....	11 567	1 188	6 035	2 362	775	3 040	3 040
20 to 24 percent.....	1 394	215	879	396	104	192	192
25 to 29 percent.....	499	85	326	146	8	66	66
30 to 34 percent.....	134	7	72	46	—	42	42
35 percent or more.....	110	—	62	37	—	39	39
Not computed.....	18	3	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	12.3	13.2	13.3	13.8	12.7	10.3	10.3
Specified renter-occupied housing units	23 267	1 084	6 373	2 759	1 208	13 044	13 044
GROSS RENT							
Less than \$100.....	552	20	159	—	75	373	373
\$100 to \$199.....	1 446	118	291	—	67	985	985
\$200 to \$299.....	4 156	193	529	65	83	3 017	3 017
\$300 to \$399.....	6 867	339	1 655	605	204	4 043	4 043
\$400 to \$499.....	5 788	145	2 120	1 238	448	2 624	2 624
\$500 to \$599.....	2 372	56	897	489	183	1 082	1 082
\$600 to \$749.....	876	18	351	205	76	396	396
\$750 to \$999.....	218	—	122	101	16	79	79
\$1,000 or more.....	86	2	17	—	—	62	62
No cash rent.....	906	193	232	56	56	383	383
Median (dollars).....	375	323	426	458	438	345	345
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989							
Less than \$10,000.....	5 379	201	1 177	286	287	3 600	3 600
Less than 20 percent.....	273	18	76	—	28	179	179
20 to 24 percent.....	296	6	107	—	68	176	176
25 to 29 percent.....	293	2	79	—	18	185	185
30 to 34 percent.....	335	—	44	—	26	281	281
35 percent or more.....	3 665	131	779	238	139	2 434	2 434
Not computed.....	517	44	92	48	8	345	345
Median.....	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	34.9	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999.....	7 013	325	1 597	718	184	4 026	4 026
Less than 20 percent.....	836	64	111	9	16	610	610
20 to 24 percent.....	1 296	48	283	117	26	844	844
25 to 29 percent.....	1 437	74	336	128	59	767	767
30 to 34 percent.....	1 332	31	316	165	16	744	744
35 percent or more.....	1 836	44	459	276	55	974	974
Not computed.....	276	64	92	23	12	87	87
Median.....	29.3	26.3	30.4	32.8	28.7	28.4	28.4
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	6 518	326	1 980	978	378	3 351	3 351
Less than 20 percent.....	3 633	202	959	392	187	2 003	2 003
20 to 24 percent.....	1 709	36	558	329	89	871	871
25 to 29 percent.....	719	6	323	214	58	307	307
30 to 34 percent.....	189	12	68	35	7	68	68
35 percent or more.....	47	—	7	—	7	30	30
Not computed.....	221	70	65	8	30	72	72
Median.....	18.9	15.1	20.0	21.4	19.5	18.5	18.5
\$35,000 or more.....	4 357	232	1 619	777	359	2 067	2 067
Less than 20 percent.....	4 066	206	1 518	722	344	1 944	1 944
20 to 24 percent.....	163	7	95	55	9	49	49
25 to 29 percent.....	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	122	19	6	—	6	74	74
Median.....	12.7	10.3	13.2	13.6	13.2	12.5	12.5

Table 35. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Salem city		Cave Spring CDP, Roanoke County	Remainder of Roanoke County	Roanoke city, Roanoke city			
	Total	Salem city	Tract 307	Tract 302.01	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 5	Tract 6.98
Specified owner-occupied housing units	5 152	5 152	3 142	1 280	355	82	1 061	1 493
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS								
With a mortgage	3 132	3 132	2 137	1 103	152	38	593	1 004
Less than \$300	218	218	62	13	35	29	106	85
\$300 to \$399	348	348	162	89	16	—	92	143
\$400 to \$499	541	541	222	133	39	9	138	200
\$500 to \$599	551	551	187	160	32	—	107	189
\$600 to \$799	787	787	446	503	22	—	150	369
\$800 to \$999	290	290	444	158	8	—	—	18
\$1,000 to \$1,499	297	297	447	47	—	—	—	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999	60	60	143	—	—	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more	40	40	24	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	584	584	795	677	439	264	473	545
Not mortgaged	2 020	2 020	1 005	177	203	44	468	489
Less than \$100	89	89	20	7	10	15	33	61
\$100 to \$199	1 191	1 191	402	102	159	29	354	376
\$200 to \$299	527	527	489	53	34	—	72	52
\$300 to \$399	133	133	75	15	—	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499	72	72	6	—	—	—	9	—
\$500 or more	8	8	13	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	180	180	211	188	144	112	150	147
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$20,000	1 080	1 080	375	134	136	38	331	476
Less than 20 percent	558	558	177	25	85	23	195	185
20 to 24 percent	108	108	47	21	15	—	41	72
25 to 29 percent	92	92	38	12	18	—	40	53
30 to 34 percent	38	38	22	—	7	15	6	49
35 percent or more	277	277	82	76	11	—	49	104
Not computed	7	7	9	—	—	—	—	13
Median	19.5	19.5	20.6	36.5	15.0	17.8	17.5	23.2
\$20,000 to \$34,999	1 462	1 462	472	306	75	29	428	502
Less than 20 percent	872	872	307	110	50	29	266	174
20 to 24 percent	330	330	56	46	16	—	82	193
25 to 29 percent	134	134	40	71	9	—	37	102
30 to 34 percent	87	87	33	36	—	—	33	24
35 percent or more	39	39	36	43	—	—	10	9
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	17.1	17.1	15.0	24.7	11.4	11.1	16.4	22.0
\$35,000 to \$49,999	1 139	1 139	737	407	101	—	201	379
Less than 20 percent	818	818	399	214	88	—	187	243
20 to 24 percent	165	165	176	133	13	—	14	136
25 to 29 percent	123	123	86	43	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	17	17	47	12	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	16	16	29	5	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	15.3	15.3	18.9	19.5	10.0	—	12.8	17.7
\$50,000 or more	1 471	1 471	1 558	433	43	15	101	136
Less than 20 percent	1 304	1 304	1 184	414	43	15	101	136
20 to 24 percent	108	108	231	19	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	22	22	94	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	13	13	36	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	9	9	13	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	15	15	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	10.8	10.8	14.0	12.9	10.2	10.0	10.0	11.7
Specified renter-occupied housing units	2 766	2 766	1 077	76	127	196	859	965
GROSS RENT								
Less than \$100	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	32
\$100 to \$199	52	52	—	—	—	—	18	65
\$200 to \$299	417	417	47	14	8	13	273	183
\$300 to \$399	830	830	269	5	37	59	391	276
\$400 to \$499	899	899	475	11	37	61	105	235
\$500 to \$599	337	337	148	18	9	56	64	111
\$600 to \$749	111	111	77	23	—	7	8	15
\$750 to \$999	17	17	46	5	10	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent	98	98	15	—	17	—	—	48
Median (dollars)	404	404	453	529	403	439	338	372
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$10,000	401	401	87	14	44	21	149	192
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
20 to 24 percent	7	7	—	—	9	—	—	22
25 to 29 percent	27	27	—	—	—	—	—	10
30 to 34 percent	10	10	—	—	8	—	—	7
35 percent or more	321	321	75	14	19	7	149	121
Not computed	36	36	12	—	8	14	—	22
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	47.8	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	1 065	1 065	252	9	30	37	341	322
Less than 20 percent	51	51	9	—	—	—	32	70
20 to 24 percent	121	121	40	—	5	—	108	61
25 to 29 percent	260	260	79	—	11	—	52	57
30 to 34 percent	241	241	38	—	—	11	53	60
35 percent or more	359	359	79	—	5	26	96	65
Not computed	33	33	7	—	9	—	—	9
Median	31.7	31.7	29.7	—	27.5	37.7	27.9	27.2
\$20,000 to \$34,999	861	861	381	22	30	92	210	291
Less than 20 percent	469	469	150	7	17	53	172	131
20 to 24 percent	244	244	143	15	8	33	10	112
25 to 29 percent	83	83	80	—	—	6	15	24
30 to 34 percent	41	41	—	—	—	—	13	7
35 percent or more	10	10	—	—	5	—	—	—
Not computed	14	14	8	—	—	—	—	17
Median	19.4	19.4	21.3	21.3	18.9	19.1	14.4	20.3
\$35,000 or more	439	439	357	40	23	46	159	160
Less than 20 percent	398	398	346	24	23	46	159	138
20 to 24 percent	12	12	11	16	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	23	23	—	—	—	—	—	22
Median	12.4	12.4	13.0	18.0	10.0	11.3	11.4	13.4

Table 35. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Roanoke city, Roanoke city—Con.					Salem city, Salem city	
	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 22	Tract 23	Tract 101	Tract 103
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	479	114	—	726	836	966	687
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS							
With a mortgage.....	259	50	—	519	492	536	411
Less than \$300.....	93	6	—	85	49	43	41
\$300 to \$399.....	71	9	—	114	83	49	22
\$400 to \$499.....	76	24	—	106	66	99	106
\$500 to \$599.....	8	3	—	121	89	138	69
\$600 to \$799.....	11	8	—	88	167	132	133
\$800 to \$999.....	—	—	—	5	30	47	40
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	—	—	—	—	8	19	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	—	—	—	—	—	9	—
\$2,000 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	351	465	—	455	544	544	548
Not mortgaged.....	220	64	—	207	344	430	276
Less than \$100.....	17	—	—	13	12	17	14
\$100 to \$199.....	174	53	—	144	229	297	198
\$200 to \$299.....	18	11	—	43	96	87	49
\$300 to \$399.....	—	—	—	7	7	14	7
\$400 to \$499.....	—	—	—	—	—	15	—
\$500 or more.....	11	—	—	—	—	—	8
Median (dollars).....	150	154	—	163	177	171	158
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989							
Less than \$20,000.....	217	51	—	172	182	276	147
Less than 20 percent.....	68	14	—	91	85	177	99
20 to 24 percent.....	86	4	—	31	13	21	10
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	12	29	29	—
30 to 34 percent.....	38	8	—	12	—	5	9
35 percent or more.....	25	25	—	26	55	44	29
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	22.4	34.7	—	19.1	22.3	17.0	15.0
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	175	32	—	272	227	288	254
Less than 20 percent.....	102	26	—	181	163	131	175
20 to 24 percent.....	51	6	—	38	24	93	33
25 to 29 percent.....	22	—	—	41	29	35	33
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	12	11	11	13
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	18	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	16.0	14.2	—	16.3	12.2	20.7	14.6
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	48	13	—	216	252	175	136
Less than 20 percent.....	48	13	—	193	180	135	114
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	—	23	61	36	22
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	—	11	4	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	10.9	10.0	—	15.2	15.1	13.4	15.4
\$50,000 or more.....	39	18	—	66	175	227	150
Less than 20 percent.....	39	18	—	66	167	215	150
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	6	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	—	8	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	6	—
Median.....	10.0	10.0	—	10.0	10.0	10.3	11.1
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	473	352	194	191	433	691	775
GROSS RENT							
Less than \$100.....	75	16	—	—	9	—	—
\$100 to \$199.....	155	84	57	11	22	22	—
\$200 to \$299.....	53	155	68	41	10	169	138
\$300 to \$399.....	157	49	25	61	85	229	221
\$400 to \$499.....	20	29	25	37	207	172	276
\$500 to \$599.....	—	—	—	11	66	64	103
\$600 to \$749.....	—	—	—	30	19	24	—
\$750 to \$999.....	—	—	19	—	7	—	11
\$1,000 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent.....	13	19	—	—	8	11	17
Median (dollars).....	200	251	259	361	426	349	404
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989							
Less than \$10,000.....	237	211	104	32	46	103	139
Less than 20 percent.....	30	10	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent.....	31	—	—	11	22	7	—
25 to 29 percent.....	75	—	10	—	—	18	9
30 to 34 percent.....	29	48	13	—	—	—	10
35 percent or more.....	65	137	63	10	24	78	111
Not computed.....	7	16	18	11	—	—	9
Median.....	28.6	46.8	50.0	24.8	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999.....	152	61	56	48	119	262	311
Less than 20 percent.....	43	31	18	—	—	8	16
20 to 24 percent.....	30	17	23	12	—	45	39
25 to 29 percent.....	45	—	5	30	14	105	59
30 to 34 percent.....	24	13	—	—	43	42	91
35 percent or more.....	10	—	10	6	54	62	106
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	8	—	—
Median.....	25.3	19.9	22.2	27.0	34.8	28.7	32.3
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	77	66	34	77	169	246	224
Less than 20 percent.....	71	66	25	53	74	153	143
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	9	14	57	52	55
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	10	26	21	26
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	7	14	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	5	—	—
Not computed.....	6	—	—	—	—	6	—
Median.....	16.1	14.7	17.1	17.9	20.9	18.3	18.5
\$35,000 or more.....	7	14	—	34	99	80	101
Less than 20 percent.....	7	3	—	34	99	75	93
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	11	—	—	—	5	8
Median.....	10.0	10.0	—	15.7	15.5	11.3	11.6

Table 36. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area			Roanoke County		Roanoke city		Salem city		Roanoke city, Roanoke city	
	Roanoke, VA MSA	Botetourt County	Total	Cave Spring CDP	Total	Roanoke city	Total	Salem city	Tract 1	Tract 2
Occupied housing units -----	9 830	304	739	212	8 446	8 446	341	341	1 021	1 349
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990 -----	74	6	9	9	43	43	16	16	13	—
1985 to 1988 -----	384	11	59	24	263	263	51	51	4	23
1980 to 1984 -----	385	7	72	35	295	295	11	11	—	22
1970 to 1979 -----	2 159	123	328	110	1 606	1 606	102	102	180	233
1960 to 1969 -----	2 233	25	139	34	2 041	2 041	28	28	355	252
1950 to 1959 -----	2 123	59	72	—	1 955	1 955	37	37	269	353
1940 to 1949 -----	985	29	18	—	908	908	30	30	115	200
1939 or earlier -----	1 487	44	42	—	1 335	1 335	66	66	85	266
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom -----	91	—	12	—	68	68	11	11	—	—
1 bedroom -----	1 108	20	47	21	1 030	1 030	11	11	71	83
2 bedrooms -----	3 346	66	221	122	2 929	2 929	130	130	353	421
3 bedrooms -----	3 847	191	245	6	3 292	3 292	119	119	454	618
4 bedrooms -----	1 209	27	187	54	934	934	61	61	125	212
5 or more bedrooms -----	229	—	27	9	193	193	9	9	18	15
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities -----	9 752	283	725	212	8 407	8 407	337	337	1 021	1 349
Source of water, public system or private company -----	9 419	141	566	183	8 377	8 377	335	335	1 005	1 349
Sewage disposal, public sewer -----	9 138	106	491	169	8 210	8 210	331	331	1 005	1 286
Locking complete plumbing facilities -----	120	45	22	—	49	49	4	4	7	—
Owner-occupied housing units -----	58	40	6	—	12	12	—	—	7	—
Renter-occupied housing units -----	62	5	16	—	37	37	4	4	—	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas -----	4 853	6	277	96	4 418	4 418	152	152	550	788
Bottled, tank, or LP gas -----	203	15	15	—	173	173	—	—	16	27
Electricity -----	2 872	114	257	86	2 373	2 373	128	128	152	180
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. -----	1 650	96	151	30	1 358	1 358	45	45	303	354
All other fuels -----	242	73	39	—	124	124	6	6	—	—
No fuel used -----	10	—	—	—	—	—	10	10	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None -----	2 609	43	45	—	2 488	2 488	33	33	210	258
1 -----	3 687	121	275	105	3 149	3 149	142	142	326	470
2 -----	2 107	63	230	85	1 727	1 727	87	87	268	338
3 or more -----	1 427	77	189	22	1 082	1 082	79	79	217	283
Vehicles per household -----	1.3	1.6	1.9	1.7	1.2	1.2	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units -----	4 844	274	461	76	3 913	3 913	196	196	691	998
1989 to March 1990 -----	342	12	30	13	282	282	18	18	68	32
1985 to 1988 -----	791	18	144	21	583	583	46	46	103	120
1980 to 1984 -----	711	28	50	—	587	587	46	46	92	111
1970 to 1979 -----	1 351	113	112	31	1 108	1 108	18	18	313	243
1969 or earlier -----	1 649	103	125	11	1 353	1 353	68	68	115	492
Renter-occupied housing units -----	4 986	30	278	136	4 533	4 533	145	145	330	351
1989 to March 1990 -----	2 149	—	108	74	1 970	1 970	71	71	141	167
1985 to 1988 -----	1 629	11	111	56	1 441	1 441	66	66	109	110
1980 to 1984 -----	634	8	28	—	594	594	4	4	61	39
1970 to 1979 -----	398	9	18	6	371	371	—	—	19	27
1969 or earlier -----	176	2	13	—	157	157	4	4	—	8
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit -----	1 413	15	17	—	1 361	1 361	20	20	117	130
Householder 65 years and over -----	2 127	136	113	14	1 822	1 822	56	56	146	428
Owner-occupied housing units -----	1 597	129	76	—	1 336	1 336	56	56	135	377
Locking complete plumbing facilities -----	49	27	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit -----	128	7	—	—	121	121	—	—	11	12
No vehicle available -----	861	38	29	—	782	782	12	12	57	115
Complete plumbing facilities -----	9 710	259	717	212	8 397	8 397	337	337	1 014	1 349
1.00 or less persons per room -----	9 282	240	706	212	8 004	8 004	332	332	968	1 303
1.01 or more persons per room -----	428	19	11	—	393	393	5	5	46	46
Locking complete plumbing facilities -----	120	45	22	—	49	49	4	4	7	—
1.00 or less persons per room -----	120	45	22	—	49	49	4	4	7	—
1.01 or more persons per room -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	30 769	26 242	42 328	46 404	29 592	29 592	33 418	33 418	31 246	28 799
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	15 746	16 596	25 201	28 057	14 959	14 959	22 064	22 064	16 991	15 157
Household income in 1989 below poverty level -----	2 647	72	52	—	2 468	2 468	55	55	202	266
Owner-occupied housing units -----	639	62	31	—	510	510	36	36	87	113
Renter-occupied housing units -----	2 008	10	21	—	1 958	1 958	19	19	115	153

Table 36. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990—Con.

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Roanoke city, Roanoke city—Can.								Salem city, Salem city
	Tract 6.98	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 22	Tract 23	Tract 101
Occupied housing units	141	1 438	915	1 160	429	71	213	840	155
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT									
1989 to March 1990	—	11	—	—	8	—	—	11	—
1985 to 1988	16	79	61	19	4	—	—	—	4
1980 to 1984	—	48	—	64	—	—	6	86	11
1970 to 1979	47	138	78	187	24	—	101	381	46
1960 to 1969	69	213	162	381	59	12	70	269	22
1950 to 1959	—	503	240	330	42	22	36	73	29
1940 to 1949	—	149	181	89	62	13	—	—	—
1939 or earlier	9	297	193	90	230	24	—	20	43
BEDROOMS									
No bedroom	—	8	—	9	14	—	5	—	—
1 bedroom	8	159	127	181	62	26	53	87	11
2 bedrooms	59	707	190	410	155	17	44	150	57
3 bedrooms	67	418	401	429	131	24	84	466	71
4 bedrooms	7	90	145	123	55	4	23	109	7
5 or more bedrooms	—	56	52	8	12	—	4	28	9
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS									
Complete kitchen facilities	130	1 431	907	1 160	429	71	208	840	151
Source of water, public system or private company	128	1 438	907	1 160	429	71	213	820	149
Sewage disposal, public sewer	141	1 433	915	1 160	429	71	213	736	145
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	5	29	8	—	—	—	—	4
Owner-occupied housing units	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	—	—	29	8	—	—	—	—	4
HOUSE HEATING FUEL									
Utility gas	48	667	550	650	267	21	78	512	78
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	—	39	39	30	8	7	7	—	—
Electricity	82	485	145	398	71	38	116	245	33
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	—	199	160	62	59	5	12	83	28
All other fuels	11	48	21	20	24	—	—	—	6
No fuel used	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
VEHICLES AVAILABLE									
None	20	706	286	475	187	16	13	137	33
1	76	495	346	396	173	55	120	222	66
2	29	176	176	229	63	—	60	260	31
3 or more	16	61	107	60	6	—	20	221	25
Vehicles per household	1.3	.7	1.2	.9	.7	.8	1.4	1.8	1.3
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT									
Owner-occupied housing units	21	573	453	301	173	9	86	473	98
1989 to March 1990	—	9	13	65	4	—	18	67	10
1985 to 1988	9	73	33	59	15	—	18	95	18
1980 to 1984	12	85	25	68	18	—	38	118	15
1970 to 1979	—	86	112	101	10	—	12	193	7
1969 or earlier	—	320	270	8	126	9	—	—	48
Renter-occupied housing units	120	865	462	859	256	62	127	367	57
1989 to March 1990	46	272	241	315	110	19	75	182	21
1985 to 1988	74	242	119	306	80	43	36	123	28
1980 to 1984	—	158	60	92	25	—	16	35	4
1970 to 1979	—	124	22	102	25	—	—	27	—
1969 or earlier	—	69	20	44	16	—	—	—	4
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS									
No telephone in unit	41	290	122	241	141	7	36	82	20
Householder 65 years and over	—	530	242	155	163	16	11	101	44
Owner-occupied housing units	—	352	172	41	141	9	11	73	44
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit	—	36	24	7	15	7	—	9	—
No vehicle available	—	258	120	114	73	16	6	23	12
Complete plumbing facilities	141	1 433	886	1 152	429	71	213	840	151
1.00 or less persons per room	116	1 355	879	1 080	392	64	190	825	146
1.01 or more persons per room	25	78	7	72	37	7	23	15	5
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	5	29	8	—	—	—	—	4
1.00 or less persons per room	—	5	29	8	—	—	—	—	4
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:									
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	24 714	18 870	23 803	34 536	17 488	6 911	30 975	49 188	32 728
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	14 496	9 698	22 119	12 775	13 678	18 271	18 400	14 891	17 964
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	65	654	242	475	189	16	27	165	21
Owner-occupied housing units	—	117	74	13	66	4	—	30	12
Renter-occupied housing units	65	537	168	462	123	12	27	135	9

Table 37. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area			Roanoke County		Roanoke city		Salem city		Roanoke city, Roanoke city	
	Roanoke, VA MSA	Botetourt County	Total	Cave Spring CDP	Total	Roanoke city	Total	Salem city	Tract 1	Tract 2
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	4 476	215	416	76	3 668	3 668	177	177	650	921
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage.....	2 737	100	310	65	2 221	2 221	106	106	524	491
Less than \$300.....	294	10	14	—	262	262	8	8	67	69
\$300 to \$399.....	458	31	25	—	391	391	11	11	135	87
\$400 to \$499.....	557	6	32	—	519	519	—	—	132	156
\$500 to \$599.....	460	21	39	11	380	380	20	20	81	54
\$600 to \$799.....	624	3	84	27	501	501	36	36	98	115
\$800 to \$999.....	205	15	54	20	120	120	16	16	11	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	131	14	54	7	48	48	15	15	—	10
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	8	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	510	515	690	690	487	487	653	653	438	446
Not mortgaged.....	1 739	115	106	11	1 447	1 447	71	71	126	130
Less than \$100.....	155	28	—	—	103	103	24	24	—	47
\$100 to \$199.....	1 185	74	73	11	1 004	1 004	34	34	104	302
\$200 to \$299.....	343	5	29	—	304	304	5	5	22	89
\$300 to \$399.....	27	8	—	—	19	19	—	—	—	5
\$400 to \$499.....	6	—	—	—	6	6	—	—	—	6
\$500 or more.....	23	—	4	—	11	11	8	8	—	11
Median (dollars).....	159	129	150	125	161	161	167	167	138	158
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$20,000.....	1 637	106	59	—	1 425	1 425	47	47	238	321
Less than 20 percent.....	502	32	28	—	425	425	17	17	48	96
20 to 24 percent.....	214	18	4	—	192	192	—	—	24	60
25 to 29 percent.....	143	8	—	—	135	135	—	—	6	43
30 to 34 percent.....	139	21	—	—	118	118	—	—	41	19
35 percent or more.....	596	27	27	—	524	524	18	18	112	96
Not computed.....	43	—	—	—	31	31	12	12	7	7
Median.....	27.8	26.9	21.9	—	28.0	28.0	35.4	35.4	34.6	25.1
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	1 253	36	111	35	1 082	1 082	24	24	196	279
Less than 20 percent.....	803	36	37	—	706	706	24	24	111	226
20 to 24 percent.....	166	—	—	—	166	166	—	—	48	17
25 to 29 percent.....	143	—	15	—	128	128	—	—	30	23
30 to 34 percent.....	96	—	43	35	53	53	—	—	7	6
35 percent or more.....	45	—	16	—	29	29	—	—	—	7
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	15.3	10.0	30.4	32.5	15.1	15.1	10.0	10.0	17.2	14.6
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	789	16	79	—	635	635	59	59	101	192
Less than 20 percent.....	635	16	64	—	516	516	39	39	82	163
20 to 24 percent.....	99	—	5	—	89	89	5	5	19	19
25 to 29 percent.....	40	—	10	—	30	30	—	—	—	10
30 to 34 percent.....	7	—	—	—	—	—	7	7	—	—
35 percent or more.....	8	—	—	—	—	—	8	8	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	15.0	12.5	13.2	—	14.9	14.9	18.3	18.3	15.4	10.5
\$50,000 or more.....	797	57	167	41	526	526	47	47	115	129
Less than 20 percent.....	722	43	132	34	505	505	42	42	115	129
20 to 24 percent.....	44	5	13	—	21	21	5	5	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	15	—	15	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	16	9	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	12.1	13.3	13.6	12.1	11.0	11.0	13.6	13.6	10.6	10.0
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	4 927	30	265	136	4 487	4 487	145	145	326	338
GROSS RENT										
Less than \$100.....	480	—	4	—	476	476	—	—	5	6
\$100 to \$199.....	855	11	34	10	810	810	—	—	29	22
\$200 to \$299.....	878	8	8	8	851	851	11	11	82	47
\$300 to \$399.....	1 303	1	96	46	1 146	1 146	60	60	58	94
\$400 to \$499.....	844	—	84	50	700	700	60	60	97	130
\$500 to \$599.....	300	—	35	22	265	265	—	—	22	21
\$600 to \$749.....	79	—	4	—	75	75	—	—	23	5
\$750 to \$999.....	12	—	—	—	6	6	6	6	—	—
\$1,000 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent.....	176	10	—	—	158	158	8	8	10	13
Median (dollars).....	311	196	385	404	302	302	390	390	375	392
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$10,000.....	2 026	17	32	11	1 967	1 967	10	10	92	142
Less than 20 percent.....	215	5	—	—	210	210	—	—	2	6
20 to 24 percent.....	195	—	—	—	195	195	—	—	3	—
25 to 29 percent.....	157	—	12	—	145	145	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	167	—	4	—	163	163	—	—	12	—
35 percent or more.....	1 091	8	16	11	1 061	1 061	6	6	64	126
Not computed.....	201	4	—	—	193	193	4	4	11	10
Median.....	42.2	50.0+	37.5	50.0+	42.1	42.1	45.0	45.0	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999.....	1 557	1	97	42	1 388	1 388	71	71	141	111
Less than 20 percent.....	314	—	7	—	307	307	—	—	11	—
20 to 24 percent.....	318	—	19	8	286	286	13	13	28	20
25 to 29 percent.....	337	1	32	20	301	301	3	3	30	28
30 to 34 percent.....	203	—	8	—	168	168	27	27	12	24
35 percent or more.....	361	—	31	14	302	302	28	28	57	39
Not computed.....	24	—	—	—	24	24	—	—	3	—
Median.....	27.0	27.5	28.5	28.2	26.5	26.5	33.6	33.6	30.0	31.6
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	991	10	89	55	841	841	51	51	44	55
Less than 20 percent.....	667	6	68	40	557	557	36	36	26	11
20 to 24 percent.....	235	—	21	15	205	205	9	9	18	37
25 to 29 percent.....	52	—	—	—	46	46	6	6	—	7
30 to 34 percent.....	20	—	—	—	20	20	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	17	4	—	—	13	13	—	—	—	—
Median.....	17.6	10.0	17.4	17.2	17.7	17.7	17.4	17.4	19.0	22.2
\$35,000 or more.....	353	2	47	28	291	291	13	13	49	30
Less than 20 percent.....	319	—	47	28	263	263	9	9	40	22
20 to 24 percent.....	19	—	—	—	19	19	—	—	9	5
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	15	2	—	—	9	9	4	4	—	3
Median.....	12.3	—	12.6	11.8	12.2	12.2	12.5	12.5	15.9	15.3

Table 37. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990—Con.

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Roanoke city, Roanoke city—Con.								Salem city, Salem city
	Tract 6.98	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 22	Tract 23	Tract 101
Specified owner-occupied housing units	21	556	413	285	169	5	80	454	86
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS									
With a mortgage.....	21	195	132	273	32	—	69	383	47
Less than \$300.....	—	61	38	8	—	—	—	19	8
\$300 to \$399.....	—	55	31	30	10	—	19	15	—
\$400 to \$499.....	21	39	24	52	—	—	—	66	—
\$500 to \$599.....	—	30	22	107	—	—	31	38	9
\$600 to \$799.....	—	10	5	73	13	—	19	144	14
\$800 to \$999.....	—	—	12	3	9	—	—	69	16
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	456	376	379	532	706	—	568	670	686
Not mortgaged.....	—	361	281	12	137	5	11	71	39
Less than \$100.....	—	54	9	—	23	—	—	—	12
\$100 to \$199.....	—	224	196	8	96	5	11	45	22
\$200 to \$299.....	—	76	69	4	18	—	—	26	5
\$300 to \$399.....	—	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$500 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	—	156	174	138	156	125	154	188	167
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$20,000.....	—	374	206	42	109	5	29	58	23
Less than 20 percent.....	—	147	77	—	35	5	5	6	17
20 to 24 percent.....	—	50	26	—	26	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	43	30	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	21	27	—	10	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	105	46	42	38	—	18	43	6
Not computed.....	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	9	—
Median.....	—	23.6	25.0	46.2	23.8	12.5	38.5	48.8	10.0
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	21	112	139	99	46	—	27	130	24
Less than 20 percent.....	—	90	122	7	46	—	13	75	24
20 to 24 percent.....	21	—	5	40	—	—	—	18	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	17	5	34	—	—	14	5	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	5	7	15	—	—	—	13	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	19	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	22.5	10.0	10.0	25.4	10.0	—	25.2	18.5	10.0
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	—	49	41	108	14	—	12	96	13
Less than 20 percent.....	—	49	36	81	5	—	6	78	8
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	—	27	—	—	6	18	5
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	5	—	9	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	—	10.0	11.5	17.0	26.1	—	17.5	17.2	19.1
\$50,000 or more.....	—	21	27	36	—	—	12	170	26
Less than 20 percent.....	—	21	27	36	—	—	12	149	21
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	5
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	—	10.0	10.0	11.4	—	—	12.5	13.3	16.4
Specified renter-occupied housing units	120	859	456	859	245	62	127	367	57
GROSS RENT									
Less than \$100.....	24	160	10	168	37	—	5	7	—
\$100 to \$199.....	11	328	41	244	70	—	—	21	—
\$200 to \$299.....	36	143	114	163	54	50	42	13	—
\$300 to \$399.....	36	120	120	141	28	12	48	122	45
\$400 to \$499.....	7	56	53	88	21	—	11	119	4
\$500 to \$599.....	6	14	39	34	17	—	16	63	—
\$600 to \$749.....	—	—	21	—	—	—	5	16	—
\$750 to \$999.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—
\$1,000 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent.....	—	38	58	21	18	—	—	—	8
Median (dollars).....	252	162	320	207	207	242	331	412	320
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$10,000.....	52	545	181	467	120	18	13	149	10
Less than 20 percent.....	11	74	—	68	23	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent.....	—	76	—	101	2	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	64	6	46	16	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	11	75	—	40	5	5	—	9	—
35 percent or more.....	30	195	133	173	66	13	13	125	6
Not computed.....	—	61	42	39	8	—	—	15	4
Median.....	36.5	31.9	50.0+	29.9	42.9	36.5	50.0+	50.0+	45.0
\$10,000 to \$19,999.....	33	204	126	194	69	25	86	120	28
Less than 20 percent.....	13	74	16	62	30	12	23	13	—
20 to 24 percent.....	—	43	17	50	7	13	33	14	5
25 to 29 percent.....	13	17	48	45	—	—	23	14	3
30 to 34 percent.....	—	37	—	27	17	—	—	32	9
35 percent or more.....	7	28	34	10	10	—	7	47	11
Not computed.....	—	5	11	—	5	—	—	—	—
Median.....	26.3	23.0	27.6	23.5	21.4	20.2	23.0	33.0	33.3
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	29	96	71	166	43	7	23	93	15
Less than 20 percent.....	29	85	35	142	31	7	13	21	15
20 to 24 percent.....	—	11	28	24	—	—	10	39	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	8	—	5	—	—	—	—
Median.....	13.2	11.1	18.8	16.1	16.8	12.5	18.8	23.3	16.3
\$35,000 or more.....	6	14	78	32	13	—	5	5	—
Less than 20 percent.....	6	14	72	32	13	12	—	5	—
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	4
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	12.5	10.0	11.7	10.0	10.0	12.5	22.5	12.5	—

Table 38. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 39. **Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 40. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Roanoke, VA MSA	Roanoke County		Roanoke city	
		Total	Cove Spring CDP	Total	Roanoke city
Occupied housing units	492	211	132	211	211
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT					
1989 to March 1990	15	—	—	—	—
1985 to 1988	64	40	15	19	19
1980 to 1984	109	83	62	26	26
1970 to 1979	150	76	49	39	39
1960 to 1969	64	12	6	47	47
1950 to 1959	28	—	—	18	18
1940 to 1949	11	—	—	11	11
1939 or earlier	51	—	—	51	51
BEDROOMS					
No bedroom	12	—	—	12	12
1 bedroom	73	41	34	32	32
2 bedrooms	119	30	30	74	74
3 bedrooms	161	59	24	61	61
4 bedrooms	85	70	33	6	6
5 or more bedrooms	42	11	11	26	26
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS					
Complete kitchen facilities	492	211	132	211	211
Source of water, public system or private company	474	199	132	205	205
Sewage disposal, public sewer	446	187	132	197	197
Locking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL					
Utility gas	300	140	81	131	131
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	—	—	—	—	—
Electricity	163	65	51	57	57
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	16	6	—	10	10
All other fuels	13	—	—	13	13
No fuel used	—	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE					
None	28	11	—	17	17
1	205	78	72	111	111
2	195	85	30	56	56
3 or more	64	37	30	27	27
Vehicles per household	1.7	1.9	1.9	1.5	1.5
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT					
Owner-occupied housing units	248	118	50	95	95
1989 to March 1990	34	13	—	13	13
1985 to 1988	136	54	28	63	63
1980 to 1984	53	39	22	6	6
1970 to 1979	15	6	—	9	9
1969 or earlier	10	6	—	4	4
Renter-occupied housing units	244	93	82	116	116
1989 to March 1990	148	41	41	90	90
1985 to 1988	81	42	31	26	26
1980 to 1984	10	10	10	—	—
1970 to 1979	—	—	—	—	—
1969 or earlier	5	—	—	—	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS					
No telephone in unit	—	—	—	—	—
Householder 65 years and over	30	—	—	21	21
Owner-occupied housing units	9	—	—	—	—
Locking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit	—	—	—	—	—
No vehicle available	—	—	—	—	—
Complete plumbing facilities	492	211	132	211	211
1.00 or less persons per room	414	203	124	141	141
1.01 or more persons per room	78	8	8	70	70
Locking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room	—	—	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:					
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	63 575	88 337	125 583	32 572	32 572
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	24 082	28 684	31 759	22 123	22 123
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	67	25	14	36	36
Owner-occupied housing units	6	6	6	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	61	19	8	36	36

Table 41. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Roanoke, VA MSA	Roanoke County		Roanoke city	
		Total	Cave Spring CDP	Total	Roanoke city
Specified owner-occupied housing units	240	118	50	95	95
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS					
With a mortgage	198	94	39	86	86
Less than \$300	6	6	—	—	—
\$300 to \$399	15	—	—	15	15
\$400 to \$499	—	—	—	—	—
\$500 to \$599	53	10	—	33	33
\$600 to \$799	64	32	20	32	32
\$800 to \$999	6	—	—	6	6
\$1,000 to \$1,499	43	35	8	—	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	—	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more	11	11	11	—	—
Median (dollars)	683	790	698	588	588
Not mortgaged	42	24	11	9	9
Less than \$100	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	9	—	—	9	9
\$200 to \$299	6	6	—	—	—
\$300 to \$399	9	—	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499	18	18	11	—	—
\$500 or more	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	333	417	425	125	125
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989					
Less than \$20,000	33	6	6	27	27
Less than 20 percent	9	—	—	9	9
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	24	6	6	18	18
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—
Median	44.2	50.0+	50.0+	42.5	42.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999	72	33	14	29	29
Less than 20 percent	28	19	—	9	9
20 to 24 percent	14	—	—	4	4
25 to 29 percent	10	—	—	10	10
30 to 34 percent	20	14	14	6	6
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—
Median	22.9	19.0	32.5	25.7	25.7
\$35,000 to \$49,999	29	7	—	22	22
Less than 20 percent	14	7	—	7	7
20 to 24 percent	8	—	—	8	8
25 to 29 percent	7	—	—	7	7
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—
Median	20.3	17.5	—	22.5	22.5
\$50,000 or more	106	72	30	17	17
Less than 20 percent	90	64	30	17	17
20 to 24 percent	8	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	8	8	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—
Median	14.2	12.9	10.0-	16.1	16.1
Specified renter-occupied housing units	244	93	82	116	116
GROSS RENT					
Less than \$100	7	—	—	7	7
\$100 to \$199	—	—	—	—	—
\$200 to \$299	5	—	—	5	5
\$300 to \$399	110	53	42	53	53
\$400 to \$499	64	22	22	26	26
\$500 to \$599	34	9	9	10	10
\$600 to \$749	20	9	9	11	11
\$750 to \$999	—	—	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent	4	—	—	4	4
Median (dollars)	397	384	397	373	373
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989					
Less than \$10,000	64	25	14	33	33
Less than 20 percent	7	—	—	7	7
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	47	25	14	22	22
Not computed	10	—	—	4	4
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	37	—	—	26	26
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	10	—	—	6	6
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	8	—	—	8	8
35 percent or more	19	—	—	12	12
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—
Median	35.3	—	—	34.4	34.4
\$20,000 to \$34,999	78	33	33	27	27
Less than 20 percent	34	26	26	8	8
20 to 24 percent	25	7	7	—	—
25 to 29 percent	8	—	—	8	8
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	11	—	—	11	11
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—
Median	21.0	18.2	18.2	28.4	28.4
\$35,000 or more	65	35	35	30	30
Less than 20 percent	56	26	26	30	30
20 to 24 percent	9	9	9	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—
Median	10.0-	10.3	10.3	10.0-	10.0-

Table 42. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Roanoke, VA MSA	Roanoke city	
		Total	Roanoke city
Occupied housing units	453	253	253
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT			
1989 to March 1990	5	—	—
1985 to 1988	43	15	15
1980 to 1984	10	—	—
1970 to 1979	95	39	39
1960 to 1969	89	45	45
1950 to 1959	47	7	7
1940 to 1949	71	65	65
1939 or earlier	93	82	82
BEDROOMS			
No bedroom	11	11	11
1 bedroom	60	45	45
2 bedrooms	135	96	96
3 bedrooms	168	62	62
4 bedrooms	79	39	39
5 or more bedrooms	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS			
Complete kitchen facilities	453	253	253
Source of water, public system or private company	394	253	253
Sewage disposal, public sewer	367	231	231
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	—	—	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL			
Utility gas	155	84	84
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	—	—	—
Electricity	163	85	85
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	100	64	64
All other fuels	24	9	9
No fuel used	11	11	11
VEHICLES AVAILABLE			
None	35	35	35
1	142	106	106
2	163	69	69
3 or more	113	43	43
Vehicles per household	1.8	1.5	1.5
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT			
Owner-occupied housing units	272	128	128
1989 to March 1990	43	38	38
1985 to 1988	104	50	50
1980 to 1984	46	10	10
1970 to 1979	7	—	—
1969 or earlier	72	30	30
Renter-occupied housing units	181	125	125
1989 to March 1990	84	57	57
1985 to 1988	71	42	42
1980 to 1984	11	11	11
1970 to 1979	15	15	15
1969 or earlier	—	—	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS			
No telephone in unit	32	25	25
Householder 65 years and over	86	49	49
Owner-occupied housing units	66	35	35
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—
No telephone in unit	7	—	—
No vehicle available	7	7	7
Complete plumbing facilities	453	253	253
1.00 or less persons per room	453	253	253
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:			
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	37 300	30 453	30 453
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	20 740	19 746	19 746
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	49	41	41
Owner-occupied housing units	23	15	15
Renter-occupied housing units	26	26	26

Table 43. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Roanoke, VA MSA	Roanoke city	
		Total	Roanoke city
Specified owner-occupied housing units	223	104	104
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS			
With a mortgage	171	70	70
Less than \$300.....	—	—	—
\$300 to \$399.....	19	5	5
\$400 to \$499.....	15	—	—
\$500 to \$599.....	28	22	22
\$600 to \$799.....	78	43	43
\$800 to \$999.....	20	—	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	5	—	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more.....	6	—	—
Median (dollars).....	627	611	611
Not mortgaged	52	34	34
Less than \$100.....	9	9	9
\$100 to \$199.....	8	—	—
\$200 to \$299.....	31	25	25
\$300 to \$399.....	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499.....	—	—	—
\$500 or more.....	4	—	—
Median (dollars).....	215	216	216
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989			
Less than \$20,000.....	47	35	35
Less than 20 percent.....	9	9	9
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	38	26	26
Not computed.....	—	—	—
Median.....	48.1	44.7	44.7
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	68	41	41
Less than 20 percent.....	25	11	11
20 to 24 percent.....	8	8	8
25 to 29 percent.....	14	7	7
30 to 34 percent.....	15	15	15
35 percent or more.....	6	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—
Median.....	25.4	26.1	26.1
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	55	16	16
Less than 20 percent.....	28	16	16
20 to 24 percent.....	19	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	8	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—
Median.....	19.8	16.0	16.0
\$50,000 or more.....	53	12	12
Less than 20 percent.....	36	12	12
20 to 24 percent.....	17	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—
Median.....	16.8	15.7	15.7
Specified renter-occupied housing units	181	125	125
GROSS RENT			
Less than \$100.....	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199.....	11	11	11
\$200 to \$299.....	50	46	46
\$300 to \$399.....	50	40	40
\$400 to \$499.....	54	21	21
\$500 to \$599.....	16	7	7
\$600 to \$749.....	—	—	—
\$750 to \$999.....	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more.....	—	—	—
No cash rent.....	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	373	311	311
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989			
Less than \$10,000.....	41	41	41
Less than 20 percent.....	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	33	33	33
Not computed.....	8	8	8
Median.....	43.7	43.7	43.7
\$10,000 to \$19,999.....	49	24	24
Less than 20 percent.....	7	7	7
20 to 24 percent.....	10	10	10
25 to 29 percent.....	16	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	9	—	—
35 percent or more.....	7	7	7
Not computed.....	—	—	—
Median.....	27.3	22.5	22.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	73	42	42
Less than 20 percent.....	50	36	36
20 to 24 percent.....	17	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	6	6	6
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—
Median.....	17.4	15.3	15.3
\$35,000 or more.....	18	18	18
Less than 20 percent.....	18	18	18
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—
Median.....	10.9	10.9	10.9

Table 44. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990**

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Roanoke, VA MSA	Roanoke city	
		Total	Roanoke city
Occupied housing units	78 858	32 067	32 067
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT			
1989 to March 1990	1 327	425	425
1985 to 1988	5 886	1 282	1 282
1980 to 1984	5 596	1 384	1 384
1970 to 1979	17 804	4 154	4 154
1960 to 1969	15 497	5 482	5 482
1950 to 1959	13 506	7 212	7 212
1940 to 1949	7 449	4 729	4 729
1939 or earlier	11 793	7 399	7 399
BEDROOMS			
No bedroom	658	451	451
1 bedroom	6 751	4 106	4 106
2 bedrooms	22 028	10 962	10 962
3 bedrooms	32 700	11 543	11 543
4 bedrooms	14 089	4 113	4 113
5 or more bedrooms	2 632	892	892
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS			
Complete kitchen facilities	78 394	31 848	31 848
Source of water, public system or private company	65 161	31 588	31 588
Sewage disposal, public sewer	59 530	30 585	30 585
Locking complete plumbing facilities	406	76	76
Owner-occupied housing units	238	40	40
Renter-occupied housing units	168	36	36
HOUSE HEATING FUEL			
Utility gas	32 179	15 419	15 419
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	1 268	348	348
Electricity	24 046	7 937	7 937
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	17 536	7 624	7 624
All other fuels	3 726	661	661
No fuel used	103	78	78
VEHICLES AVAILABLE			
None	6 040	3 796	3 796
1	25 318	12 789	12 789
2	30 498	11 295	11 295
3 or more	17 002	4 187	4 187
Vehicles per household	1.8	1.5	1.5
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT			
Owner-occupied housing units	55 333	19 085	19 085
1989 to March 1990	4 538	1 523	1 523
1985 to 1988	13 247	3 886	3 886
1980 to 1984	7 332	2 308	2 308
1970 to 1979	13 405	3 994	3 994
1969 or earlier	16 811	7 374	7 374
Renter-occupied housing units	23 525	12 982	12 982
1989 to March 1990	9 903	5 563	5 563
1985 to 1988	8 495	4 657	4 657
1980 to 1984	2 606	1 335	1 335
1970 to 1979	1 687	966	966
1969 or earlier	834	461	461
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS			
No telephone in unit	3 096	2 071	2 071
Householder 65 years and over	19 700	9 173	9 173
Owner-occupied housing units	15 230	6 759	6 759
Locking complete plumbing facilities	137	16	16
No telephone in unit	322	185	185
No vehicle available	3 893	2 283	2 283
Complete plumbing facilities	78 452	31 991	31 991
1.00 or less persons per room	77 847	31 676	31 676
1.01 or more persons per room	605	315	315
Locking complete plumbing facilities	406	76	76
1.00 or less persons per room	396	76	76
1.01 or more persons per room	10	-	-
Mean household income in 1989:			
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	42 542	37 424	37 424
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	22 611	20 604	20 604
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	6 818	4 127	4 127
Owner-occupied housing units	2 582	1 154	1 154
Renter-occupied housing units	4 236	2 973	2 973

Table 45. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Roanoke, VA MSA	Roanoke city	
		Total	Roanoke city
Specified owner-occupied housing units	47 364	17 230	17 230
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS			
With a mortgage	30 233	9 719	9 719
Less than \$300	2 484	1 235	1 235
\$300 to \$399	3 333	1 391	1 391
\$400 to \$499	4 514	1 766	1 766
\$500 to \$599	4 334	1 492	1 492
\$600 to \$799	7 737	2 248	2 248
\$800 to \$999	3 888	837	837
\$1,000 to \$1,499	2 827	441	441
\$1,500 to \$1,999	784	184	184
\$2,000 or more	332	125	125
Median (dollars)	610	530	530
Not mortgaged	17 131	7 511	7 511
Less than \$100	909	397	397
\$100 to \$199	10 510	4 856	4 856
\$200 to \$299	4 587	1 792	1 792
\$300 to \$399	765	300	300
\$400 to \$499	208	78	78
\$500 or more	152	88	88
Median (dollars)	177	172	172
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989			
Less than \$20,000	10 358	5 081	5 081
Less than 20 percent	4 511	2 218	2 218
20 to 24 percent	1 428	731	731
25 to 29 percent	878	491	491
30 to 34 percent	807	458	458
35 percent or more	2 609	1 149	1 149
Not computed	125	34	34
Median	22.1	22.1	22.1
\$20,000 to \$34,999	12 310	5 150	5 150
Less than 20 percent	7 324	3 251	3 251
20 to 24 percent	1 960	786	786
25 to 29 percent	1 557	663	663
30 to 34 percent	743	212	212
35 percent or more	726	238	238
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	16.4	14.8	14.8
\$35,000 to \$49,999	11 027	3 632	3 632
Less than 20 percent	7 705	2 763	2 763
20 to 24 percent	2 003	583	583
25 to 29 percent	910	214	214
30 to 34 percent	279	56	56
35 percent or more	130	16	16
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	15.5	13.7	13.7
\$50,000 or more	13 669	3 367	3 367
Less than 20 percent	11 531	3 028	3 028
20 to 24 percent	1 377	192	192
25 to 29 percent	499	66	66
30 to 34 percent	134	42	42
35 percent or more	110	39	39
Not computed	18	—	—
Median	12.3	10.3	10.3
Specified renter-occupied housing units	23 134	12 957	12 957
GROSS RENT			
Less than \$100	552	373	373
\$100 to \$199	1 435	974	974
\$200 to \$299	4 144	3 009	3 009
\$300 to \$399	6 817	4 003	4 003
\$400 to \$499	5 744	2 603	2 603
\$500 to \$599	2 356	1 075	1 075
\$600 to \$749	876	396	396
\$750 to \$999	218	79	79
\$1,000 or more	86	62	62
No cash rent	906	383	383
Median (dollars)	375	345	345
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989			
Less than \$10,000	5 347	3 568	3 568
Less than 20 percent	273	179	179
20 to 24 percent	296	176	176
25 to 29 percent	293	185	185
30 to 34 percent	335	281	281
35 percent or more	3 641	2 410	2 410
Not computed	509	337	337
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	6 981	4 019	4 019
Less than 20 percent	836	610	610
20 to 24 percent	1 296	844	844
25 to 29 percent	1 421	767	767
30 to 34 percent	1 323	744	744
35 percent or more	1 829	967	967
Not computed	276	87	87
Median	29.3	28.3	28.3
\$20,000 to \$34,999	6 467	3 321	3 321
Less than 20 percent	3 605	1 979	1 979
20 to 24 percent	1 692	871	871
25 to 29 percent	713	301	301
30 to 34 percent	189	68	68
35 percent or more	47	30	30
Not computed	221	72	72
Median	18.9	18.5	18.5
\$35,000 or more	4 339	2 049	2 049
Less than 20 percent	4 048	1 926	1 926
20 to 24 percent	163	49	49
25 to 29 percent	6	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—
Not computed	122	74	74
Median	12.7	12.6	12.6

Table 46. Percent of Persons and Housing Units in Sample: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Persons		Housing units		Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Persons		Housing units	
	100-percent count	Percent in sample	100-percent count	Percent in sample		100-percent count	Percent in sample	100-percent count	Percent in sample
Roanoke, VA MSA-----	224 477	13.5	95 467	13.4	REMAINDER OF ROANOKE COUNTY				
BOTETOURT COUNTY					Tract 301-----	3 504	15.2	1 273	15.6
Total-----	24 992	17.4	9 785	17.7	Tract 302.01-----	4 474	16.0	1 575	15.8
Hollins CDP (pt.)-----	125	9.6	59	16.9	Tract 303.98-----	6 193	12.0	2 303	12.6
ROANOKE COUNTY					Tract 305.98-----	2 413	16.6	889	16.9
Total-----	79 332	13.4	31 689	13.4	Tract 306-----	4 740	16.7	1 778	16.5
Cave Spring CDP-----	24 053	12.5	10 492	12.7	Tract 309 (pt.)-----	2 328	13.4	928	13.8
Hollins CDP (pt.)-----	13 180	13.7	5 120	13.2	Tract 310-----	3 612	14.6	1 422	15.0
ROANOKE CITY					Tract 311-----	7 665	12.1	3 308	12.1
Total-----	96 397	12.8	44 384	12.7	Tract 312-----	7 170	12.1	2 601	12.3
Roanoke city-----	96 397	12.8	44 384	12.7	Tract 313.98-----	—	—	—	—
SALEM CITY					Tract 314.98-----	—	—	—	—
Total-----	23 756	12.5	9 609	12.6	ROANOKE CITY, ROANOKE CITY				
Salem city-----	23 756	12.5	9 609	12.6	Tract 1-----	4 216	15.5	1 647	15.9
TOTALS FOR SPLIT TRACTS/BNA'S IN BOTE- TOURT COUNTY					Tract 2-----	4 264	14.2	1 745	13.7
Tract 404-----	5 106	19.8	1 932	22.2	Tract 3-----	4 493	11.8	2 195	12.0
HOLLINS CDP (PT.), BOTETOURT COUNTY					Tract 4-----	4 659	11.7	2 371	11.4
Tract 404 (pt.)-----	125	9.6	59	16.9	Tract 5-----	4 912	11.7	2 383	11.6
REMAINDER OF BOTETOURT COUNTY					Tract 6.98-----	6 950	12.1	2 875	11.7
Tract 401-----	3 267	16.0	1 461	15.5	Tract 7-----	3 875	13.8	1 742	13.4
Tract 402-----	3 857	26.4	1 629	25.4	Tract 8-----	2 804	13.3	1 143	13.7
Tract 403-----	6 693	15.7	2 592	15.6	Tract 9-----	5 409	11.6	2 344	11.1
Tract 404 (pt.)-----	4 981	20.0	1 873	22.3	Tract 10-----	2 805	13.2	1 276	13.9
Tract 405-----	6 069	12.1	2 171	12.1	Tract 11-----	1 024	13.2	335	12.2
TOTALS FOR SPLIT TRACTS/BNA'S IN ROANOKE COUNTY					Tract 12-----	3 789	10.3	2 410	10.1
Tract 309-----	4 754	14.2	2 086	14.9	Tract 13-----	4 751	11.6	1 950	11.4
CAVE SPRING CDP, ROANOKE COUNTY					Tract 14-----	3 591	15.9	1 595	15.9
Tract 307-----	11 564	12.3	4 804	12.6	Tract 15-----	4 312	15.4	1 769	15.9
Tract 308-----	10 063	12.2	4 530	12.0	Tract 16-----	6 383	11.1	3 033	11.5
Tract 309 (pt.)-----	2 426	14.9	1 158	15.7	Tract 17-----	2 816	15.7	1 571	15.2
HOLLINS CDP (PT.), ROANOKE COUNTY					Tract 18-----	4 105	11.1	2 106	11.6
Tract 302.02-----	9 865	13.1	4 104	12.3	Tract 19-----	4 771	11.8	2 524	12.0
Tract 302.03-----	3 315	15.6	1 016	16.8	Tract 20-----	4 550	12.3	2 193	12.4
					Tract 21-----	3 338	15.9	1 600	15.9
					Tract 22-----	2 968	14.8	1 213	14.8
					Tract 23-----	5 612	11.3	2 364	11.5
					SALEM CITY, SALEM CITY				
					Tract 101-----	4 757	15.9	2 086	15.8
					Tract 102-----	5 987	12.7	2 185	12.5
					Tract 103-----	4 622	10.8	2 116	10.7
					Tract 104-----	553	9.0	3	66.7
					Tract 105.98-----	7 804	11.6	3 206	11.8
					Tract 106.97-----	6	—	3	—
					Tract 106.98-----	20	10.0	7	14.3
					Tract 107.97-----	—	—	—	—
					Tract 107.98-----	7	—	3	—



APPENDIX A.

Area Classifications

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These definitions are for all geographic entities and concepts that the Census Bureau will include in its standard 1990 census data products. Not all entities and concepts are shown in any one 1990 census data product. For a description of geographic areas included in each data product, see appendix F.

AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE AREA

Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC)

Alaska Native Regional Corporations (ANRC's) are corporate entities established under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972, Public Law 92-203, as amended by Public Law 94-204, to conduct both business and nonprofit affairs of Alaska Natives. Alaska is divided into

12 ANRC's that cover the entire State, except for the Annette Islands Reserve. The boundaries of the 12 ANRC's were established by the Department of the Interior, in cooperation with Alaska Natives. Each ANRC was designed to include, as far as practicable, Alaska Natives with a common heritage and common interests. The ANRC boundaries for the 1990 census were identified by the Bureau of Land Management. A 13th region was established for Alaska Natives who are not permanent residents and who chose not to enroll in one of the 12 ANRC's; no census products are prepared for the 13th region. ANRC's were first identified for the 1980 census.

Each ANRC is assigned a two-digit census code ranging from 07 through 84. These census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of the ANRC's.

Alaska Native Village (ANV) Statistical Area

Alaska Native villages (ANV's) constitute tribes, bands, clans, groups, villages, communities, or associations in Alaska that are recognized pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972, Public Law 92-203. Because ANV's do not have legally designated boundaries, the Census Bureau has established Alaska Native village statistical areas (ANVSA's) for statistical purposes. For the 1990 census, the Census Bureau cooperated with officials of the nonprofit corporation within each participating Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC), as well as other knowledgeable officials, to delineate boundaries that encompass the settled area associated with each ANV. ANVSA's are located within ANRC's and do not cross ANRC boundaries. ANVSA's for the 1990 census replace the ANV's that the Census Bureau recognized for the 1980 census.

Each ANVSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 6001 through 8989. Each ANVSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned in alphabetical order of ANVSA's.

American Indian Reservation and Trust Land

American Indian Reservation—Federal American Indian reservations are areas with boundaries established by treaty, statute, and/or executive or court order, and recognized by the Federal Government as territory in which American Indian tribes have jurisdiction. State reservations are lands held in trust by State governments for the use and benefit of a given tribe. The reservations and their boundaries were identified for the 1990 census by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), Department of Interior (for Federal reservations), and State governments (for State reservations). The names of American Indian reservations recognized by State governments, but not by the Federal Government, are followed by "(State)." Areas composed of reservation lands that are administered jointly and/or are claimed by two reservations, as identified by the BIA, are called "joint areas," and are treated as separate American Indian reservations for census purposes.

Federal reservations may cross State boundaries, and Federal and State reservations may cross county, county subdivision, and place boundaries. For reservations that cross State boundaries, only the portion of the reservations in a given State are shown in the data products for that State; the entire reservations are shown in data products for the United States.

Each American Indian reservation is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 0001 through 4989. These census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of American Indian reservations nationwide, except that joint areas appear at the end of the code range. Each American Indian reservation also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code; because the FIPS codes are assigned in alphabetical sequence of American Indian reservations within each State, the FIPS code is different in each State for reservations in more than one State.

Trust Land—Trust lands are property associated with a particular American Indian reservation or tribe, held in trust by the Federal Government. Trust lands may be held in trust either for a tribe (tribal trust land) or for an individual member of a tribe (individual trust land). Trust lands recognized for the 1990 census comprise all tribal trust lands and inhabited individual trust lands located outside of a reservation boundary. As with other American Indian areas, trust lands may be located in more than one State. Only the trust lands in a given State are shown in the data products for that State; all trust lands associated with a reservation or tribe are shown in data products for the United States. The Census Bureau first reported data for tribal trust lands for the 1980 census.

Trust lands are assigned a four-digit census code and a five-digit FIPS code, the same as that for the reservation with which they are associated. Trust lands not associated with a reservation are presented by tribal name, interspersed alphabetically among the reservations.

Tribal Designated Statistical Area (TDSA)

Tribal designated statistical areas (TDSA's) are areas, delineated outside Oklahoma by federally- and State-recognized tribes without a land base or associated trust lands, to provide statistical areas for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. TDSA's represent areas generally containing the American Indian population over which federally-recognized tribes have jurisdiction and areas in which State tribes provide benefits and services to their members. The names of TDSA's delineated by State-recognized tribes are followed by "(State)." The Census Bureau did not recognize TDSA's before the 1990 census.

Each TDSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 9001 through 9589. The census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of TDSA's nationwide. Each TDSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within State.

Tribal Jurisdiction Statistical Area (TJSA)

Tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (TJSA's) are areas, delineated by federally-recognized tribes in Oklahoma without a reservation, for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. TJSA's represent areas generally containing the American Indian population over which one or more tribal governments have jurisdiction; if tribal officials delineated adjacent TJSA's so that they include some duplicate territory, the overlap area is called a "joint use area," which is treated as a separate TJSA for census purposes.

TJSA's replace the "Historic Areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas)" shown in 1980 census data products. The Historic Areas of Oklahoma comprised the territory located within reservations that had legally established boundaries from 1900 to 1907; these reservations were dissolved during the 2- to 3-year period preceding the statehood of Oklahoma in 1907. The Historic Areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas) were identified only for the 1980 census.

Each TJSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 5001 through 5989. The census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of TJSA's, except that joint areas appear at the end of the code range. Each TJSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within Oklahoma.

AREA MEASUREMENT

Area measurements provide the size, in square kilometers (also in square miles in printed reports), recorded for each geographic entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data in general-purpose data products (except crews-of-vessels entities and ZIP Codes). (Square kilometers may be divided by 2.59 to convert an area measurement to square miles.) Area was calculated from the specific set of boundaries recorded for the entity in the Census Bureau's geographic data base (see "TIGER"). On machine-readable files, area measurements are shown to three decimal places; the decimal point is implied. In printed reports and listings, area measurements are shown to one decimal.

The Census Bureau provides measurements for both land area and total water area for the 1990 census; the water figure includes inland, coastal, Great Lakes, and territorial water. (For the 1980 census, the Census Bureau provided area measurements for land and inland water.) The Census Bureau will provide measurements for the component types of water for the affected entities in a separate file. "Inland water" consists of any lake, reservoir, pond, or similar body of water that is recorded in the Census Bureau's geographic data base. It also includes any river, creek, canal, stream, or similar feature that is recorded in that data base as a two-dimensional feature (rather than as a single line). The portions of the oceans and related large embayments (such as the Chesapeake Bay and Puget Sound), the Gulf of Mexico, and the Caribbean Sea that belong to the United States and its territories are considered to be "coastal" and "territorial"

waters; the Great Lakes are treated as a separate water entity. Rivers and bays that empty into these bodies of water are treated as "inland water" from the point beyond which they are narrower than one nautical mile across. Identification of land and inland, coastal, and territorial waters is for statistical purposes, and does not necessarily reflect legal definitions thereof.

By definition, census blocks do not include water within their boundaries; therefore, the water area of a block is always zero. Land area measurements may disagree with the information displayed on census maps and in the TIGER file because, for area measurement purposes, features identified as "intermittent water" and "glacier" are reported as land area. For this reason, it may not be possible to derive the land area for an entity by summing the land area of its component census blocks. In addition, the water area measurement reported for some geographic entities includes water that is not included in any lower-level geographic entity. Therefore, because water is contained only in a higher-level geographic entity, summing the water measurements for all the component lower-level geographic entities will not yield the water area of that higher-level entity. This occurs, for example, where water is associated with a county but is not within the legal boundary of any minor civil division, or the water is associated with a State but is not within the legal boundary of any county. Crews-of-vessels entities (see "Census Tract and Block Numbering Area" and "Block") do not encompass territory and therefore have no area measurements. ZIP Codes do not have specific boundaries, and therefore, also do not have area measurements.

The accuracy of any area measurement figure is limited by the inaccuracy inherent in (1) the location and shape of the various boundary features in the data base, and (2) rounding affecting the last digit in all operations that compute and/or sum the area measurements.

BLOCK

Census blocks are small areas bounded on all sides by visible features such as streets, roads, streams, and railroad tracks, and by invisible boundaries such as city, town, township, and county limits, property lines, and short, imaginary extensions of streets and roads.

Tabulation blocks, used in census data products, are in most cases the same as collection blocks, used in the census enumeration. In some cases, collection blocks have been "split" into two or more parts required for data tabulations. Tabulation blocks do not cross the boundaries of counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts or block numbering areas, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, congressional districts, voting districts, urban or rural areas, or urbanized areas. The 1990 census is the first for which the entire United States and its possessions are block-numbered.

Blocks are numbered uniquely within each census tract or BNA. A block is identified by a three-digit number, sometimes with a single alphabetical suffix. Block numbers

with suffixes generally represent collection blocks that were "split" in order to identify separate geographic entities that divide the original block. For example, when a city limit runs through data collection block 101, the data for the portion inside the city is tabulated in block 101A and the portion outside, in block 101B. A block number with the suffix "Z" represents a "crews-of-vessels" entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data, but that does not represent a true geographic area; such a block is shown on census maps associated with an anchor symbol and a census tract or block numbering area with a .99 suffix.

BLOCK GROUP (BG)

Geographic Block Group

A geographic block group (BG) is a cluster of blocks having the same first digit of their three-digit identifying numbers within a census tract or block numbering area (BNA). For example, BG 3 within a census tract or BNA includes all blocks numbered between 301 and 397. In most cases, the numbering involves substantially fewer than 97 blocks. Geographic BG's never cross census tract or BNA boundaries, but may cross the boundaries of county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, urbanized areas, voting districts, and congressional districts. BG's generally contain between 250 and 550 housing units, with the ideal size being 400 housing units.

Tabulation Block Group

In the data tabulations, a geographic BG may be split to present data for every unique combination of county subdivision, place, American Indian and Alaska Native area, urbanized area, voting district, urban/rural and congressional district shown in the data product; for example, if BG 3 is partly in a city and partly outside the city, there will be separate tabulated records for each portion of BG 3. BG's are used in tabulating decennial census data nationwide in the 1990 census, in all block-numbered areas in the 1980 census, and in Tape Address Register (TAR) areas in the 1970 census. For purposes of data presentation, BG's are a substitute for the enumeration districts (ED's) used for reporting data in many parts of the United States for the 1970 and 1980 censuses, and in all areas for pre-1970 censuses.

BOUNDARY CHANGES

The boundaries of some counties, county subdivisions, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, and many incorporated places, changed between those reported for the 1980 census and January 1, 1990. Boundary changes to legal entities result from:

1. Annexations to or detachments from legally established governmental units.
2. Mergers or consolidations of two or more governmental units.
3. Establishment of new governmental units.
4. Disincorporations or disorganizations of existing governmental units.
5. Changes in treaties and Executive Orders.

The historical counts shown for counties, county subdivisions, and places are not updated for such changes, and thus reflect the population and housing units in the area as delineated at each census. Information on boundary changes reported between the 1980 and 1990 censuses for counties, county subdivisions, and incorporated places is presented in the "User Notes" section of the technical documentation of Summary Tape Files 1 and 3, and in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* printed reports. For information on boundary changes for such areas in the decade preceding other decennial censuses, see the *Number of Inhabitants* reports for each census. Boundary changes are not reported for some areas, such as census designated places and block groups.

CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION

Census Division

Census divisions are groupings of States that are subdivisions of the four census regions. There are nine divisions, which the Census Bureau adopted in 1910 for the presentation of data. The regions, divisions, and their constituent States are:

Northeast Region

New England Division:

Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut

Middle Atlantic Division:

New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania

Midwest Region

East North Central Division:

Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin

West North Central Division:

Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas

South Region

South Atlantic Division:

Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida

East South Central Division:

Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi

West South Central Division:

Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas

West Region

Mountain Division:

Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada

Pacific Division:

Washington, Oregon, California, Alaska, Hawaii

Census Region

Census regions are groupings of States that subdivide the United States for the presentation of data. There are four regions—Northeast, Midwest, South, and West. Each of the four census regions is divided into two or more census divisions. Prior to 1984, the Midwest region was named the North Central region. From 1910, when census regions were established, through the 1940's, there were three regions—North, South, and West.

CENSUS TRACT AND BLOCK NUMBERING AREA

Block Numbering Area (BNA)

Block numbering areas (BNA's) are small statistical subdivisions of a county for grouping and numbering blocks in nonmetropolitan counties where local census statistical areas committees have not established census tracts. State agencies and the Census Bureau delineated BNA's for the 1990 census, using guidelines similar to those for the delineation of census tracts. BNA's do not cross county boundaries.

BNA's are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit suffix; for example, 9901.07. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic BNA number from the two-digit suffix is shown in printed reports, in microfiche, and on census maps; in machine-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many BNA's do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is left blank in all data products. BNA numbers range from 9501 through 9989.99, and are unique within a county (numbers in the range of 0001 through 9499.99 denote a census tract). The suffix .99 identifies a BNA that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian or military ships. A "crews-of-vessels" BNA appears on census maps only as an anchor symbol with its BNA number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers); the BNA relates to the ships associated with the onshore BNA's having the same four-digit basic number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 usually identify BNA's that either were revised or were created during the 1990 census data collection activities.

Some of these revisions produced BNA's that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a BNA can be summarized with an adjacent BNA.

Census Tract

Census tracts are small, relatively permanent statistical subdivisions of a county. Census tracts are delineated for all metropolitan areas (MA's) and other densely populated counties by local census statistical areas committees following Census Bureau guidelines (more than 3,000 census tracts have been established in 221 counties outside MA's). Six States (California, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, New Jersey, and Rhode Island) and the District of Columbia are covered entirely by census tracts. Census tracts usually have between 2,500 and 8,000 persons and, when first delineated, are designed to be homogeneous with respect to population characteristics, economic status, and living conditions. Census tracts do not cross county boundaries. The spatial size of census tracts varies widely depending on the density of settlement. Census tract boundaries are delineated with the intention of being maintained over a long time so that statistical comparisons can be made from census to census. However, physical changes in street patterns caused by highway construction, new development, etc., may require occasional revisions; census tracts occasionally are split due to large population growth, or combined as a result of substantial population decline. Census tracts are referred to as "tracts" in all 1990 data products.

Census tracts are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit suffix; for example, 6059.02. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic tract number from the two-digit suffix is shown in printed reports, in microfiche, and on census maps; in machine-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many census tracts do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is left blank in all data products. Leading zeros in a census tract number (for example, 002502) are shown only on machine-readable files.

Census tract numbers range from 0001 through 9499.99 and are unique within a county (numbers in the range of 9501 through 9989.99 denote a block numbering area). The suffix .99 identifies a census tract that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian or military ships. A "crews-of-vessels" census tract appears on census maps only as an anchor symbol with its census tract number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers). These census tracts relate to the ships associated with the onshore census tract having the same four-digit basic number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 usually identify census tracts that either were revised or were created during the 1990 census data collection activities. Some of these revisions may have resulted in census tracts that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a census tract can be summarized with an adjacent census tract.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT (CD)

Congressional districts (CD's) are the 435 areas from which persons are elected to the U.S. House of Representatives. After the apportionment of congressional seats among the States, based on census population counts, each State is responsible for establishing CD's for the purpose of electing representatives. Each CD is to be as equal in population to all other CD's in the State as practicable, based on the decennial census counts.

The CD's that were in effect on January 1, 1990 were those of the 101st Congress. Data on the 101st Congress appear in an early 1990 census data product (Summary Tape File 1A). The CD's of the 101st Congress are the same as those in effect for the 102nd Congress. CD's of the 103rd Congress, reflecting redistricting based on the 1990 census, are summarized in later 1990 data products (STF's 1D and 3D, and 1990 CPH-4, *Population and Housing Characteristics for Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress* printed reports).

COUNTY

The primary political divisions of most States are termed "counties." In Louisiana, these divisions are known as "parishes." In Alaska, which has no counties, the county equivalents are the organized "boroughs" and the "census areas" that are delineated for statistical purposes by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. In four States (Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, and Virginia), there are one or more cities that are independent of any county organization and thus constitute primary divisions of their States. These cities are known as "independent cities" and are treated as equivalent to counties for statistical purposes. That part of Yellowstone National Park in Montana is treated as a county equivalent. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to a county for statistical purposes.

Each county and county equivalent is assigned a three-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. These codes are assigned in alphabetical order of county or county equivalent within State, except for the independent cities, which follow the listing of counties.

COUNTY SUBDIVISION

County subdivisions are the primary subdivisions of counties and their equivalents for the reporting of decennial census data. They include census county divisions, census subareas, minor civil divisions, and unorganized territories.

Each county subdivision is assigned a three-digit census code in alphabetical order within county and a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within State.

Census County Division (CCD)

Census county divisions (CCD's) are subdivisions of a county that were delineated by the Census Bureau, in cooperation with State officials and local census statistical

areas committees, for statistical purposes. CCD's were established in 21 States where there are no legally established minor civil divisions (MCD's), where the MCD's do not have governmental or administrative purposes, where the boundaries of the MCD's change frequently, and/or where the MCD's are not generally known to the public. CCD's have no legal functions, and are not governmental units.

The boundaries of CCD's usually are delineated to follow visible features, and in most cases coincide with census tract or block numbering area boundaries. The name of each CCD is based on a place, county, or well-known local name that identifies its location. CCD's have been established in the following 21 States: Alabama, Arizona, California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Kentucky, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. For the 1980 census, the county subdivisions recognized for Nevada were MCD's.

Census Subarea (Alaska)

Census subareas are statistical subdivisions of boroughs and census areas (county equivalents) in Alaska. Census subareas were delineated cooperatively by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. The census subareas, identified first in 1980, replaced the various types of subdivisions used in the 1970 census.

Minor Civil Division (MCD)

Minor civil divisions (MCD's) are the primary political or administrative divisions of a county. MCD's represent many different kinds of legal entities with a wide variety of governmental and/or administrative functions. MCD's are variously designated as American Indian reservations, assessment districts, boroughs, election districts, gores, grants, magisterial districts, parish governing authority districts, plantations, precincts, purchases, supervisors' districts, towns, and townships. In some States, all or some incorporated places are not located in any MCD and thus serve as MCD's in their own right. In other States, incorporated places are subordinate to (part of) the MCD's in which they are located, or the pattern is mixed—some incorporated places are independent of MCD's and others are subordinate to one or more MCD's.

The Census Bureau recognizes MCD's in the following 28 States: Arkansas, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wisconsin. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to an MCD for statistical purposes.

The MCD's in 12 selected States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin) also serve as general-purpose local governments. The Census Bureau presents data for these MCD's in all data products in which it provides data for places.

Unorganized Territory (unorg.)

In nine States (Arkansas, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Minnesota, North Carolina, North Dakota, and South Dakota), some counties contain territory that is not included in an MCD recognized by the Census Bureau. Each separate area of unorganized territory in these States is recognized as one or more separate county subdivisions for census purposes. Each unorganized territory is given a descriptive name, followed by the designation "unorg."

GEOGRAPHIC CODE

Geographic codes are shown primarily on machine-readable data products, such as computer tape and compact disc-read only memory (CD-ROM), but also appear on other products such as microfiche; they also are shown on some census maps. Codes are identified as "census codes" only if there is also a Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code for the same geographic entity. A code that is not identified as either "census" or "FIPS" is usually a census code for which there is no FIPS equivalent, or for which the Census Bureau does not use the FIPS code. The exceptions, which use only the FIPS code in census products, are county, congressional district, and metropolitan area (that is, metropolitan statistical area, consolidated metropolitan statistical area, and primary metropolitan statistical area).

Census Code

Census codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including American Indian and Alaska Native area, census division, census region, county subdivision, place, State, urbanized area, and voting district. The structure, format, and meaning of census codes appear in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme*; in the data dictionary portion of the technical documentation for summary tape files, CD-ROM's, and microfiche.

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) Code

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including American Indian and Alaska Native area, congressional district, county, county subdivision, metropolitan area, place, and State. The structure, format, and meaning of FIPS

codes used in the census are shown in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme*; in the data dictionary portion of the technical documentation for summary tape files, CD-ROM's, and microfiche.

The objective of the FIPS codes is to improve the use of data resources of the Federal Government and avoid unnecessary duplication and incompatibilities in the collection, processing, and dissemination of data. More information about FIPS and FIPS code documentation is available from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, VA 22161.

United States Postal Service (USPS) Code

United States Postal Service (USPS) codes for States are used in all 1990 data products. The codes are two-character alphabetic abbreviations. These codes are the same as the FIPS two-character alphabetic abbreviations.

GEOGRAPHIC PRESENTATION

Hierarchical Presentation

A hierarchical geographic presentation shows the geographic entities in a superior/subordinate structure in census products. This structure is derived from the legal, administrative, or areal relationships of the entities. The hierarchical structure is depicted in report tables by means of indentation, and is explained for machine-readable media in the discussion of file structure in the geographic coverage portion of the abstract in the technical documentation. An example of hierarchical presentation is the "standard census geographic hierarchy": block, within block group, within census tract or block numbering area, within place, within county subdivision, within county, within State, within division, within region, within the United States. Graphically, this is shown as:

United States
 Region
 Division
 State
 County
 County subdivision
 Place (or part)
 Census tract/block numbering area
 (or part)
 Block group (or part)
 Block

Inventory Presentation

An inventory presentation of geographic entities is one in which all entities of the same type are shown in alphabetical or code sequence, without reference to their hierarchical relationships. Generally, an inventory presentation shows totals for entities that may be split in a hierarchical presentation, such as place, census

tract/block numbering area, or block group. An example of a series of inventory presentations is: State, followed by all the counties in that State, followed by all the places in that State. Graphically, this is shown as:

State

County "A"

County "B"

County "C"

Place "X"

Place "Y"

Place "Z"

HISTORICAL COUNTS

Historical counts for total population and total housing units are shown in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* report series. As in past censuses, the general rule for presenting historical data for States, counties, county subdivisions, and places is to show historical counts only for single, continually existing entities. Stated another way, if an entity existed for both the current and preceding censuses, the tables show counts for the preceding censuses. Included in this category are entities of the same type (county, county subdivision, place) even if they had changed their names. Also included are entities that merged, but only if the new entity retained the name of one of the merged entities. The historical counts shown are for each entity as it was bounded at each census.

In cases where an entity was formed since a preceding census, such as a newly incorporated place or a newly organized township, the symbol three dots "..." is shown for earlier censuses. The three-dot symbol also is shown for those parts of a place that have extended into an additional county or county subdivision through annexation or other revision of boundaries since the preceding census.

In a few cases, changes in the boundaries of county subdivisions caused a place to be split into two or more parts, or to be split differently than in the preceding census. If historical counts for the parts of the place as currently split did not appear in a preceding census, "(NA)" is shown for the place in each county subdivision; however, the historical population and housing unit counts of the place appear in tables that show the entire place. For counties, county subdivisions, and places formed since January 1, 1980, 1980 census population and housing unit counts in the 1990 territory are reported in the geographic change notes included in the "User Notes" text section of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, and in the technical documentation of Summary Tape Files 1 and 3.

In some cases, population and housing unit counts for individual areas were revised since publication of the 1980 reports (indicated by the prefix "r"). In a number of tables of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, 1980 counts are shown for aggregations of individual areas,

such as the number, population, and housing unit counts of places in size groups, or urban and rural distributions. Revisions of population and housing unit counts for individual areas were not applied to the various aggregations. Therefore, it may not be possible to determine the individual areas in a given aggregation using the historical counts; conversely, the sum of the counts shown for individual areas may not agree with the aggregation.

INTERNAL POINT

An internal point is a set of geographic coordinates (latitude and longitude) that is located within a specified geographic entity. A single point is identified for each entity; for many entities, this point represents the approximate geographic center of that entity. If the shape of the entity caused this point to be located outside the boundaries of the entity, it is relocated from the center so that it is within the entity. If the internal point for a block falls in a water area, it is relocated to a land area within the block. On machine-readable products, internal points are shown to six decimal places; the decimal point is implied.

METROPOLITAN AREA (MA)

The general concept of a metropolitan area (MA) is one of a large population nucleus, together with adjacent communities that have a high degree of economic and social integration with that nucleus. Some MA's are defined around two or more nuclei.

The MA classification is a statistical standard, developed for use by Federal agencies in the production, analysis, and publication of data on MA's. The MA's are designated and defined by the Federal Office of Management and Budget, following a set of official published standards. These standards were developed by the inter-agency Federal Executive Committee on Metropolitan Areas, with the aim of producing definitions that are as consistent as possible for all MA's nationwide.

Each MA must contain either a place with a minimum population of 50,000 or a Census Bureau-defined urbanized area and a total MA population of at least 100,000 (75,000 in New England). An MA comprises one or more central counties. An MA also may include one or more outlying counties that have close economic and social relationships with the central county. An outlying county must have a specified level of commuting to the central counties and also must meet certain standards regarding metropolitan character, such as population density, urban population, and population growth. In New England, MA's are composed of cities and towns rather than whole counties.

The territory, population, and housing units in MA's are referred to as "metropolitan." The metropolitan category is subdivided into "inside central city" and "outside central city." The territory, population, and housing units located outside MA's are referred to as "nonmetropolitan." The

metropolitan and nonmetropolitan classification cuts across the other hierarchies; for example, there is generally both urban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

To meet the needs of various users, the standards provide for a flexible structure of metropolitan definitions that classify an MA either as a metropolitan statistical area (MSA) or as a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA) that is divided into primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's). Documentation of the MA standards and how they are applied is available from the Secretary, Federal Executive Committee on Metropolitan Areas, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Central City

In each MSA and CMSA, the largest place and, in some cases, additional places are designated as "central cities" under the official standards. A few PMSA's do not have central cities. The largest central city and, in some cases, up to two additional central cities are included in the title of the MA; there also are central cities that are not included in an MA title. An MA central city does not include any part of that city that extends outside the MA boundary.

Consolidated and Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area (CMSA and PMSA)

If an area that qualifies as an MA has more than one million persons, primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's) may be defined within it. PMSA's consist of a large urbanized county or cluster of counties that demonstrates very strong internal economic and social links, in addition to close ties to other portions of the larger area. When PMSA's are established, the larger area of which they are component parts is designated a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA).

Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)

Metropolitan statistical areas (MSA's) are relatively free-standing MA's and are not closely associated with other MA's. These areas typically are surrounded by nonmetropolitan counties.

Metropolitan Area Title and Code

The title of an MSA contains the name of its largest central city and up to two additional city names, provided that the additional places meet specified levels of population, employment, and commuting. Generally, a city with a population of 250,000 or more is in the title, regardless of other criteria.

The title of a PMSA may contain up to three place names, as determined above, or up to three county names, sequenced in order of population. A CMSA title also may include up to three names, the first of which generally is

the most populous central city in the area. The second name may be the first city or county name in the most populous remaining PMSA; the third name may be the first city or county name in the next most populous PMSA. A regional designation may be substituted for the second and/or third names in a CMSA title if such a designation is supported by local opinion and is deemed to be unambiguous and suitable by the Office of Management and Budget.

The titles for all MA's also contain the name of each State in which the area is located. Each metropolitan area is assigned a four-digit FIPS code, in alphabetical order nationwide. If the fourth digit of the code is a "2," it identifies a CMSA. Additionally, there is a separate set of two-digit codes for CMSA's, also assigned alphabetically.

OUTLYING AREAS OF THE UNITED STATES

The Census Bureau treats the outlying areas as the statistical equivalents of States for the 1990 census. The outlying areas are American Samoa, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (Northern Mariana Islands), Republic of Palau (Palau), Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands). Geographic definitions specific to each outlying area are shown in appendix A of the text in the data products for each area.

PLACE

Places, for the reporting of decennial census data, include census designated places and incorporated places. Each place is assigned a four-digit census code that is unique within State. Each place is also assigned a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned based on alphabetical order within State. Consolidated cities (see below) are assigned a one-character alphabetical census code that is unique nationwide and a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State.

Census Designated Place (CDP)

Census designated places (CDP's) are delineated for the decennial census as the statistical counterparts of incorporated places. CDP's comprise densely settled concentrations of population that are identifiable by name, but are not legally incorporated places. Their boundaries, which usually coincide with visible features or the boundary of an adjacent incorporated place, have no legal status, nor do these places have officials elected to serve traditional municipal functions. CDP boundaries may change with changes in the settlement pattern; a CDP with the same name as in previous censuses does not necessarily have the same boundaries.

Beginning with the 1950 census, the Census Bureau, in cooperation with State agencies and local census statistical areas committees, has identified and delineated boundaries for CDP's. In the 1990 census, the name of each such place is followed by "CDP." In the 1980 census, "(CDP)" was used; in 1970, 1960, and 1950 censuses, these places were identified by "(U)," meaning "unincorporated place."

To qualify as a CDP for the 1990 census, an unincorporated community must have met the following criteria:

1. In all States except Alaska and Hawaii, the Census Bureau uses three population size criteria to designate a CDP. These criteria are:
 - a. 1,000 or more persons if outside the boundaries of an urbanized area (UA) delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
 - b. 2,500 or more persons if inside the boundaries of a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
 - c. 250 or more persons if outside the boundaries of a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census, and within the official boundaries of an American Indian reservation recognized for the 1990 census.
2. In Alaska, 25 or more persons if outside a UA, and 2,500 or more persons if inside a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
3. In Hawaii, 300 or more persons, regardless of whether the community is inside or outside a UA.

For the 1990 census, CDP's qualified on the basis of the population counts prepared for the 1990 Postcensus Local Review Program. Because these counts were subject to change, a few CDP's may have final population counts lower than the minimums shown above.

Hawaii is the only State with no incorporated places recognized by the Bureau of the Census. All places shown for Hawaii in the data products are CDP's. By agreement with the State of Hawaii, the Census Bureau does not show data separately for the city of Honolulu, which is coextensive with Honolulu County.

Consolidated City

A consolidated government is a unit of local government for which the functions of an incorporated place and its county or minor civil division (MCD) have merged. The legal aspects of this action may result in both the primary incorporated place and the county or MCD continuing to exist as legal entities, even though the county or MCD performs few or no governmental functions and has few or no elected officials. Where this occurs, and where one or more other incorporated places in the county or MCD

continue to function as separate governments, even though they have been included in the consolidated government, the primary incorporated place is referred to as a "consolidated city."

The data presentation for consolidated cities varies depending upon the geographic presentation. In hierarchical presentations, consolidated cities are not shown. These presentations include the semi-independent places and the "consolidated city (remainder)." Where the consolidated city is coextensive with a county or county subdivision, the data shown for those areas in hierarchical presentations are equivalent to those for the consolidated government.

For inventory geographic presentations, the consolidated city appears at the end of the listing of places. The data for the consolidated city include places that are part of the consolidated city. The "consolidated city (remainder)" is the portion of the consolidated government minus the semi-independent places, and is shown in alphabetical sequence with other places.

In summary presentations by size of place, the consolidated city is not included. The places semi-independent of consolidated cities are categorized by their size, as is the "consolidated city (remainder)."

Each consolidated city is assigned a one-character alphabetic census code. Each consolidated city also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. The semi-independent places and the "consolidated city (remainder)" are assigned a four-digit census code and a five-digit FIPS place code that are unique within State. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned based on alphabetical order within State.

Incorporated Place

Incorporated places recognized in 1990 census data products are those reported to the Census Bureau as legally in existence on January 1, 1990 under the laws of their respective States as cities, boroughs, towns, and villages, with the following exceptions: the towns in the New England States, New York, and Wisconsin, and the boroughs in New York are recognized as minor civil divisions for census purposes; the boroughs in Alaska are county equivalents.

POPULATION OR HOUSING UNIT DENSITY

Population or housing unit density is computed by dividing the total population or housing units of a geographic unit (for example, United States, State, county, place) by its land area measured in square kilometers or square miles. Density is expressed as both "persons (or housing units) per square kilometer" and "persons (or housing units) per square mile" of land area in 1990 census printed reports.

STATE

States are the primary governmental divisions of the United States. The District of Columbia is treated as a statistical equivalent of a State for census purposes. The four census regions, nine census divisions, and their component States are shown under "CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION" in this appendix.

The Census Bureau treats the outlying areas as State equivalents for the 1990 census. The outlying areas are American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States. Geographic definitions specific to each outlying area are shown in appendix A in the data products for each area.

Each State and equivalent is assigned a two-digit numeric Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code in alphabetical order by State name, followed by the outlying area names. Each State and equivalent area also is assigned a two-digit census code. This code is assigned on the basis of the geographic sequence of each State within each census division; the first digit of the code is the code for the respective division. Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and the outlying areas of the Pacific are assigned "0" as the division code. Each State and equivalent area also is assigned the two-letter FIPS/United States Postal Service (USPS) code.

In 12 selected States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin), the minor civil divisions also serve as general-purpose local governments. The Census Bureau presents data for these minor civil divisions in all data products in which it provides data for places.

TIGER

TIGER is an acronym for the new digital (computer-readable) geographic data base that automates the mapping and related geographic activities required to support the Census Bureau's census and survey programs. The Census Bureau developed the Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing (TIGER) System to automate the geographic support processes needed to meet the major geographic needs of the 1990 census: producing the cartographic products to support data collection and map publication, providing the geographic structure for tabulation and publication of the collected data, assigning residential and employer addresses to their geographic location and relating those locations to the Census Bureau's geographic units, and so forth. The content of the TIGER data base is made available to the public through a variety of "TIGER Extract" files that may be obtained from the Data User Services Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

UNITED STATES

The United States comprises the 50 States and the District of Columbia. In addition, the Census Bureau treats

the outlying areas as statistical equivalents of States for the 1990 census. The outlying areas include American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

URBAN AND RURAL

The Census Bureau defines "urban" for the 1990 census as comprising all territory, population, and housing units in urbanized areas and in places of 2,500 or more persons outside urbanized areas. More specifically, "urban" consists of territory, persons, and housing units in:

1. Places of 2,500 or more persons incorporated as cities, villages, boroughs (except in Alaska and New York), and towns (except in the six New England States, New York, and Wisconsin), but excluding the rural portions of "extended cities."
2. Census designated places of 2,500 or more persons.
3. Other territory, incorporated or unincorporated, included in urbanized areas.

Territory, population, and housing units not classified as urban constitute "rural." In the 100-percent data products, "rural" is divided into "places of less than 2,500" and "not in places." The "not in places" category comprises "rural" outside incorporated and census designated places and the rural portions of extended cities. In many data products, the term "other rural" is used; "other rural" is a residual category specific to the classification of the rural in each data product.

In the sample data products, rural population and housing units are subdivided into "rural farm" and "rural nonfarm." "Rural farm" comprises all rural households and housing units on farms (places from which \$1,000 or more of agricultural products were sold in 1989); "rural nonfarm" comprises the remaining rural.

The urban and rural classification cuts across the other hierarchies; for example, there is generally both urban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

In censuses prior to 1950, "urban" comprised all territory, persons, and housing units in incorporated places of 2,500 or more persons, and in areas (usually minor civil divisions) classified as urban under special rules relating to population size and density. The definition of urban that restricted itself to incorporated places having 2,500 or more persons excluded many large, densely settled areas merely because they were not incorporated. Prior to the 1950 census, the Census Bureau attempted to avoid some of the more obvious omissions by classifying selected areas as "urban under special rules." Even with these rules, however, many large, closely built-up areas were excluded from the urban category.

To improve its measure of urban territory, population, and housing units, the Census Bureau adopted the concept of the urbanized area and delineated boundaries for

unincorporated places (now, census designated places) for the 1950 census. Urban was defined as territory, persons, and housing units in urbanized areas and, outside urbanized areas, in all places, incorporated or unincorporated, that had 2,500 or more persons. With the following three exceptions, the 1950 census definition of urban has continued substantially unchanged. First, in the 1960 census (but not in the 1970, 1980, or 1990 censuses), certain towns in the New England States, townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and Arlington County, Virginia, were designated as urban. However, most of these "special rule" areas would have been classified as urban anyway because they were included in an urbanized area or in an unincorporated place of 2,500 or more persons. Second, "extended cities" were identified for the 1970, 1980, and 1990 censuses. Extended cities primarily affect the figures for urban and rural territory (area), but have very little effect on the urban and rural population and housing units at the national and State levels— although for some individual counties and urbanized areas, the effects have been more evident. Third, changes since the 1970 census in the criteria for defining urbanized areas have permitted these areas to be defined around smaller centers.

Documentation of the urbanized area and extended city criteria is available from the Chief, Geography Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Extended City

Since the 1960 census, there has been a trend in some States toward the extension of city boundaries to include territory that is essentially rural in character. The classification of all the population and living quarters of such places as urban would include in the urban designation territory, persons, and housing units whose environment is primarily rural. For the 1970, 1980, and 1990 censuses, the Census Bureau identified as rural such territory and its population and housing units for each extended city whose closely settled area was located in an urbanized area. For the 1990 census, this classification also has been applied to certain places outside urbanized areas.

In summary presentations by size of place, the urban portion of an extended city is classified by the population of the entire place; the rural portion is included in "other rural."

URBANIZED AREA (UA)

The Census Bureau delineates urbanized areas (UA's) to provide a better separation of urban and rural territory, population, and housing in the vicinity of large places. A UA comprises one or more places ("central place") and the adjacent densely settled surrounding territory ("urban fringe") that together have a minimum of 50,000 persons. The urban fringe generally consists of contiguous territory having a density of least 1,000 persons per square mile. The urban fringe also includes outlying territory of such

density if it was connected to the core of the contiguous area by road and is within 1 1/2 road miles of that core, or within 5 road miles of the core but separated by water or other undevelopable territory. Other territory with a population density of fewer than 1,000 people per square mile is included in the urban fringe if it eliminates an enclave or closes an indentation in the boundary of the urbanized area. The population density is determined by (1) outside of a place, one or more contiguous census blocks with a population density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile or (2) inclusion of a place containing census blocks that have at least 50 percent of the population of the place and a density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile. The complete criteria are available from the Chief, Geography Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Urbanized Area Central Place

One or more central places function as the dominant centers of each UA. The identification of a UA central place permits the comparison of this dominant center with the remaining territory in the UA. There is no limit on the number of central places, and not all central places are necessarily included in the UA title. UA central places include:

1. Each place entirely (or partially, if the place is an extended city) within the UA that is a central city of a metropolitan area (MA).
2. If the UA does not contain an MA central city or is located outside of an MA, the central place(s) is determined by population size.

Urbanized Area Title and Code

The title of a UA identifies those places that are most important within the UA; it links the UA to the encompassing MA, where appropriate. If a single MA includes most of the UA, the title and code of the UA generally are the same as the title and code of the MA. If the UA is not mostly included in a single MA, if it does not include any place that is a central city of the encompassing MA, or if it is not located in an MA, the Census Bureau uses the population size of the included places, with a preference for incorporated places, to determine the UA title. The name of each State in which the UA is located also is in each UA title.

The numeric code used to identify each UA is the same as the code for the mostly encompassing MA (including CMSA and PMSA). If MA title cities represent multiple UA's, or the UA title city does not correspond to the first name of an MA title, the Census Bureau assigns a code based on the alphabetical sequence of the UA title in relationship to the other UA and MA titles.

VOTING DISTRICT (VTD)

A voting district (VTD) is any of a variety of types of areas (for example, election districts, precincts, wards, legislative districts) established by State and local governments for purposes of elections. For census purposes,

each State participating in Phase 2 of the 1990 Census Redistricting Data Program outlined the boundaries of VTD's around groups of whole census blocks on census maps. The entities identified as VTD's are not necessarily those legally or currently established. Also, to meet the "whole block" criterion, a State may have had to adjust VTD boundaries to nearby block boundaries. Therefore, the VTD's shown on the 1990 census tapes, listings, and maps may not represent the actual VTD's in effect at the time of the census. In the 1980 census, VTD's were referred to as "election precincts."

Each VTD is assigned a four-character alphanumeric code that is unique within each county. The code "ZZZZ" is assigned to nonparticipating areas; the Census Bureau reports data for areas coded "ZZZZ."

ZIP CODE®

ZIP Codes are administrative units established by the United States Postal Service (USPS) for the distribution of mail. ZIP Codes serve addresses for the most efficient delivery of mail, and therefore generally do not respect political or census statistical area boundaries. ZIP Codes usually do not have clearly identifiable boundaries, often serve a continually changing area, are changed periodically to meet postal requirements, and do not cover all the land area of the United States. ZIP Codes are identified by five-digit codes assigned by the USPS. The first three digits identify a major city or sectional distribution center, and the last two digits generally signify a specific post office's delivery area or point. For the 1990 census, ZIP Code data are tabulated for the five-digit codes in STF 3B.



APPENDIX B.

Definitions of Subject Characteristics

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POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

AGE

The data on age were derived from answers to questionnaire item 5, which was asked of all persons. The age classification is based on the age of the person in complete years as of April 1, 1990. The age response in question 5a was used normally to represent a person's age. However, when the age response was unacceptable or unavailable, a person's age was derived from an acceptable year-of-birth response in question 5b.

Data on age are used to determine the applicability of other questions for a person and to classify other characteristics in census tabulations. Age data are needed to interpret most social and economic characteristics used to plan and examine many programs and policies. Therefore, age is tabulated by single years of age and by many different groupings, such as 5-year age groups.

Some tabulations are shown by the age of the householder. These data were derived from the age responses for each householder. (For more information on householder, see the discussion under "Household Type and Relationship.")

Median Age—This measure divides the age distribution into two equal parts: one-half of the cases falling below the median value and one-half above the value. Generally, median age is computed on the basis of more detailed age intervals than are shown in some census publications; thus, a median based on a less detailed distribution may differ slightly from a corresponding median for the same population based on a more detailed distribution. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Limitation of the Data—Counts in 1970 and 1980 for persons 100 years old and over were substantially overstated. Improvements were made in the questionnaire design, in the allocation procedures, and to the respondent instruction guide to attempt to minimize this problem for the 1990 census.

Review of detailed 1990 census information indicated that respondents tended to provide their age as of the date of completion of the questionnaire, not their age as of April 1, 1990. In addition, there may have been a tendency for respondents to round their age up if they were close to having a birthday. It is likely that approximately 10 percent of persons in most age groups are actually 1 year younger. For most single years of age, the misstatements are largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age 0 because persons lost to age 1 may not have been fully offset by the inclusion of babies born after April 1, 1990, and because there may have been more rounding up to age 1 to avoid reporting age as 0 years. (Age in complete months was not collected for infants under age 1.)

The reporting of age 1 year older than age on April 1, 1990, is likely to have been greater in areas where the census data were collected later in 1990. The magnitude of this problem was much less in the three previous censuses where age was typically derived from respondent data on year of birth and quarter of birth. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the section below that discusses "Comparability.")

Comparability—Age data have been collected in every census. For the first time since 1950, the 1990 data are not available by quarter year of age. This change was made so that coded information could be obtained for both age and year of birth. In each census since 1940, the age of a person was assigned when it was not reported. In censuses before 1940, with the exception of 1880, persons of unknown age were shown as a separate category. Since 1960, assignment of unknown age has been performed by a general procedure described as "imputation." The specific procedures for imputing age have been different in each census. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

ANCESTRY

The data on ancestry were derived from answers to questionnaire item 13, which was asked of a sample of persons. The question was based on self-identification; the data on ancestry represent self-classification by people according to the ancestry group(s) with which they most closely identify. Ancestry refers to a person's ethnic origin or descent, "roots," or heritage or the place of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. Some ethnic identities, such as "Egyptian" or "Polish" can be traced to geographic areas outside the United States, while other ethnicities such as "Pennsylvania Dutch" or "Cajun" evolved in the United States.

The intent of the ancestry question was not to measure the degree of attachment the respondent had to a particular ethnicity. For example, a response of "Irish" might reflect total involvement in an "Irish" community or only a memory of ancestors several generations removed from the individual.

The Census Bureau coded the responses through an automated review, edit, and coding operation. The open-ended write-in ancestry item was coded by subject-matter specialists into a numeric representation using a code list containing over 1,000 categories. The 1990 code list reflects the results of the Census Bureau's own research and consultations with many ethnic experts. Many decisions were made to determine the classification of responses. These decisions affected the grouping of the tabulated data. For example, the "Assyrian" category includes both responses of "Assyrian" and "Chaldean."

The ancestry question allowed respondents to report one or more ancestry groups. While a large number of respondents listed a single ancestry, the majority of answers included more than one ethnic entry. Generally, only the first two responses reported were coded in 1990. If a response was in terms of a dual ancestry, for example, Irish-English, the person was assigned two codes, in this case one for Irish and another for English.

However, in certain cases, multiple responses such as "French Canadian," "Scotch-Irish," "Greek Cypriote," and "Black Dutch" were assigned a single code reflecting their status as unique groups. If a person reported one of these unique groups in addition to another group, for example, "Scotch-Irish English," resulting in three terms, that person received one code for the unique group ("Scotch-Irish") and another one for the remaining group ("English"). If a person reported "English Irish French," only English and Irish were coded. Certain combinations of ancestries where the ancestry group is a part of another, such as "German-Bavarian," the responses were coded as a single ancestry using the smaller group ("Bavarian"). Also, responses such as "Polish-American" or "Italian-American" were coded and tabulated as a single entry ("Polish" or "Italian").

The Census Bureau accepted "American" as a unique ethnicity if it was given alone, with an ambiguous response, or with State names. If the respondent listed any other ethnic identity such as "Italian American," generally the "American" portion of the response was not coded. However, distinct groups such as "American Indian," "Mexican American," and "African American" were coded and identified separately because they represented groups who considered themselves different from those who reported as "Indian," "Mexican," or "African," respectively.

In all tabulations, when respondents provided an unacceptable ethnic identity (for example, an uncodeable or unintelligible response such as "multi-national," "adopted," or "I have no idea"), the answer was included in "Ancestry not reported."

The tabulations on ancestry are presented using two types of data presentations—one used total persons as the base, and the other used total responses as the base. The following are categories shown in the two data presentations:

Presentation Based on Persons:

Single Ancestries Reported—Includes all persons who reported only one ethnic group. Included in this

category are persons with multiple-term responses such as "Scotch-Irish" who are assigned a single code.

Multiple Ancestries Reported—Includes all persons who reported more than one group and were assigned two ancestry codes.

Ancestry Unclassified—Includes all persons who provided a response that could not be assigned an ancestry code because they provided nonsensical entries or religious responses.

Presentations Based on Responses:

Total Ancestries Reported—Includes the total number of ancestries reported and coded. If a person reported a multiple ancestry such as "French Danish," that response was counted twice in the tabulations—once in the "French" category and again in the "Danish" category. Thus, the sum of the counts in this type of presentation is not the total population but the total of all responses.

First Ancestry Reported—Includes the first response of all persons who reported at least one codeable entry. For example, in this category, the count for "Danish" would include all those who reported only Danish and those who reported Danish first and then some other group.

Second Ancestry Reported—Includes the second response of all persons who reported a multiple ancestry. Thus, the count for "Danish" in this category includes all persons who reported Danish as the second response, regardless of the first response provided.

The Census Bureau identified hundreds of ethnic groups in the 1990 census. However, it was impossible to show information for every group in all census tabulations because of space constraints. Publications such as the 1990 CP-2, *Social and Economic Characteristics* and the 1990 CPH-3, *Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas* reports show a limited number of groups based on the number reported and the advice received from experts. A more complete distribution of groups is presented in the 1990 Summary Tape File 4, supplementary reports, and a special subject report on ancestry. In addition, groups identified specifically in the questions on race and Hispanic origin (for example, Japanese, Laotian, Mexican, Cuban, and Spaniard), in general, are not shown separately in ancestry tabulations.

Limitation of the Data—Although some experts consider religious affiliation a component of ethnic identity, the ancestry question was not designed to collect any information concerning religion. The Bureau of the Census is prohibited from collecting information on religion. Thus, if a religion was given as an answer to the ancestry question, it was coded as an "Other" response.

Comparability—A question on ancestry was first asked in the 1980 census. Although there were no comparable data prior to the 1980 census, related information on ethnicity was collected through questions on parental birthplace, own birthplace, and language which were included in previous censuses. Unlike other census questions, there was no imputation for nonresponse to the ancestry question.

In 1990, respondents were allowed to report more than one ancestry group; however, only the first two ancestry groups identified were coded. In 1980, the Census Bureau attempted to code a third ancestry for selected triple-ancestry responses.

New categories such as "Arab" and "West Indian" were added to the 1990 question to meet important data needs. The "West Indian" category excluded "Hispanic" groups such as "Puerto Rican" and "Cuban" that were identified primarily through the question on Hispanic origin. In 1990, the ancestry group, "American" is recognized and tabulated as a unique ethnicity. In 1980, "American" was tabulated but included under the category "Ancestry not specified."

A major improvement in the 1990 census was the use of an automated coding system for ancestry responses. The automated coding system used in the 1990 census greatly reduced the potential for error associated with a clerical review. Specialists with a thorough knowledge of the subject matter reviewed, edited, coded, and resolved inconsistent or incomplete responses.

CITIZENSHIP

The data on citizenship were derived from answers to questionnaire item 9, which was asked of a sample of persons.

Citizen—Persons who indicated that they were native-born and foreign-born persons who indicated that they have become naturalized. (For more information on native and foreign born, see the discussion under "Place of Birth.")

There are four categories of citizenship: (1) born in the United States, (2) born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the Virgin Islands of the United States, or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, (3) born abroad of American parents, and (4) citizen by naturalization.

Naturalized Citizen—Foreign-born persons who had completed the naturalization process at the time of the census and upon whom the rights of citizenship had been conferred.

Not a Citizen—Foreign-born persons who were not citizens, including persons who had begun but not completed the naturalization process at the time of the census.

Limitation of the Data—Evaluation studies completed after previous censuses indicated that some persons may have reported themselves as citizens although they had not yet attained the status.

Comparability—Similar questions on citizenship were asked in the censuses of 1820, 1830, 1870, 1890 through 1950, 1970, and 1980. The 1980 question was asked of a sample of the foreign-born population. In 1990, both native and foreign-born persons who received the long-form questionnaire were asked to respond to the citizenship question.

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Data on educational attainment were derived from answers to questionnaire item 12, which was asked of a sample of persons. Data are tabulated as attainment for persons 15 years old and over. Persons are classified according to the highest level of school completed or the highest degree received. The question included instructions to report the level of the previous grade attended or the highest degree received for persons currently enrolled in school. The question included response categories which allowed persons to report completing the 12th grade without receiving a high school diploma, and which instructed respondents to report as "high school graduate(s)"—persons who received either a high school diploma or the equivalent, for example, passed the Test of General Educational Development (G.E.D.), and did not attend college. (On the Military Census Report questionnaire, the lowest response category was "Less than 9th grade.")

Instructions included in the 1990 respondent instruction guide, which was mailed with the census questionnaire, further specified that schooling completed in foreign or ungraded school systems should be reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular American system; that vocational certificates or diplomas from vocational, trade, or business schools or colleges were not to be reported unless they were college level degrees; and that honorary degrees were not to be reported. The instructions gave "medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology" as examples of professional school degrees, and specifically excluded "barber school, cosmetology, or other training for a specific trade" from the professional school category. The order in which they were listed suggested that doctorate degrees were "higher" than professional school degrees, which were "higher" than master's degrees.

Persons who did not report educational attainment were assigned the attainment of a person of the same age, race or Spanish origin, and sex who resided in the same or a nearby area. Persons who filled more than one circle were edited to the highest level or degree reported.

High School Graduate or Higher—Includes persons whose highest degree was a high school diploma or

its equivalent, persons who attended college or professional school, and persons who received a college, university, or professional degree. Persons who reported completing the 12th grade but not receiving a diploma are not included.

Not Enrolled, Not High School Graduate—Includes persons of compulsory school attendance age or above who were not enrolled in school and were not high school graduates; these persons may be taken to be “high school dropouts.” There is no restriction on when they “dropped out” of school, and they may have never attended high school.

In prior censuses, “Median school years completed” was used as a summary measure of educational attainment. In 1990, the median can only be calculated for groups of which less than half the members have attended college. “Percent high school graduate or higher” and “Percent bachelor’s degree or higher” are summary measures which can be calculated from the present data and offer quite readily interpretable measures of differences between population subgroups. To make comparisons over time, “Percent high school graduate or higher” can be calculated and “Percent bachelor’s degree or higher” can be approximated with data from previous censuses.

Comparability—From 1840 to 1930, the census measured educational attainment by means of a basic literacy question. In 1940, a single question was asked on highest grade of school completed. In the censuses of 1950 through 1980, a two-part question asking highest grade of school attended and whether that grade was finished was used to construct highest grade or year of school completed. For persons who have not attended college, the response categories in the 1990 educational attainment question should produce data which are comparable to data on highest grade completed from earlier censuses.

The response categories for persons who have attended college were modified from earlier censuses because there was some ambiguity in interpreting responses in terms of the number of years of college completed. For instance, it was not clear whether “completed the fourth year of college,” “completed the senior year of college,” and “college graduate” were synonymous. Research conducted shortly before the census suggests that these terms were more distinct in 1990 than in earlier decades, and this change may have threatened the ability to estimate the number of “college graduates” from the number of persons reported as having completed the fourth or a higher year of college. It was even more difficult to make inferences about post-baccalaureate degrees and “Associate” degrees from highest year of college completed. Thus, comparisons of post-secondary educational attainment in this and earlier censuses should be made with great caution.

In the 1960 and subsequent censuses, persons for whom educational attainment was not reported were assigned the same attainment level as a similar person whose

residence was in the same or a nearby area. In the 1940 and 1950 censuses, persons for whom educational attainment was not reported were not allocated.

EMPLOYMENT STATUS

The data on employment status were derived from answers to questionnaire items 21, 25, and 26, which were asked of a sample of persons. The series of questions on employment status was asked of all persons 15 years old and over and was designed to identify, in this sequence: (1) persons who worked at any time during the reference week; (2) persons who did not work during the reference week but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent (excluding layoff); (3) persons on layoff; and (4) persons who did not work during the reference week, but who were looking for work during the last four weeks and were available for work during the reference week. (For more information, see the discussion under “Reference Week.”)

The employment status data shown in this and other 1990 census tabulations relate to persons 16 years old and over. Some tabulations showing employment status, however, include persons 15 years old. By definition, these persons are classified as “Not in Labor Force.” In the 1940, 1950, and 1960 censuses, employment status data were presented for persons 14 years old and over. The change in the universe was made in 1970 to agree with the official measurement of the labor force as revised in January 1967 by the U.S. Department of Labor. The 1970 census was the last to show employment data for persons 14 and 15 years old.

Employed—All civilians 16 years old and over who were either (1) “at work”—those who did any work at all during the reference week as paid employees, worked in their own business or profession, worked on their own farm, or worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers on a family farm or in a family business; or (2) were “with a job but not at work”—those who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons. Excluded from the employed are persons whose only activity consisted of work around the house or unpaid volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations; also excluded are persons on active duty in the United States Armed Forces.

Unemployed—All civilians 16 years old and over are classified as unemployed if they (1) were neither “at work” nor “with a job but not at work” during the reference week, and (2) were looking for work during the last 4 weeks, and (3) were available to accept a job. Also included as unemployed are civilians who did not work at all during the reference week and were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off. Examples of job seeking activities are:

- Registering at a public or private employment office
- Meeting with prospective employers
- Investigating possibilities for starting a professional practice or opening a business
- Placing or answering advertisements
- Writing letters of application
- Being on a union or professional register

Civilian Labor Force—Consists of persons classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described above.

Experienced Unemployed—These are unemployed persons who have worked at any time in the past.

Experienced Civilian Labor Force—Consists of the employed and the experienced unemployed.

Labor Force—All persons classified in the civilian labor force plus members of the U.S. Armed Forces (persons on active duty with the United States Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard).

Not in Labor Force—All persons 16 years old and over who are not classified as members of the labor force. This category consists mainly of students, housewives, retired workers, seasonal workers enumerated in an *off* season who were not looking for work, institutionalized persons, and persons doing only incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours during the reference week).

Worker—This term appears in connection with several subjects: journey-to-work items, class of worker, weeks worked in 1989, and number of workers in family in 1989. Its meaning varies and, therefore, should be determined in each case by referring to the definition of the subject in which it appears.

Actual Hours Worked Last Week—All persons who reported working during the reference week were asked to report in questionnaire item 21b the number of hours that they worked. The statistics on hours worked pertain to the number of hours actually worked at all jobs, and do not necessarily reflect the number of hours typically or usually worked or the scheduled number of hours. The concept of “actual hours” differs from that of “usual hours” described below. The number of persons who worked only a small number of hours is probably understated since such persons sometimes consider themselves as not working. Respondents were asked to include overtime or extra hours worked, but to exclude lunch hours, sick leave, and vacation leave.

Limitation of the Data—The census may understate the number of employed persons because persons who have irregular, casual, or unstructured jobs sometimes report themselves as not working. The number of employed persons “at work” is probably overstated in the census (and conversely, the number of employed “with a job, but not at work” is understated) since some persons on vacation or sick leave erroneously reported themselves as working. This problem has no effect on the total number of employed persons. The reference week for the employment data is not the same for all persons. Since persons can change their employment status from one week to another, the lack of a uniform reference week may mean that the employment data do not reflect the reality of the employment situation of any given week. (For more information, see the discussion under “Reference Week.”)

Comparability—The questionnaire items and employment status concepts for the 1990 census are essentially the same as those used in the 1980 and 1970 censuses. However, these concepts differ in many respects from those associated with the 1950 and 1960 censuses.

Since employment data from the census are obtained from respondents in households, they differ from statistics based on reports from individual business establishments, farm enterprises, and certain government programs. Persons employed at more than one job are counted only once in the census and are classified according to the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. In statistics based on reports from business and farm establishments, persons who work for more than one establishment may be counted more than once. Moreover, some tabulations may exclude private household workers, unpaid family workers, and self-employed persons, but may include workers less than 16 years of age.

An additional difference in the data arises from the fact that persons who had a job but were not at work are included with the employed in the census statistics, whereas many of these persons are likely to be excluded from employment figures based on establishment payroll reports. Furthermore, the employment status data in census tabulations include persons on the basis of place of residence regardless of where they work, whereas establishment data report persons at their place of work regardless of where they live. This latter consideration is particularly significant when comparing data for workers who commute between areas.

Census data on actual hours worked during the reference week may differ from data from other sources. The census measures hours actually worked, whereas some surveys measure hours paid for by employers. Comparability of census actual hours worked data may also be affected by the nature of the reference week (see “Reference Week”).

For several reasons, the unemployment figures of the Census Bureau are not comparable with published figures on unemployment compensation claims. For example,

figures on unemployment compensation claims exclude persons who have exhausted their benefit rights, new workers who have not earned rights to unemployment insurance, and persons losing jobs not covered by unemployment insurance systems (including some workers in agriculture, domestic services, and religious organizations, and self-employed and unpaid family workers). In addition, the qualifications for drawing unemployment compensation differ from the definition of unemployment used by the Census Bureau. Persons working only a few hours during the week and persons with a job but not at work are sometimes eligible for unemployment compensation but are classified as "Employed" in the census. Differences in the geographical distribution of unemployment data arise because the place where claims are filed may not necessarily be the same as the place of residence of the unemployed worker.

The figures on employment status from the decennial census are generally comparable with similar data collected in the Current Population Survey. However, some difference may exist because of variations in enumeration and processing techniques.

FERTILITY

The data on fertility (also referred to as "children ever born") were derived from answers to questionnaire item 20, which was asked of a sample of women 15 years old and over regardless of marital status. Stillbirths, stepchildren, and adopted children were excluded from the number of children ever born. Ever-married women were instructed to include all children born to them before and during their most recent marriage, children no longer living, and children away from home, as well as children who were still living in the home. Never-married women were instructed to include all children born to them.

Data are most frequently presented in terms of the aggregate number of children ever born to women in the specified category and in terms of the rate per 1,000 women. For purposes of calculating the aggregate, the open-ended response category, "12 or more" is assigned a value of 13.

Limitation of the Data—Although the data are assumed to be less complete for out-of-wedlock births than for births occurring within marriage, comparisons of 1980 census data on the fertility of single women with other census sources and administrative records indicate that no significant differences were found between different data sources; that is, 1980 census data on children ever born to single women were complete with no significant understatements of childbearing.

Comparability—The wording of the question on children ever born was the same in 1990 as in 1980. In 1970, however, the question on children ever born was asked of all ever-married women but only of never-married women

who received self-administered questionnaires. Therefore, rates and numbers of children ever born to single women in 1970 may be understated. Data presented for children ever born to ever-married women are comparable for the 1990 census and all previous censuses containing this question.

GROUP QUARTERS

All persons not living in households are classified by the Census Bureau as living in group quarters. Two general categories of persons in group quarters are recognized: (1) institutionalized persons and (2) other persons in group quarters (also referred to as "noninstitutional group quarters").

Institutionalized Persons—Includes persons under formally authorized, supervised care or custody in institutions at the time of enumeration. Such persons are classified as "patients or inmates" of an institution regardless of the availability of nursing or medical care, the length of stay, or the number of persons in the institution. Generally, institutionalized persons are restricted to the institutional buildings and grounds (or must have passes or escorts to leave) and thus have limited interaction with the surrounding community. Also, they are generally under the care of trained staff who have responsibility for their safekeeping and supervision.

Type of Institution—The type of institution was determined as part of census enumeration activities. For institutions which specialize in only one specific type of service, all patients or inmates were given the same classification. For institutions which had multiple types of major services (usually general hospitals and Veterans' Administration hospitals), patients were classified according to selected types of wards. For example, in psychiatric wards of hospitals, patients were classified in "mental (psychiatric) hospitals"; in hospital wards for persons with chronic diseases, patients were classified in "hospitals for the chronically ill." Each patient or inmate was classified in only one type of institution. Institutions include the following types:

Correctional Institutions—Includes prisons, Federal detention centers, military stockades and jails, police lockups, halfway houses, local jails, and other confinement facilities, including work farms.

Prisons—Where persons convicted of crimes serve their sentences. In some census products, the prisons are classified by two types of control: (1) "Federal" (operated by the Bureau of Prisons of the Department of Justice) and (2) "State." Residents who are criminally insane were classified on the basis of where they resided at the time of enumeration: (1) in institutions (or hospital wards)

operated by departments of correction or similar agencies; or (2) in institutions operated by departments of mental health or similar agencies.

Federal Detention Centers—Operated by the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) and the Bureau of Prisons. These facilities include detention centers used by the Park Police; Bureau of Indian Affairs Detention Centers; INS Centers, such as the INS Federal Alien Detention Facility; INS Processing Centers; and INS Contract Detention Centers used to detain aliens under exclusion or deportation proceedings, as well as those aliens who have not been placed into proceedings, such as custodial required departures; and INS Detention Centers operated within local jails, and State and Federal prisons.

Military Stockades, Jails—Operated by military police and used to hold persons awaiting trial or convicted of violating military laws.

Local Jails and Other Confinement Facilities—Includes facilities operated by counties and cities that primarily hold persons beyond arraignment, usually for more than 48 hours. Also included in this category are work farms used to hold persons awaiting trial or serving time on relatively short sentences and jails run by private businesses under contract for local governments (but *not* by State governments).

Police Lockups—Temporary-holding facilities operated by county and city police that hold persons for 48 hours or less only if they have not been formally charged in court.

Halfway Houses—Operated for correctional purposes and include probation and restitution centers, pre-release centers, and community-residential centers.

Other Types of Correctional Institutions—Privately operated correctional facilities and correctional facilities specifically for alcohol/drug abuse.

Nursing Homes—Comprises a heterogeneous group of places. The majority of patients are elderly, although persons who require nursing care because of chronic physical conditions may be found in these homes regardless of their age. Included in this category are skilled-nursing facilities, intermediate-care facilities, long-term care rooms in wards or buildings on the grounds of hospitals, or long-term care rooms/nursing wings in congregate housing facilities. Also included are nursing, convalescent, and rest homes, such as soldiers', sailors', veterans', and fraternal or religious homes for the aged, with or without nursing care. In some census products, nursing homes are classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State," "Private not-for-profit," and "Private for profit."

Mental (Psychiatric) Hospitals—Includes hospitals or wards for the criminally insane not operated by a prison, and psychiatric wards of general hospitals and veterans' hospitals. Patients receive supervised medical/nursing care from formally-trained staff. In some census products, mental hospitals are classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State or local," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Hospitals for Chronically Ill—Includes hospitals for patients who require long-term care, including those in military hospitals and wards for the chronically ill located on military bases; or other hospitals or wards for the chronically ill, which include tuberculosis hospitals or wards, wards in general and Veterans' Administration hospitals for the chronically ill, neurological wards, hospices, wards for patients with Hansen's Disease (leprosy) and other incurable diseases, and other unspecified wards for the chronically ill. Patients who had no usual home elsewhere were enumerated as part of the institutional population in the wards of general and military hospitals. Most hospital patients are at the hospital temporarily and were enumerated at their usual place of residence. (For more information, see "Wards in General and Military Hospitals for Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere.")

Schools, Hospitals, or Wards for the Mentally Retarded—Includes those institutions such as wards in hospitals for the mentally retarded, and intermediate-care facilities for the mentally retarded that provide supervised medical/nursing care from formally-trained staff. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State or local," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Schools, Hospitals, or Wards for the Physically Handicapped—Includes three types of institutions: institutions for the blind, those for the deaf, and orthopedic wards and institutions for the physically handicapped. Institutions for persons with speech problems are classified with "institutions for the deaf." The category "orthopedic wards and institutions for the physically handicapped" includes those institutions providing relatively long-term care to accident victims, and to persons with polio, cerebral palsy, and muscular dystrophy. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Public," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Hospitals, and Wards for Drug/Alcohol Abuse—Includes hospitals, and hospital wards in psychiatric and general hospitals. These facilities are equipped medically and designed for the diagnosis and treatment of medical or psychiatric illnesses associated with alcohol or drug abuse. Patients receive supervised medical care from formally-trained staff.

Wards in General and Military Hospitals for Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere—Includes maternity, neonatal, pediatric (including wards for boarder babies), military, and surgical wards of hospitals, and wards for persons with infectious diseases.

Juvenile Institutions—Includes homes, schools, and other institutions providing care for children (short- or long-term care). Juvenile institutions include the following types:

Homes for Abused, Dependent, and Neglected Children—Includes orphanages and other institutions which provide long-term care (usually more than 30 days) for children. This category is classified in some census products by type of ownership as "Public" and "Private."

Residential Treatment Centers—Includes those institutions which primarily serve children who, by clinical diagnosis, are moderately or seriously disturbed emotionally. Also, these institutions provide long-term treatment services, usually supervised or directed by a psychiatrist.

Training Schools for Juvenile Delinquents—Includes residential training schools or homes, and industrial schools, camps, or farms for juvenile delinquents.

Public Training Schools for Juvenile Delinquents—Usually operated by a State agency (for example, department of welfare, corrections, or a youth authority). Some are operated by county and city governments. These public training schools are specialized institutions serving delinquent children, generally between the ages of 10 and 17 years old, all of whom are committed by the courts.

Private Training Schools—Operated under private auspices. Some of the children they serve are committed by the courts as delinquents. Others are referred by parents or social agencies because of delinquent behavior. One difference between private and public training schools is that, by their administrative policy, private schools have control over their selection and intake.

Detention Centers—Includes institutions providing short-term care (usually 30 days or less) primarily for delinquent children pending disposition of their cases by a court. This category also covers diagnostic centers. In practice, such institutions may be caring for both delinquent and neglected children pending court disposition.

Other Persons in Group Quarters (also referred to as "noninstitutional group quarters")—Includes all persons who live in group quarters other than institutions. Persons who live in the following living quarters are

classified as "other persons in group quarters" when there are 10 or more unrelated persons living in the unit; otherwise, these living quarters are classified as housing units.

Rooming Houses—Includes persons residing in rooming and boarding houses and living in quarters with 10 or more unrelated persons.

Group Homes—Includes "community-based homes" that provide care and supportive services. Such places include homes for the mentally ill, mentally retarded, and physically handicapped; drug/alcohol halfway houses; communes; and maternity homes for unwed mothers.

Homes for the Mentally Ill—Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally ill. In some data products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State," "Private," and "Ownership not known." Homes which combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally ill are counted as homes for the mentally ill.

Homes for the Mentally Retarded—Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally retarded. Homes which combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally retarded are counted as homes for the mentally retarded. This category is classified by type of ownership in some census products, as "Federal," "State," "Private," or "Ownership not known."

Homes for the Physically Handicapped—Includes community-based homes for the blind, for the deaf, and other community-based homes for the physically handicapped. Persons with speech problems are classified with homes for the deaf. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Public," "Private," or "Ownership not known."

Homes or Halfway Houses for Drug/Alcohol Abuse—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in places that provide community-based care and supportive services to persons suffering from a drug/alcohol addiction and to recovering alcoholics and drug abusers. Places providing community-based care for drug and alcohol abusers include group homes, detoxification centers, quarterway houses (residential treatment facilities that work closely with accredited hospitals), halfway houses, and recovery homes for ambulatory, mentally competent recovering alcoholics and drug abusers who may be re-entering the work force.

Maternity Homes for Unwed Mothers—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in places that provide domestic care for unwed mothers and their

children. These homes may provide social services and post-natal care within the facility, or may make arrangements for women to receive such services in the community. Nursing services are usually available in the facility.

Other Group Homes—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in communes, foster care homes, and job corps centers with 10 or more unrelated persons. These types of places provide communal living quarters, generally for persons who have formed their own community in which they have common interests and often share or own property jointly.

Religious Group Quarters—Includes, primarily, group quarters for nuns teaching in parochial schools and for priests living in rectories. It also includes other convents and monasteries, except those associated with a general hospital or an institution.

College Quarters Off Campus—Includes privately-owned rooming and boarding houses off campus, if the place is reserved exclusively for occupancy by college students and if there are 10 or more unrelated persons. In census products, persons in this category are classified as living in a college dormitory.

Persons residing in certain other types of living arrangements are classified as living in "noninstitutional group quarters" regardless of the number of people sharing the unit. These include persons residing in the following types of group quarters:

College Dormitories—Includes college students in dormitories (provided the dormitory is restricted to students who do not have their families living with them), fraternity and sorority houses, and on-campus residential quarters used exclusively for those in religious orders who are attending college. Students in privately-owned rooming and boarding houses off campus are also included, if the place is reserved exclusively for occupancy by college-level students and if there are 10 or more unrelated persons.

Military Quarters—Includes military personnel living in barracks and dormitories on base, in transient quarters on base for temporary residents (both civilian and military), and on military ships. However, patients in military hospitals receiving treatment for chronic diseases or who had no usual home elsewhere, and persons being held in military stockades were included as part of the institutional population.

Agriculture Workers' Dormitories—Includes persons in migratory farm workers' camps on farms, bunkhouses for ranch hands, and other dormitories on farms, such as those on "tree farms."

Other Workers' Dormitories—Includes persons in logging camps, construction workers' camps, firehouse dormitories, job-training camps, energy enclaves (Alaska only), and nonfarm migratory workers' camps (for example, workers in mineral and mining camps).

Emergency Shelters for Homeless Persons (with sleeping facilities) and Visible in Street Locations—Includes persons enumerated during the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation primarily on March 20-21, 1990. Enumerators were instructed not to ask if a person was "homeless." If a person was at one of the locations below on March 20-21, the person was counted as described below. (For more information on the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation, see Appendix D, Collection and Processing Procedures.) This category is divided into four classifications:

Emergency Shelters for Homeless Persons (with sleeping facilities)—Includes persons who stayed overnight on March 20, 1990, in permanent and temporary emergency housing, missions, hotels/motels, and flophouses charging \$12 or less (excluding taxes) per night; Salvation Army shelters, hotels, and motels used *entirely* for homeless persons regardless of the nightly rate charged; rooms in hotels and motels used *partially* for the homeless; and similar places known to have persons who have no usual home elsewhere staying overnight. If not shown separately, shelters and group homes that provide *temporary* sleeping facilities for runaway, neglected, and homeless children are included in this category in data products.

Shelters for Runaway, Neglected, and Homeless Children—Includes shelters/group homes which provide *temporary* sleeping facilities for juveniles.

Visible in Street Locations—Includes street blocks and open public locations designated before March 20, 1990, by city and community officials as places where the homeless congregate at night. All persons found at predesignated street sites from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m. and leaving abandoned or boarded-up buildings from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m. on March 21, 1990, were enumerated during "street" enumeration, except persons in uniform such as police and persons engaged in obvious money-making activities other than begging or panhandling. Enumerators were instructed not to ask if a person was "homeless."

This cannot be considered a complete count of all persons living on the streets because those who were so well hidden that local people did not know where to find them were likely to have been missed as were persons moving about or in places not identified by local officials. It is also possible that persons with homes could have been included in the count of "visible in street locations" if they were present when the enumerator did the enumeration of a particular block.

Predesignated street sites include street corners, parks, bridges, persons emerging from abandoned and boarded-up buildings, noncommercial campsites (tent cities), all-night movie theaters, all-night restaurants, emergency hospital waiting rooms, train stations, airports, bus depots, and subway stations.

Shelters for Abused Women (Shelters Against Domestic Violence or Family Crisis Centers)—Includes community-based homes or shelters that provide domiciliary care for women who have sought shelter from family violence and who may have been physically abused. Most shelters also provide care for children of abused women. These shelters may provide social services, meals, psychiatric treatment, and counseling. In some census products, “shelters for abused women” are included in the category “other noninstitutional group quarters.”

Dormitories for Nurses and Interns in General and Military Hospitals—Includes group quarters for nurses and other staff members. It excludes patients.

Crews of Maritime Vessels—Includes officers, crew members, and passengers of maritime U.S. flag vessels. All ocean-going and Great Lakes ships are included.

Staff Residents of Institutions—Includes staff residing in group quarters on institutional grounds who provide formally-authorized, supervised care or custody for the institutionalized population.

Other Nonhousehold Living Situations—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere enumerated during transient or “T-Night” enumeration at YMCA’s, YWCA’s, youth hostels, commercial and government-run campgrounds, campgrounds at racetracks, fairs, and carnivals, and similar transient sites.

Living Quarters for Victims of Natural Disasters—Includes living quarters for persons temporarily displaced by natural disasters.

Limitation of the Data—Two types of errors can occur in the classification of “types of group quarters”:

1. *Misclassification of Group Quarters*—During the 1990 Special Place Prelist operation, the enumerator determined the type of group quarters associated with each special place in their assignment. The enumerator used the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List and Index to the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List to assign a two-digit code number followed by either an “I,” for institutional, or an “N,” for noninstitutional to each group quarters. In 1990, unacceptable group quarter codes were edited. (For more information on editing of unacceptable data, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

2. *No Classification (unknowns)*—The imputation rate for type of institution was higher in 1980 (23.5 percent) than in 1970 (3.3 percent). Improvements were made to the 1990 Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List; that is, the inclusion of more group quarters categories and an “Index to the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List.” (For more information on the allocation rates for Type of Institution, see the allocation rates in 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics*.)

In previous censuses, allocation rates for demographic characteristics (such as age, sex, race, and marital status) of the institutional population were similar to those for the total population. The allocation rates for sample characteristics such as school enrollment, highest grade completed, income, and veteran status for the institutional and noninstitutional group quarters population have been substantially higher than the population in households at least as far back as the 1960 census. The data, however, have historically presented a reasonable picture of the institutional and noninstitutional group quarters population.

Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)—For the 1990 census “Shelter-and-Street-Night” operation, persons well hidden, moving about, or in locations enumerators did not visit were likely to be missed. The number of people missed will never be known; thus, the 1990 census cannot be considered to include a definitive count of America’s total homeless population. It does, however, give an idea of relative differences among areas of the country. Other components were counted as part of regular census procedures.

The count of persons in shelters and visible on the street could have been affected by many factors. How much the factors affected the count can never be answered definitively, but some elements include:

1. How well enumerators were trained and how well they followed procedures.
2. How well the list of shelter and street locations given to the Census Bureau by the local government reflected the actual places that homeless persons stay at night.
3. Cities were encouraged to open temporary shelters for census night, and many did that and actively encouraged people to enter the shelters. Thus, people who may have been on the street otherwise were in shelters the night of March 20, so that the ratio of shelter-to-street population could be different than usual.
4. The weather, which was unusually cold in some parts of the country, could affect how likely people were to seek emergency shelter or to be more hidden than usual if they stayed outdoors.
5. The media occasionally interfered with the ability to do the count.
6. How homeless people perceived the census and whether they wanted to be counted or feared the census and hid from it.

The Census Bureau conducted two assessments of Shelter and Street Night: (1) the quality of the lists of shelters used for the Shelter-and-Street-Night operation, and (2) how well procedures were followed by census-takers for the street count in parts of five cities (Chicago, Los Angeles, New Orleans, New York, and Phoenix). Information about these two assessments is available from the Chief, Center for Survey Methods Research, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Comparability—For the 1990 census, the definition of institutionalized persons was revised so that the definition of “care” only includes persons under organized medical or formally-authorized, supervised care or custody. As a result of this change to the institutional definition, maternity homes are classified as noninstitutional rather than institutional group quarters as in previous censuses. The following types of other group quarters are classified as institutional rather than noninstitutional group quarters: “halfway houses (operated for correctional purposes)” and “wards in general and military hospitals for patients who have no usual home elsewhere,” which includes maternity, neonatal, pediatric, military, and surgical wards of hospitals, other-purpose wards of hospitals, and wards for infectious diseases. These changes should not significantly affect the comparability of data with earlier censuses because of the relatively small number of persons involved.

As in 1980, 10 or more unrelated persons living together were classified as living in noninstitutional group quarters. In 1970, the criteria was six or more unrelated persons.

Several changes also have occurred in the identification of specific types of group quarters. For the first time, the 1990 census identifies separately the following types of correctional institutions: persons in halfway houses (operated for correctional purposes), military stockades and jails, and police lockups. In 1990, tuberculosis hospitals or wards are included with hospitals for the chronically ill; in 1980, they were shown separately. For 1990, the noninstitutional group quarters category, “Group homes” is further classified as: group homes for drug/alcohol abuse; maternity homes (for unwed mothers), group homes for the mentally ill, group homes for the mentally retarded, and group homes for the physically handicapped. Persons living in communes, foster-care homes, and job corps centers are classified with “Other group homes” only if 10 or more unrelated persons share the unit; otherwise, they are classified as housing units.

In 1990, workers’ dormitories were classified as group quarters regardless of the number of persons sharing the dorm. In 1980, 10 or more unrelated persons had to share the dorm for it to be classified as a group quarters. In 1960, data on persons in military barracks were shown only for men. In subsequent censuses, they include both men and women.

In 1990 census data products, the phrase “inmates of institutions” was changed to “institutionalized persons.” Also, persons living in noninstitutional group quarters were

referred to as “other persons in group quarters,” and the phrase “staff residents” was used for staff living in institutions.

In 1990, there are additional institutional categories and noninstitutional group quarters categories compared with the 1980 census. The institutional categories added include “hospitals and wards for drug/alcohol abuse” and “military hospitals for the chronically ill.” The noninstitutional group quarters categories added include emergency shelters for homeless persons; shelters for runaway, neglected, and homeless children; shelters for abused women; and visible-in-street locations. Each of these noninstitutional group quarters categories was enumerated on March 20-21, 1990, during the “Shelter-and-Street-Night” operation. (For more information on the “Shelter-and-Street-Night” operation, see Appendix D, Collection and Processing Procedures.)

HISPANIC ORIGIN

The data on Spanish/Hispanic origin were derived from answers to questionnaire item 7, which was asked of all persons. Persons of Hispanic origin are those who classified themselves in one of the specific Hispanic origin categories listed on the questionnaire—“Mexican,” “Puerto Rican,” or “Cuban”—as well as those who indicated that they were of “other Spanish/Hispanic” origin. Persons of “Other Spanish/Hispanic” origin are those whose origins are from Spain, the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, or the Dominican Republic, or they are persons of Hispanic origin identifying themselves generally as Spanish, Spanish-American, Hispanic, Hispano, Latino, and so on. Write-in responses to the “other Spanish/Hispanic” category were coded only for sample data.

Origin can be viewed as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country of birth of the person or the person’s parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Some tabulations are shown by the Hispanic origin of the householder. In all cases where households, families, or occupied housing units are classified by Hispanic origin, the Hispanic origin of the householder is used. (See the discussion of householder under “Household Type and Relationship.”)

During direct interviews conducted by enumerators, if a person could not provide a single origin response, he or she was asked to select, based on self-identification, the group which best described his or her origin or descent. If a person could not provide a single group, the origin of the person’s mother was used. If a single group could not be provided for the person’s mother, the first origin reported by the person was used.

If any household member failed to respond to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question, a response was assigned by the computer according to the reported entries of other household members by using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. In the processing of sample

questionnaires, responses to other questions on the questionnaire, such as ancestry and place of birth, were used to assign an origin before any reference was made to the origin reported by other household members. If an origin was not entered for any household member, an origin was assigned from another household according to the race of the householder. This procedure is a variation of the general imputation process described in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Comparability—There may be differences between the total Hispanic origin population based on 100-percent tabulations and sample tabulations. Such differences are the result of sampling variability, nonsampling error, and more extensive edit procedures for the Spanish/Hispanic origin item on the sample questionnaires. (For more information on sampling variability and nonsampling error, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

The 1990 data on Hispanic origin are generally comparable with those for the 1980 census. However, there are some differences in the format of the Hispanic origin question between the two censuses. For 1990, the word “descent” was deleted from the 1980 wording. In addition, the term “Mexican-Amer.” used in 1980 was shortened further to “Mexican-Am.” to reduce misreporting (of “American”) in this category detected in the 1980 census. Finally, the 1990 question allowed those who reported as “other Spanish/Hispanic” to write in their specific Hispanic origin group.

Misreporting in the “Mexican-Amer.” category of the 1980 census item on Spanish/Hispanic origin may affect the comparability of 1980 and 1990 census data for persons of Hispanic origin for certain areas of the country. An evaluation of the 1980 census item on Spanish/Hispanic origin indicated that there was misreporting in the Mexican origin category by White and Black persons in certain areas. The study results showed evidence that the misreporting occurred in the South (excluding Texas), the Northeast (excluding the New York City area), and a few States in the Midwest Region. Also, results based on available data suggest that the impact of possible misreporting of Mexican origin in the 1980 census was severe in those portions of the above-mentioned regions where the Hispanic origin population was generally sparse. However, national 1980 census data on the Mexican origin population or total Hispanic origin population at the national level was not seriously affected by the reporting problem. (For a more detailed discussion of the evaluation of the 1980 census Spanish/Hispanic origin item, see the 1980 census Supplementary Reports.)

The 1990 and 1980 census data on the Hispanic population are not directly comparable with 1970 Spanish origin data because of a number of factors: (1) overall improvements in the 1980 and 1990 censuses, (2) better coverage of the population, (3) improved question designs, and (4) an effective public relations campaign by the Census Bureau with the assistance of national and community ethnic groups.

Specific changes in question design between the 1980 and 1970 censuses included the placement of the category “No, not Spanish/Hispanic” as the first category in that question. (The corresponding category appeared last in the 1970 question.) Also, the 1970 category “Central or South American” was deleted because in 1970 some respondents misinterpreted the category; furthermore, the designations “Mexican-American” and “Chicano” were added to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question in 1980. In the 1970 census, the question on Spanish origin was asked of only a 5-percent sample of the population.

HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP

Household

A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit. A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home, a group of rooms, or a single room that is occupied (or if vacant, is intended for occupancy) as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall. The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements.

In 100-percent tabulations, the count of households or householders always equals the count of occupied housing units. In sample tabulations, the numbers may differ as a result of the weighting process.

Persons Per Household—A measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in households by the number of households (or householders). In cases where persons in households are cross-classified by race or Hispanic origin, persons in the household are classified by the race or Hispanic origin of the householder rather than the race or Hispanic origin of each individual.

Relationship to Householder

Householder—The data on relationship to householder were derived from answers to questionnaire item 2, which was asked of all persons in housing units. One person in each household is designated as the householder. In most cases, this is the person, or one of the persons, in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented and who is listed in column 1 of the census questionnaire. If there is no such person in the household, any adult household member 15 years old and over could be designated as the householder.

Households are classified by type according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. Two types of householders are distinguished: a family householder and a nonfamily householder. A family householder

is a householder living with one or more persons related to him or her by birth, marriage, or adoption. The householder and all persons in the household related to him or her are family members. A nonfamily householder is a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only.

Spouse—Includes a person married to and living with a householder. This category includes persons in formal marriages, as well as persons in common-law marriages.

The number of spouses is equal to the number of “married-couple families” or “married-couple households” in 100-percent tabulations. The number of spouses, however, is generally less than half of the number of “married persons with spouse present” in sample tabulations, since more than one married couple can live in a household, but only spouses of householders are specifically identified as “spouse.” For sample tabulations, the number of “married persons with spouse present” includes married-couple subfamilies and married-couple families.

Child—Includes a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or adopted child of the householder, regardless of the child’s age or marital status. The category excludes sons-in-law, daughters-in-law, and foster children.

Natural-Born or Adopted Son/Daughter—A son or daughter of the householder by birth, regardless of the age of the child. Also, this category includes sons or daughters of the householder by legal adoption, regardless of the age of the child. If the stepson/stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is still classified as a stepchild.

Stepson/Stepdaughter—A son or daughter of the householder through marriage but not by birth, regardless of the age of the child. If the stepson/stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is still classified as a stepchild.

Own Child—A never-married child under 18 years who is a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or an adopted child of the householder. In certain tabulations, own children are further classified as living with two parents or with one parent only. Own children of the householder living with two parents are by definition found only in married-couple families.

In a subfamily, an “own child” is a never-married child under 18 years of age who is a son, daughter, stepchild, or an adopted child of a mother in a mother-child subfamily, a father in a father-child subfamily, or either spouse in a married-couple subfamily.

“Related children” in a family include own children and all other persons under 18 years of age in the household, regardless of marital status, who are related to the householder, except the spouse of the householder. Foster children are not included since they are not related to the householder.

Other Relatives—In tabulations, includes any household member related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption, but not included specifically in another relationship category. In certain detailed tabulations, the following categories may be shown:

Grandchild—The grandson or granddaughter of the householder.

Brother/Sister—The brother or sister of the householder, including stepbrothers, stepsisters, and brothers and sisters by adoption. Brothers-in-law and sisters-in-law are included in the “Other relative” category on the questionnaire.

Parent—The father or mother of the householder, including a stepparent or adoptive parent. Fathers-in-law and mothers-in-law are included in the “Other relative” category on the questionnaire.

Other Relatives—Anyone not listed in a reported category above who is related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption (brother-in-law, grandparent, nephew, aunt, mother-in-law, daughter-in-law, cousin, and so forth).

Nonrelatives—Includes any household member, including foster children not related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. The following categories may be presented in more detailed tabulations:

Roomer, Boarder, or Foster Child—Roomer, boarder, lodger, and foster children or foster adults of the householder.

Housemate or Roommate—A person who is not related to the householder and who shares living quarters primarily in order to share expenses.

Unmarried Partner—A person who is not related to the householder, who shares living quarters, and who has a close personal relationship with the householder.

Other Nonrelatives—A person who is not related by birth, marriage, or adoption to the householder and who is not described by the categories given above.

When relationship is not reported for an individual, it is imputed according to the responses for age, sex, and marital status for that person while maintaining consistency with responses for other individuals in the household. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

Unrelated Individual

An unrelated individual is: (1) a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only, (2) a household member who is not related to the householder, or (3) a person living in group quarters who is not an inmate of an institution.

Family Type

A family consists of a householder and one or more other persons living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. All persons in a household who are related to the householder are regarded as members of his or her family. A household can contain only one family for purposes of census tabulations. Not all households contain families since a household may comprise a group of unrelated persons or one person living alone.

Families are classified by type as either a "married-couple family" or "other family" according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. The data on family type are based on answers to questions on sex and relationship which were asked on a 100-percent basis.

Married-Couple Family—A family in which the householder and his or her spouse are enumerated as members of the same household.

Other Family:

Male Householder, No Wife Present—A family with a male householder and no spouse of householder present.

Female Householder, No Husband Present—A family with a female householder and no spouse of householder present.

Persons Per Family—A measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in families by the total number of families (or family householders). In cases where the measure, "persons in family" or "persons per family" are cross-tabulated by race or Hispanic origin, the race or Hispanic origin refers to the householder rather than the race or Hispanic origin of each individual.

Subfamily

A subfamily is a married couple (husband and wife enumerated as members of the same household) with or without never-married children under 18 years old, or one parent with one or more never-married children under 18 years old, living in a household and related to, but not including, either the householder or the householder's spouse. The number of subfamilies is not included in the count of families, since subfamily members are counted as part of the householder's family.

Subfamilies are defined during processing of sample data. In selected tabulations, subfamilies are further classified by type: married-couple subfamilies, with or without own children; mother-child subfamilies; and father-child subfamilies.

Lone parents include people maintaining either one-parent families or one-parent subfamilies. Married couples include husbands and wives in both married-couple families and married-couple subfamilies.

Unmarried-Partner Household

An unmarried-partner household is a household other than a "married-couple household" that includes a householder and an "unmarried partner." An "unmarried partner" can be of the same sex or of the opposite sex of the householder. An "unmarried partner" in an "unmarried-partner household" is an adult who is unrelated to the householder, but shares living quarters and has a close personal relationship with the householder.

Unmarried-Couple Household

An unmarried-couple household is composed of two unrelated adults of the opposite sex (one of whom is the householder) who share a housing unit with or without the presence of children under 15 years old.

Foster Children

Foster children are nonrelatives of the householder and are included in the category, "Roomer, boarder, or foster child" on the questionnaire. Foster children are identified as persons under 18 years old and living in households that have no nonrelatives 18 years old and over (who might be parents of the nonrelatives under 18 years old).

Stepfamily

A stepfamily is a "married-couple family" with at least one stepchild of the householder present, where the householder is the husband.

Comparability—The 1990 definition of a household is the same as that used in 1980. The 1980 relationship category "Son/daughter" has been replaced by two categories, "Natural-born or adopted son/daughter" and "Stepson/stepdaughter." "Grandchild" has been added as a separate category. The 1980 nonrelative categories: "Roomer, boarder" and "Partner, roommate" have been replaced by the categories "Roomer, boarder, or foster child," "Housemate, roommate," and "Unmarried partner." The 1980 nonrelative category "Paid employee" has been dropped.

INCOME IN 1989

The data on income in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire items 32 and 33. Information on money income received in the calendar year 1989 was requested from persons 15 years old and over. "Total income" is the algebraic sum of the amounts reported separately for wage or salary income; net nonfarm self-employment income; net farm self-employment income; interest, dividend, or net rental or royalty income; Social Security or railroad retirement income; public assistance or welfare income; retirement or disability income; and all other income. "Earnings" is defined as the algebraic sum of

wage or salary income and net income from farm and nonfarm self-employment. "Earnings" represent the amount of income received regularly before deductions for personal income taxes, Social Security, bond purchases, union dues, medicare deductions, etc.

Receipts from the following sources are not included as income: money received from the sale of property (unless the recipient was engaged in the business of selling such property); the value of income "in kind" from food stamps, public housing subsidies, medical care, employer contributions for persons, etc.; withdrawal of bank deposits; money borrowed; tax refunds; exchange of money between relatives living in the same household; gifts and lump-sum inheritances, insurance payments, and other types of lump-sum receipts.

Income Type in 1989

The eight types of income reported in the census are defined as follows:

1. *Wage or Salary Income*—Includes total money earnings received for work performed as an employee during the calendar year 1989. It includes wages, salary, Armed Forces pay, commissions, tips, piece-rate payments, and cash bonuses earned before deductions were made for taxes, bonds, pensions, union dues, etc.
2. *Nonfarm Self-Employment Income*—Includes net money income (gross receipts minus expenses) from one's own business, professional enterprise, or partnership. Gross receipts include the value of all goods sold and services rendered. Expenses includes costs of goods purchased, rent, heat, light, power, depreciation charges, wages and salaries paid, business taxes (not personal income taxes), etc.
3. *Farm Self-Employment Income*—Includes net money income (gross receipts minus operating expenses) from the operation of a farm by a person on his or her own account, as an owner, renter, or sharecropper. Gross receipts include the value of all products sold, government farm programs, money received from the rental of farm equipment to others, and incidental receipts from the sale of wood, sand, gravel, etc. Operating expenses include cost of feed, fertilizer, seed, and other farming supplies, cash wages paid to farmhands, depreciation charges, cash rent, interest on farm mortgages, farm building repairs, farm taxes (not State and Federal personal income taxes), etc. The value of fuel, food, or other farm products used for family living is not included as part of net income.
4. *Interest, Dividend, or Net Rental Income*—Includes interest on savings or bonds, dividends from stockholdings or membership in associations, net income from rental of property to others and receipts from boarders or lodgers, net royalties, and periodic payments from an estate or trust fund.

5. *Social Security Income*—Includes Social Security pensions and survivors benefits and permanent disability insurance payments made by the Social Security Administration prior to deductions for medical insurance, and railroad retirement insurance checks from the U.S. Government. Medicare reimbursements are not included.

6. *Public Assistance Income*—Includes: (1) supplementary security income payments made by Federal or State welfare agencies to low income persons who are aged (65 years old or over), blind, or disabled; (2) aid to families with dependent children, and (3) general assistance. Separate payments received for hospital or other medical care (vendor payments) are excluded from this item.

7. *Retirement or Disability Income*—Includes: (1) retirement pensions and survivor benefits from a former employer, labor union, or Federal, State, county, or other governmental agency; (2) disability income from sources such as worker's compensation; companies or unions; Federal, State, or local government; and the U.S. military; (3) periodic receipts from annuities and insurance; and (4) regular income from IRA and KEOGH plans.

8. *All Other Income*—Includes unemployment compensation, Veterans Administration (VA) payments, alimony and child support, contributions received periodically from persons not living in the household, military family allotments, net gambling winnings, and other kinds of periodic income other than earnings.

Income of Households—Includes the income of the householder and all other persons 15 years old and over in the household, whether related to the householder or not. Because many households consist of only one person, average household income is usually less than average family income.

Income of Families and Persons—In compiling statistics on family income, the incomes of all members 15 years old and over in each family are summed and treated as a single amount. However, for persons 15 years old and over, the total amounts of their own incomes are used. Although the income statistics covered the calendar year 1989, the characteristics of persons and the composition of families refer to the time of enumeration (April 1990). Thus, the income of the family does not include amounts received by persons who were members of the family during all or part of the calendar year 1989 if these persons no longer resided with the family at the time of enumeration. Yet, family income amounts reported by related persons who did not reside with the family during 1989 but who were members of the family at the time of enumeration are included. However, the composition of most families was the same during 1989 as in April 1990.

Median Income—The median divides the income distribution into two equal parts, one having incomes above the median and the other having incomes below the median.

For households and families, the median income is based on the distribution of the total number of units including those with no income. The median for persons is based on persons with income. The median income values for all households, families, and persons are computed on the basis of more detailed income intervals than shown in most tabulations. Median household or family income figures of \$50,000 or less are calculated using linear interpolation. For persons, corresponding median values of \$40,000 or less are also computed using linear interpolation. All other median income amounts are derived through Pareto interpolation. (For more information on medians and interpolation, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Mean Income—This is the amount obtained by dividing the total income of a particular statistical universe by the number of units in that universe. Thus, mean household income is obtained by dividing total household income by the total number of households. For the various types of income the means are based on households having those types of income. "Per capita income" is the mean income computed for every man, woman, and child in a particular group. It is derived by dividing the total income of a particular group by the total population in that group.

Care should be exercised in using and interpreting mean income values for small subgroups of the population. Because the mean is influenced strongly by extreme values in the distribution, it is especially susceptible to the effects of sampling variability, misreporting, and processing errors. The median, which is not affected by extreme values, is, therefore, a better measure than the mean when the population base is small. The mean, nevertheless, is shown in some data products for most small subgroups because, when weighted according to the number of cases, the means can be added to obtained summary measures for areas and groups other than those shown in census tabulations.

Limitation of the Data—Since questionnaire entries for income frequently are based on memory and not on records, many persons tended to forget minor or irregular sources of income and, therefore, underreport their income. Underreporting tends to be more pronounced for income sources that are not derived from earnings, such as Social Security, public assistance, or from interest, dividends, and net rental income.

There are errors of reporting due to the misunderstanding of the income questions such as reporting gross rather than net dollar amounts for the two questions on net self-employment income, which resulted in an overstatement of these items. Another common error is the reporting of identical dollar amounts in two of the eight type of income items where a respondent with only one source of income assumed that the second amount should be entered to represent total income. Such instances of

overreporting had an impact on the level of mean nonfarm or farm self-employment income and mean total income published for the various geographical subdivisions of the State.

Extensive computer editing procedures were instituted in the data processing operation to reduce some of these reporting errors and to improve the accuracy of the income data. These procedures corrected various reporting deficiencies and improved the consistency of reported income items associated with work experience and information on occupation and class of worker. For example, if persons reported they were self-employed on their own farm, not incorporated, but had reported wage and salary earnings only, the latter amount was shifted to net farm self-employment income. Also, if any respondent reported total income only, the amount was generally assigned to one of the type of income items according to responses to the work experience and class-of-worker questions. Another type of problem involved nonreporting of income data. Where income information was not reported, procedures were devised to impute appropriate values with either no income or positive or negative dollar amounts for the missing entries. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

In income tabulations for households and families, the lowest income group (e.g., less than \$5,000) includes units that were classified as having no 1989 income. Many of these were living on income "in kind," savings, or gifts, were newly created families, or families in which the sole breadwinner had recently died or left the household. However, many of the households and families who reported no income probably had some money income which was not recorded in the census.

The income data presented in the tabulations covers money income only. The fact that many farm families receive an important part of their income in the form of "free" housing and goods produced and consumed on the farm rather than in money should be taken into consideration in comparing the income of farm and nonfarm residents. Nonmoney income such as business expense accounts, use of business transportation and facilities, or partial compensation by business for medical and educational expenses was also received by some nonfarm residents. Many low income families also receive income "in kind" from public welfare programs. In comparing income data for 1989 with earlier years, it should be noted that an increase or decrease in money income does not necessarily represent a comparable change in real income, unless adjustments for changes in prices are made.

Comparability—The income data collected in the 1980 and 1970 censuses are similar to the 1990 census data, but there are variations in the detail of the questions. In 1980, income information for 1979 was collected from persons in approximately 19 percent of all housing units and group quarters. Each person was required to report:

- Wage or salary income

- Net nonfarm self-employment income
- Net farm self-employment income
- Interest, dividend, or net rental or royalty income
- Social Security income
- Public assistance income
- Income from all other sources

Between the 1980 and 1990 censuses, there were minor differences in the processing of the data. In both censuses, all persons with missing values in one or more of the detailed type of income items *and* total income were designated as allocated. Each missing entry was imputed either as a "no" or as a dollar amount. If total income was reported *and* one or more of the type of income fields was not answered, then the entry in total income generally was assigned to one of the income types according to the socioeconomic characteristics of the income recipient. This person was designated as unallocated.

In 1980 and 1990, all nonrespondents with income not reported (whether heads of households or other persons) were assigned the reported income of persons with similar characteristics. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, "Accuracy of the Data.")

There was a difference in the method of computer derivation of aggregate income from individual amounts between the two census processing operations. In the 1980 census, income amounts less than \$100,000 were coded in tens of dollars, and amounts of \$100,000 or more were coded in thousands of dollars; \$5 was added to each amount coded in tens of dollars and \$500 to each amount coded in thousands of dollars. Entries of \$999,000 or more were treated as \$999,500 and losses of \$9,999 or more were treated as minus \$9,999. In the 1990 census, income amounts less than \$999,999 were keyed in dollars. Amounts of \$999,999 or more were treated as \$999,999 and losses of \$9,999 or more were treated as minus \$9,999 in all of the computer derivations of aggregate income.

In 1970, information on income in 1969 was obtained from all members in every fifth housing unit and small group quarters (less than 15 persons) and every fifth person in all other group quarters. Each person was required to report:

- Wage or salary income
- Net nonfarm self-employment income
- Net farm self-employment income
- Social Security or Railroad Retirement
- Public assistance or welfare payments
- Income from all other sources

If a person reported a dollar amount in wage or salary, net nonfarm self-employment income, or net farm self-employment income, the person was considered as unallocated only if no further dollar amounts were imputed for any additional missing entries.

In 1960, data on income were obtained from all members in every fourth housing unit and from every fourth person 14 years old and over living in group quarters. Each person was required to report wage or salary income, net self-employment income, and income other than earnings received in 1959. An assumption was made in the editing process that no other type of income was received by a person who reported the receipt of either wage and salary income or self-employment but who had failed to report the receipt of other money income.

For several reasons, the income data shown in census tabulations are not directly comparable with those that may be obtained from statistical summaries of income tax returns. Income, as defined for Federal tax purposes, differs somewhat from the Census Bureau concept. Moreover, the coverage of income tax statistics is different because of the exemptions of persons having small amounts of income and the inclusion of net capital gains in tax returns. Furthermore, members of some families file separate returns and others file joint returns; consequently, the income reporting unit is not consistently either a family or a person.

The earnings data shown in census tabulations are not directly comparable with earnings records of the Social Security Administration. The earnings record data for 1989 excluded the earnings of most civilian government employees, some employees of nonprofit organizations, workers covered by the Railroad Retirement Act, and persons not covered by the program because of insufficient earnings. Furthermore, earnings received from any one employer in excess of \$48,000 in 1989 are not covered by earnings records. Finally, because census data are obtained from household questionnaires, they may differ from Social Security Administration earnings record data, which are based upon employers' reports and the Federal income tax returns of self-employed persons.

The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) of the Department of Commerce publishes annual data on aggregate and per-capita personal income received by the population for States, metropolitan areas, and selected counties. Aggregate income estimates based on the income statistics shown in census products usually would be less than those shown in the BEA income series for several reasons. The Census Bureau data are obtained directly from households, whereas the BEA income series is estimated largely on the basis of data from administrative records of business and governmental sources. Moreover, the definitions of income are different. The BEA income series includes some items not included in the income data shown in census publications, such as income "in kind," income received by nonprofit institutions, the value of services of

banks and other financial intermediaries rendered to persons without the assessment of specific charges, Medicare payments, and the income of persons who died or emigrated prior to April 1, 1990. On the other hand, the census income data include contributions for support received from persons not residing in the same household and employer contributions for social insurance.

INDUSTRY, OCCUPATION, AND CLASS OF WORKER

The data on industry, occupation, and class of worker were derived from answers to questionnaire items 28, 29, and 30 respectively. These questions were asked of a sample of persons. Information on industry relates to the kind of business conducted by a person's employing organization; occupation describes the kind of work the person does on the job.

For employed persons, the data refer to the person's job during the reference week. For those who worked at two or more jobs, the data refer to the job at which the person worked the greatest number of hours. For unemployed persons, the data refer to their last job. The industry and occupation statistics are derived from the detailed classification systems developed for the 1990 census as described below. The *Classified Index of Industries and Occupations* provided additional information on the industry and occupation classification systems.

Respondents provided the data for the tabulations by writing on the questionnaires descriptions of their industry and occupation. These descriptions were keyed and passed through automated coding software which assigned a portion of the written entries to categories in the classification system. The automated system assigned codes to 59 percent of the industry entries and 38 percent of the occupation entries.

Those cases not coded by the computer were referred to clerical staff in the Census Bureau's Kansas City processing office for coding. The clerical staff converted the written questionnaire descriptions to codes by comparing these descriptions to entries in the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations*. For the industry code, these coders also referred to an Employer Name List (formerly called Company Name List). This list, prepared from the Standard Statistical Establishment List developed by the Census Bureau for the economic censuses and surveys, contained the names of business establishments and their Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes converted to population census equivalents. This list facilitated coding and maintained industrial classification comparability.

Industry

The industry classification system developed for the 1990 census consists of 236 categories for employed persons, classified into 13 major industry groups. Since

1940, the industrial classification has been based on the Standard Industrial Classification Manual (SIC). The 1990 census classification was developed from the 1987 SIC published by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.

The SIC was designed primarily to classify establishments by the type of industrial activity in which they were engaged. However, census data, which were collected from households, differ in detail and nature from those obtained from establishment surveys. Therefore, the census classification systems, while defined in SIC terms, cannot reflect the full detail in all categories. There are several levels of industrial classification found in census products. For example, the 1990 CP-2, *Social and Economic Characteristics* report includes 41 unique industrial categories, while the 1990 Summary Tape File 4 (STF 4) presents 72 categories.

Occupation

The occupational classification system developed for the 1990 census consists of 501 specific occupational categories for employed persons arranged into 6 summary and 13 major occupational groups. This classification was developed to be consistent with the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) Manual: 1980, published by the Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards, U.S. Department of Commerce. Tabulations with occupation as the primary characteristic present several levels of occupational detail. The most detailed tabulations are shown in a special 1990 subject report and tape files on occupation. These products contain all 501 occupational categories plus industry or class of worker subgroupings of occupational categories.

Some occupation groups are related closely to certain industries. Operators of transportation equipment, farm operators and workers, and private household workers account for major portions of their respective industries of transportation, agriculture, and private households. However, the industry categories include persons in other occupations. For example, persons employed in agriculture include truck drivers and bookkeepers; persons employed in the transportation industry include mechanics, freight handlers, and payroll clerks; and persons employed in the private household industry include occupations such as chauffeur, gardener, and secretary.

Class of Worker

The data on class of worker were derived from answers to questionnaire item 30. The information on class of worker refers to the same job as a respondent's industry and occupation and categorizes persons according to the type of ownership of the employing organization. The class of worker categories are defined as follows:

Private Wage and Salary Workers—Includes persons who worked for wages, salary, commission, tips, pay-in-kind, or piece rates for a private for profit employer or a

private not-for-profit, tax-exempt or charitable organization. Self-employed persons whose business was incorporated are included with private wage and salary workers because they are paid employees of their own companies. Some tabulations present data separately for these sub-categories: "For profit," "Not for profit," and "Own business incorporated."

Employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, or other formal international organizations were classified as "Private-not-for-profit."

Government Workers—Includes persons who were employees of any local, State, or Federal governmental unit, regardless of the activity of the particular agency. For some tabulations, the data were presented separately for the three levels of government.

Self-Employed Workers—Includes persons who worked for profit or fees in their own unincorporated business, profession, or trade, or who operated a farm.

Unpaid Family Workers—Includes persons who worked 15 hours or more without pay in a business or on a farm operated by a relative.

Salaried/Self-Employed—In tabulations that categorize persons as either salaried or self-employed, the salaried category includes private and government wage and salary workers; self-employed includes self-employed persons and unpaid family workers.

The industry category, "Public administration," is limited to regular government functions such as legislative, judicial, administrative, and regulatory activities of governments. Other government organizations such as schools, hospitals, liquor stores, and bus lines are classified by industry according to the activity in which they are engaged. On the other hand, the class of worker government categories include all government workers.

Occasionally respondents supplied industry, occupation, or class of worker descriptions which were not sufficiently specific for precise classification or did not report on these items at all. Some of these cases were corrected through the field editing process and during the coding and tabulation operations. In the coding operation, certain types of incomplete entries were corrected using the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations*. For example, it was possible in certain situations to assign an industry code based on the occupation reported.

Following the coding operations, there was a computer edit and an allocation process. The edit first determined whether a respondent was in the universe which required an industry and occupation code. The codes for the three items (industry, occupation, and class of worker) were checked to ensure they were valid and were edited for their relation to each other. Invalid and inconsistent codes were either blanked or changed to a consistent code.

If one or more of the three codes were blank after the edit, a code was assigned from a "similar" person based on other items such as age, sex, education, farm or nonfarm residence, and weeks worked. If all the labor force and income data also were blank, all these economic items were assigned from one other person who provided all the necessary data.

Comparability—Comparability of industry and occupation data was affected by a number of factors, primarily the systems used to classify the questionnaire responses. For both the industry and occupation classification systems, the basic structures were generally the same from 1940 to 1970, but changes in the individual categories limited comparability of the data from one census to another. These changes were needed to recognize the "birth" of new industries and occupations, the "death" of others, and the growth and decline in existing industries and occupations, as well as, the desire of analysts and other users for more detail in the presentation of the data. Probably the greatest cause of incomparability is the movement of a segment of a category to a different category in the next census. Changes in the nature of jobs and respondent terminology, and refinement of category composition made these movements necessary.

In the 1990 census, the industry classification had minor revisions to reflect recent changes to the SIC. The 1990 occupational classification system is essentially the same as that for the 1980 census. However, the conversion of the census classification to the SOC in 1980 meant that the 1990 classification system was less comparable to the classifications used prior to the 1980 census.

Other factors that affected data comparability included the universe to which the data referred (in 1970, the age cutoff for labor force was changed from 14 years to 16 years); how the industry and occupation questions were worded on the questionnaire (for example, important changes were made in 1970); improvements in the coding procedures (the Employer Name List technique was introduced in 1960); and how the "not reported" cases are handled. Prior to 1970, they were placed in the residual categories, "Industry not reported" and "Occupation not reported." In 1970, an allocation process was introduced that assigned these cases to major groups. In 1990, as in 1980, the "Not reported" cases were assigned to individual categories. Therefore, the 1980 and 1990 data for individual categories included some numbers of persons who were tabulated in a "Not reported" category in previous censuses.

The following publications contain information on the various factors affecting comparability and are particularly useful for understanding differences in the occupation and industry information from earlier censuses: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Changes Between the 1950 and 1960 Occupation and Industry Classifications With Detailed Adjustments of 1950 Data to the 1960 Classifications*, Technical Paper No. 18, 1968; U.S. Bureau of the Census, *1970 Occupation and Industry Classification Systems in Terms of their 1960 Occupation and Industry Elements*, Technical

Paper No. 26, 1972; and U.S. Bureau of the Census, *The Relationship Between the 1970 and 1980 Industry and Occupation Classification Systems*, Technical Paper No. 59, 1988. For citations for earlier census years, see the 1980 Census of Population report, PC80-1-D, *Detailed Population Characteristics*.

The 1990 census introduced an additional class of worker category for "private not-for-profit" employers. This category is a subset of the 1980 category "employee of private employer" so there is no comparable data before 1990. Also in 1990, employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, etc., are classified as "private not-for-profit," rather than Federal Government as in 1970 and 1980. While in theory, there was a change in comparability, in practice, the small number of U.S. residents working for foreign governments made this change negligible.

Comparability between the statistics on industry and occupation from the 1990 census and statistics from other sources is affected by many of the factors described in the section on "Employment Status." These factors are primarily geographic differences between residence and place of work, different dates of reference, and differences in counts because of dual job holding. Industry data from population censuses cover all industries and all kinds of workers, whereas, data from establishments often excluded private household workers, government workers, and the self-employed. Also, the replies from household respondents may have differed in detail and nature from those obtained from establishments.

Occupation data from the census and data from government licensing agencies, professional associations, trade unions, etc., may not be as comparable as expected. Organizational listings often include persons not in the labor force or persons devoting all or most of their time to another occupation; or the same person may be included in two or more different listings. In addition, relatively few organizations, except for those requiring licensing, attained complete coverage of membership in a particular occupational field.

JOURNEY TO WORK

Place of Work

The data on place of work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 22, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Data were tabulated for workers 16 years and over; that is, members of the Armed Forces and civilians who were at work during the reference week. Data on place of work refer to the geographic location at which workers carried out their occupational activities during the reference week. The exact address (number and street) of the place of work was asked, as well as the place (city, town, or post office); whether or not the place of work was inside or

outside the limits of that city or town; and the county, State, and ZIP Code. If the person's employer operated in more than one location, the exact address of the location or branch where the respondent worked was requested. When the number and street name were unknown, a description of the location, such as the building name or nearest street or intersection, was to be entered.

Persons who worked at more than one location during the reference week were asked to report the one at which they worked the greatest number of hours. Persons who regularly worked in several locations each day during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work did not begin at a central place each day, the person was asked to provide as much information as possible to describe the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

In some tabulations, place-of-work locations may be defined as "in area of residence" and "outside area of residence." The area of residence may vary from table to table or even within a table, and refers to the particular area or areas shown. For example, in a table that provides data for counties, "in area of residence" refers to persons who worked in the same county in which they lived, while "outside area of residence" refers to persons whose workplace was located in a county different from the one in which they lived. Similarly, in a table that provides data for several types of areas, such as the State and its individual metropolitan areas (MA's), counties, and places, the place-of-work data will be variable and is determined by the geographic level (State, MA, county, or place) shown in each section of the tabulation.

In tabulations that present data for States, workplaces for the residents of the State may include, in addition to the State itself, each contiguous State. The category, "in noncontiguous State or abroad," includes persons who worked in a State that did not border their State of residence as well as persons who worked outside the United States.

In tabulations that present data for an MSA/PMSA, place-of-work locations are specified to show the main destinations of workers living in the MSA/PMSA. (For more information on metropolitan areas (MA's), see Appendix A, Area Classifications.) All place-of-work locations are identified with respect to the boundaries of the MSA/PMSA as "inside MSA/PMSA" or "outside MSA/PMSA." Locations within the MSA/PMSA are further divided into each central city, and each county or county balance. Selected large incorporated places also may be specified as places of work.

Within New England MSA/PMSA's, the places of work presented generally are cities and towns. Locations outside the MSA/PMSA are specified if they are important commuting destinations for residents of the MSA/PMSA, and may include adjoining MSA/PMSA's and their central cities, their component counties, large incorporated places, or counties, cities, or other geographic areas outside any MA. In tabulations for MSA/PMSA's in New England;

Honolulu, Hawaii; and certain other MA's, some place-of-work locations are identified as "areas" (e.g., Area 1, Area 5, Area 12, etc.). Such areas consist of groups of towns, cities, census designated places (Honolulu MSA only), or counties that have been identified as unique place-of-work destinations. When an adjoining MSA/PMSA or MSA/PMSA remainder is specified as a place-of-work location, its components are not defined. However, the components are presented in the 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas* and the 1990 CH-1, *General Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas* reports. In tabulations that present data for census tracts outside MA's, place-of-work locations are defined as "in county of residence" and "outside county of residence."

In areas where the workplace address was coded to the block level, persons were tabulated as working inside or outside a specific place based on the location of that address, regardless of the response to question 22c concerning city/town limits. In areas where it was impossible to code the workplace address to the block level, persons were tabulated as working in a place if a place name was reported in question 22b and the response to question 22c was either "Yes" or the item was left blank. In selected areas, census designated places (CDP's) may appear in the tabulations as places of work. The accuracy of place-of-work data for CDP's may be affected by the extent to which their census names were familiar to respondents, and by coding problems caused by similarities between the CDP name and the names of other geographic jurisdictions in the same vicinity.

Place-of-work data are given for selected minor civil divisions (generally, cities, towns, and townships) in the nine Northeastern States, based on the responses to the place-of-work question. Many towns and townships are regarded locally as equivalent to a place and therefore, were reported as the place of work. When a respondent reported a locality or incorporated place that formed a part of a township or town, the coding and tabulating procedure was designed to include the response in the total for the township or town. The accuracy of the place-of-work data for minor civil divisions is greatest for the New England States. However, the data for some New England towns, for towns in New York, and for townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania may be affected by coding problems that resulted from the unfamiliarity of the respondent with the minor civil division in which the workplace was located or when a township and a city or borough of the same or similar name are located close together.

Place-of-work data may show a few workers who made unlikely daily work trips (e.g., workers who lived in New York and worked in California). This result is attributable to persons who worked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual place of work, such as persons away from home on business.

Comparability—The wording of the question on place of work was substantially the same in the 1990 census as it was in 1980. However, data on place of work from the

1990 census are based on the full census sample, while data from the 1980 census were based on only about one-half of the full sample.

For the 1980 census, nonresponse or incomplete responses to the place-of-work question were not allocated, resulting in the use of "not reported" categories in the 1980 publications. However, for the 1990 census, when place of work was not reported or the response was incomplete, a work location was allocated to the person based on their means of transportation to work, travel time to work, industry, and location of residence and workplace of others. The 1990 publications, therefore, do not contain a "not reported" category for the place-of-work data.

Comparisons between 1980 and 1990 census data on the gross number of workers in particular commuting flows, or the total number of persons working in an area, should be made with extreme caution. Any apparent increase in the magnitude of the gross numbers may be due solely to the fact that for 1990 the "not reported" cases have been distributed among specific place-of-work destinations, instead of tallied in a separate category as in 1980.

Limitation of the Data—The data on place of work relate to a reference week; that is, the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents because the enumeration was not completed in 1 week. However, for the majority of persons, the reference week for the 1990 census is the last week in March 1990. The lack of a uniform reference week means that the place-of-work data reported in the census will not exactly match the distribution of workplace locations observed or measured during an actual workweek.

The place-of-work data are estimates of persons 16 years old and over who were both employed and at work during the reference week (including persons in the Armed Forces). Persons who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons are not included in the place-of-work data. Therefore, the data on place of work understate the total number of jobs or total employment in a geographic area during the reference week. It also should be noted that persons who had irregular, casual, or unstructured jobs during the reference week may have erroneously reported themselves as not working.

The address where the individual worked most often during the reference week was recorded on the census questionnaire. If a worker held two jobs, only data about the primary job (the one worked the greatest number of hours during the preceding week) was requested. Persons who regularly worked in several locations during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work was not begun at a central place each day, the person was

asked to provide as much information as possible to describe the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

Means of Transportation to Work

The data on means of transportation to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 23a, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.") Means of transportation to work refers to the principal mode of travel or type of conveyance that the person usually used to get from home to work during the reference week.

Persons who used different means of transportation on different days of the week were asked to specify the one they used most often, that is, the greatest number of days. Persons who used more than one means of transportation to get to work each day were asked to report the one used for the longest distance during the work trip. The category, "Car, truck, or van," includes workers using a car (including company cars but excluding taxicabs), a truck of one-ton capacity or less, or a van. The category, "Public transportation," includes workers who used a bus or trolley bus, streetcar or trolley car, subway or elevated, railroad, ferryboat, or taxicab even if each mode is not shown separately in the tabulation. The category, "Other means," includes workers who used a mode of travel which is not identified separately within the data distribution. The category, "Other means," may vary from table to table, depending on the amount of detail shown in a particular distribution.

The means of transportation data for some areas may show workers using modes of public transportation that are not available in those areas (e.g., subway or elevated riders in an MA where there actually is no subway or elevated service). This result is largely due to persons who worked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual place of work (such as persons away from home on business in an area where subway service was available) and persons who used more than one means of transportation each day but whose principal means was unavailable where they lived (for example, residents of nonmetropolitan areas who drove to the fringe of an MA and took the commuter railroad most of the distance to work).

Private Vehicle Occupancy

The data on private vehicle occupancy were derived from answers to questionnaire item 23b. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that their means of transportation to work was "Car, truck, or van." (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Private vehicle occupancy refers to the number of persons who usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week. The category, "Drove alone," includes persons who usually drove alone to work as well as persons who were driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination. The category, "Carpooled," includes workers who reported that two or more persons usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week.

Persons Per Car, Truck, or Van—This is obtained by dividing the number of persons who reported using a car, truck, or van to get to work by the number of such vehicles that they used. The number of vehicles used is derived by counting each person who drove alone as one vehicle, each person who reported being in a two-person carpool as one-half vehicle, each person who reported being in a three-person carpool as one-third vehicle, and so on, and then summing all the vehicles.

Time Leaving Home to Go to Work

The data on time leaving home to go to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 24a. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that they worked outside their home. The departure time refers to the time of day that the person usually left home to go to work during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Travel Time to Work

The data on travel time to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 24b. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that they worked outside their home. Travel time to work refers to the total number of minutes that it usually took the person to get from home to work during the reference week. The elapsed time includes time spent waiting for public transportation, picking up passengers in carpools, and time spent in other activities related to getting to work. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH

Language Spoken at Home

Data on language spoken at home were derived from the answers to questionnaire items 15a and 15b, which were asked of a sample of persons born before April 1, 1985. Instructions mailed with the 1990 census questionnaire stated that a respondent should mark "Yes" in

question 15a if the person sometimes or always spoke a language other than English at home and should not mark "Yes" if a language was spoken only at school or if speaking was limited to a few expressions or slang. For question 15b, respondents were instructed to print the name of the non-English language spoken at home. If the person spoke more than one language other than English, the person was to report the language spoken more often or the language learned first.

The cover of the census questionnaire included information in Spanish which provided a telephone number for respondents to call to request a census questionnaire and instructions in Spanish. Instruction guides were also available in 32 other languages to assist enumerators who encountered households or respondents who spoke no English.

Questions 15a and 15b referred to languages spoken at home in an effort to measure the current use of languages other than English. Persons who knew languages other than English but did not use them at home or who only used them elsewhere were excluded. Persons who reported speaking a language other than English at home may also speak English; however, the questions did not permit determination of the main or dominant language of persons who spoke both English and another language. (For more information, see discussion below on "Ability to Speak English.")

For persons who indicated that they spoke a language other than English at home in question 15a, but failed to specify the name of the language in question 15b, the language was assigned based on the language of other speakers in the household; on the language of a person of the same Spanish origin or detailed race group living in the same or a nearby area; or on a person of the same ancestry or place of birth. In all cases where a person was assigned a non-English language, it was assumed that the language was spoken at home. Persons for whom the name of a language other than English was entered in question 15b, and for whom question 15a was blank were assumed to speak that language at home.

The write-in responses listed in question 15b (specific language spoken) were transcribed onto computer files and coded into more than 380 detailed language categories using an automated coding system. The automated procedure compared write-in responses reported by respondents with entries in a computer dictionary, which initially contained approximately 2,000 language names. The dictionary was updated with a large number of new names, variations in spelling, and a small number of residual categories. Each write-in response was given a numeric code that was associated with one of the detailed categories in the dictionary. If the respondent listed more than one non-English language, only the first was coded.

The write-in responses represented the names people used for languages they speak. They may not match the names or categories used by linguists. The sets of categories used are sometimes geographic and sometimes linguistic. Figure 1 provides an illustration of the content of

the classification schemes used to present language data. For more information, write to the Chief, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Household Language—In households where one or more persons (age 5 years old or over) speak a language other than English, the household language assigned to all household members is the non-English language spoken by the first person with a non-English language in the following order: householder, spouse, parent, sibling, child, grandchild, other relative, stepchild, unmarried partner, housemate or roommate, roomer, boarder, or foster child, or other nonrelative. Thus, persons who speak only English may have a non-English household language assigned to them in tabulations of persons by household language.

Figure 1. **Four- and Twenty-Five-Group Classifications of 1990 Census Languages Spoken at Home with Illustrative Examples**

Four-Group Classification	Twenty-Five-Group Classification	Examples
Spanish	Spanish	Spanish, Ladino
Other Indo-European	French	French, Cajun, French Creole
	Italian	
	Portuguese	
	German	
	Yiddish	
	Other West Germanic	Afrikaans, Dutch, Pennsylvania Dutch
	Scandinavian	Danish, Norwegian, Swedish
	Polish	
	Russian	
	South Slavic	Serbocroatian, Bulgarian, Macedonian, Slovene
Languages of Asia and the Pacific	Other Slavic	Czech, Slovak, Ukrainian
	Greek	
	Indic	Hindi, Bengali, Gujarathi, Punjabi, Romany, Sinhalese
	Other Indo-European, not elsewhere classified	Armenian, Gaelic, Lithuanian, Persian
	Chinese	
	Japanese	
	Mon-Khmer	Cambodian
	Tagalog	
	Korean	
	Vietnamese	
All other languages	Other languages (part)	Chamorro, Dravidian Languages, Hawaiian, Ilocano, Thai, Turkish
	Arabic	
	Hungarian	
	Native North American languages	
	Other languages (part)	Amharic, Syriac, Finnish, Hebrew, Languages of Central and South America, Other Languages of Africa

Ability to Speak English

Persons 5 years old and over who reported that they spoke a language other than English in question 15a were also asked in question 15c to indicate their ability to speak English based on one of the following categories: "Very well," "Well," "Not well," or "Not at all."

The data on ability to speak English represent the person's own perception about his or her own ability or, because census questionnaires are usually completed by one household member, the responses may represent the perception of another household member. The instruction guides and questionnaires that were mailed to households did not include any information on how to interpret the response categories in question 15c.

Persons who reported that they spoke a language other than English at home but whose ability to speak English was not reported, were assigned the English-language ability of a randomly selected person of the same age, Spanish origin, nativity and year of entry, and language group.

Linguistic Isolation—A household in which no person age 14 years or over speaks only English and no person age 14 years or over who speaks a language other than English speaks English "Very well" is classified as "linguistically isolated." All the members of a linguistically isolated household are tabulated as linguistically isolated, including members under age 14 years who may speak only English.

Limitation of the Data—Persons who speak a language other than English at home may have first learned that language at school. However, these persons would be expected to indicate that they spoke English "Very well." Persons who speak a language other than English, but do not do so *at home*, should have been reported as not speaking a language other than English at home.

The extreme detail in which language names were coded may give a false impression of the linguistic precision of these data. The names used by speakers of a language to identify it may reflect ethnic, geographic, or political affiliations and do not necessarily respect linguistic distinctions. The categories shown in the tabulations were chosen on a number of criteria, such as information about the number of speakers of each language that might be expected in a sample of the United States population.

Comparability—Information on language has been collected in every census since 1890. The comparability of data among censuses is limited by changes in question wording, by the subpopulations to whom the question was addressed, and by the detail that was published.

The same question on language was asked in the 1980 and 1990 censuses. This question on the current language spoken at home replaced the questions asked in prior

censuses on mother tongue; that is, the language other than English spoken in the person's home when he or she was a child; one's first language; or the language spoken before immigrating to the United States. The censuses of 1910-1940, 1960 and 1970 included questions on mother tongue. A change in coding procedure from 1980 to 1990 should have improved accuracy of coding and may affect the number of persons reported in some of the 380 plus categories. It should not greatly affect the 4-group or 25-group lists. In 1980, coding clerks supplied numeric codes for the written entries on each questionnaire using a 2,000 name reference list. In 1990 written entries were transcribed to a computer file and matched to a computer dictionary which began with the 2,000 name list, but expanded as unmatched names were referred to headquarters specialists for resolution.

The question on ability to speak English was asked for the first time in 1980. In tabulations from 1980, the categories "Very well" and "Well" were combined. Data from other surveys suggested a major difference between the category "Very well" and the remaining categories. In tabulations showing ability to speak English, persons who reported that they spoke English "Very well" are presented separately from persons who reported their ability to speak English as less than "Very well."

MARITAL STATUS

The data on marital status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 6, which was asked of all persons. The marital status classification refers to the status at the time of enumeration. Data on marital status are tabulated only for persons 15 years old and over.

All persons were asked whether they were "now married," "widowed," "divorced," "separated," or "never married." Couples who live together (unmarried persons, persons in common-law marriages) were allowed to report the marital status they considered the most appropriate.

Never Married—Includes all persons who have never been married, including persons whose only marriage(s) was annulled.

Ever Married—Includes persons married at the time of enumeration (including those separated), widowed, or divorced.

Now Married, Except Separated—Includes persons whose current marriage has not ended through widowhood, divorce, or separation (regardless of previous marital history). The category may also include couples who live together or persons in common-law marriages if they consider this category the most appropriate. In certain tabulations, currently married persons are further classified as "spouse present" or "spouse absent."

Separated—Includes persons legally separated or otherwise absent from their spouse because of marital discord. Included are persons who have been deserted or who have parted because they no longer want to live together but who have not obtained a divorce.

Widowed—Includes widows and widowers who have not remarried.

Divorced—Includes persons who are legally divorced and who have not remarried.

In selected sample tabulations, data for married and separated persons are reorganized and combined with information on the presence of the spouse in the same household.

Now Married—All persons whose current marriage has not ended by widowhood or divorce. This category includes persons defined above as “separated.”

Spouse Present—Married persons whose wife or husband was enumerated as a member of the same household, including those whose spouse may have been temporarily absent for such reasons as travel or hospitalization.

Spouse Absent—Married persons whose wife or husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household. This category also includes all married persons living in group quarters.

Separated—Defined above.

Spouse Absent, Other—Married persons whose wife or husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household, excluding separated. Included is any person whose spouse was employed and living away from home or in an institution or absent in the Armed Forces.

Differences between the number of currently married males and the number of currently married females occur because of reporting differences and because some husbands and wives have their usual residence in different areas. In sample tabulations, these differences can also occur because different weights are applied to the individual's data. Any differences between the number of “now married, spouse present” males and females are due solely to sample weighting. By definition, the numbers would be the same.

When marital status was not reported, it was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and sex and age of the person. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

Comparability—The 1990 marital status definitions are the same as those used in 1980 with the exception of the term “never married” which replaces the term “single” in tabulations. A general marital status question has been asked in every census since 1880.

MOBILITY LIMITATION STATUS

The data on mobility limitation status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 19a, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were

identified as having a mobility limitation if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which made it difficult to go outside the home alone. Examples of outside activities on the questionnaire included shopping and visiting the doctor's office.

The term “health condition” referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally, was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—This was the first time that a question on mobility limitation was included in the census.

PLACE OF BIRTH

The data on place of birth were derived from answers to questionnaire item 8, which was asked on a sample basis. The place-of-birth question asked respondents to report the U.S. State, commonwealth or territory, or the foreign country where they were born. Persons born outside the United States were asked to report their place of birth according to current international boundaries. Since numerous changes in boundaries of foreign countries have occurred in the last century, some persons may have reported their place of birth in terms of boundaries that existed at the time of their birth or emigration, or in accordance with their own national preference.

Persons not reporting place of birth were assigned the birthplace of another family member or were allocated the response of another person with similar characteristics. Persons allocated as foreign born were not assigned a specific country of birth but were classified as “Born abroad, country not specified.”

Nativity—Information on place of birth and citizenship were used to classify the population into two major categories: native and foreign born. When information on place of birth was not reported, nativity was assigned on the basis of answers to citizenship, if reported, and other characteristics.

Native—Includes persons born in the United States, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the United States. The small number of persons who were born in a foreign country but have at least one American parent also are included in this category.

The native population is classified in the following groups: persons born in the State in which they resided at the time of the census; persons born in a different State, by region; persons born in Puerto Rico or an outlying area of the U.S.; and persons born abroad with at least one American parent.

Foreign Born—Includes persons not classified as “Native.” Prior to the 1970 census, persons not reporting place of birth were generally classified as native.

The foreign-born population is shown by selected area, country, or region of birth; the places of birth shown in data products were selected based on the number of respondents who reported that area or country of birth.

Comparability—Data on the State of birth of the native population have been collected in each census beginning with that of 1850. Similar data were shown in tabulations for the 1980 census and other recent censuses. Nonresponse was allocated in a similar manner in 1980; however, prior to 1980, nonresponse to the place of birth question was not allocated. Prior to the 1970 census, persons not reporting place of birth were generally classified as native.

The questionnaire instruction to report mother's State of residence instead of the person's actual State of birth (if born in a hospital in a different State) was dropped in 1990. Evaluation studies of 1970 and 1980 census data demonstrated that this instruction was generally either ignored or misunderstood. Since the hospital and the mother's residence is in the same State for most births, this change may have a slight effect on State of birth data for States with large metropolitan areas that straddle State lines.

POVERTY STATUS IN 1989

The data on poverty status were derived from answers to the same questions as the income data, questionnaire items 32 and 33. (For more information, see the discussion under "Income in 1989.") Poverty statistics presented in census publications were based on a definition originated by the Social Security Administration in 1964 and subsequently modified by Federal interagency committees in 1969 and 1980 and prescribed by the Office of Management and Budget in Directive 14 as the standard to be used by Federal agencies for statistical purposes.

At the core of this definition was the 1961 economy food plan, the least costly of four nutritionally adequate food plans designed by the Department of Agriculture. It was determined from the Agriculture Department's 1955 survey of food consumption that families of three or more persons spend approximately one-third of their income on food; hence, the poverty level for these families was set at three times the cost of the economy food plan. For smaller families and persons living alone, the cost of the economy food plan was multiplied by factors that were slightly higher to compensate for the relatively larger fixed expenses for these smaller households.

The income cutoffs used by the Census Bureau to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals included a set of 48 thresholds arranged in a two-dimensional matrix consisting of family size (from one person to nine or more persons) cross-classified by presence and number of family members under 18 years old (from no children present to eight or more children present). Unrelated individuals and two-person families were further differentiated by age of the householder (under 65 years old and 65 years old and over).

The total income of each family or unrelated individual in the sample was tested against the appropriate poverty threshold to determine the poverty status of that family or unrelated individual. If the total income was less than the corresponding cutoff, the family or unrelated individual was classified as "below the poverty level." The number of persons below the poverty level was the sum of the number of persons in families with incomes below the poverty level and the number of unrelated individuals with incomes below the poverty level.

The poverty thresholds are revised annually to allow for changes in the cost of living as reflected in the Consumer Price Index. The average poverty threshold for a family of four persons was \$12,674 in 1989. (For more information, see table A below.) Poverty thresholds were applied on a national basis and were not adjusted for regional, State or local variations in the cost of living. For a detailed discussion of the poverty definition, see U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 171, *Poverty in the United States: 1988 and 1989*.

Persons for Whom Poverty Status is Determined—

Poverty status was determined for all persons except institutionalized persons, persons in military group quarters and in college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years old. These groups also were excluded from the denominator when calculating poverty rates.

Specified Poverty Levels—Since the poverty levels currently in use by the Federal Government do not meet all the needs of data users, some of the data are presented for alternate levels. These specified poverty levels are obtained by multiplying the income cutoffs at the poverty level by the appropriate factor. For example, the average income cutoff at 125 percent of poverty level was \$15,843 (\$12,674 x 1.25) in 1989 for a family of four persons.

Weighted Average Thresholds at the Poverty Level—

The average thresholds shown in the first column of table A are weighted by the presence and number of children. For example, the weighted average threshold for a given family size is obtained by multiplying the threshold for each presence and number of children category within the given family size by the number of families in that category. These products are then aggregated across the entire range of presence and number of children categories, and the aggregate is divided by the total number of families in the group to yield the weighted average threshold at the poverty level for that family size.

Since the basic thresholds used to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals are applied to all families and unrelated individuals, the weighted average poverty thresholds are derived using all families and unrelated individuals rather than just those classified as being below the poverty level. To obtain the weighted poverty thresholds for families and unrelated individuals below alternate poverty levels, the weighted thresholds

shown in table A may be multiplied directly by the appropriate factor. The weighted average thresholds presented in the table are based on the March 1990 Current Population Survey. However, these thresholds would not differ significantly from those based on the 1990 census.

Income Deficit—Represents the difference between the total income of families and unrelated individuals below the poverty level and their respective poverty thresholds. In computing the income deficit, families reporting a net income loss are assigned zero dollars and for such cases the deficit is equal to the poverty threshold.

This measure provided an estimate of the amount which would be required to raise the incomes of all poor families and unrelated individuals to their respective poverty thresholds. The income deficit is thus a measure of the degree of impoverishment of a family or unrelated individual. However, caution must be used in comparing the average deficits of families with different characteristics. Apparent differences in average income deficits may, to some extent, be a function of differences in family size.

Mean Income Deficit—Represents the amount obtained by dividing the total income deficit of a group below the poverty level by the number of families (or unrelated individuals) in that group.

Comparability—The poverty definition used in the 1990 and 1980 censuses differed slightly from the one used in the 1970 census. Three technical modifications were made to the definition used in the 1970 census as described below:

1. The separate thresholds for families with a female householder with no husband present and all other families were eliminated. For the 1980 and 1990 censuses, the weighted average of the poverty thresholds for these two types of families was applied to all types of families, regardless of the sex of the householder.

2. Farm families and farm unrelated individuals no longer had a set of poverty thresholds that were lower than the thresholds applied to nonfarm families and unrelated individuals. The farm thresholds were 85 percent of the corresponding levels for nonfarm families in the 1970 census. The same thresholds were applied to all families and unrelated individuals regardless of residence in 1980 and 1990.

3. The thresholds by size of family were extended from seven or more persons in 1970 to nine or more persons in 1980 and 1990.

These changes resulted in a minimal increase in the number of poor at the national level. For a complete discussion of these modifications and their impact, see the Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133.

The population covered in the poverty statistics derived from the 1980 and 1990 censuses was essentially the same as in the 1970 census. The only difference was that in 1980 and 1990, unrelated individuals under 15 years old were excluded from the poverty universe, while in 1970, only those under 14 years old were excluded. The poverty data from the 1960 census excluded all persons in group quarters and included all unrelated individuals regardless of age. It was unlikely that these differences in population coverage would have had significant impact when comparing the poverty data for persons since the 1960 censuses.

Current Population Survey—Because of differences in the questionnaires and data collection procedures, estimates of the number of persons below the poverty level by various characteristics from the 1990 census may differ from those reported in the March 1990 Current Population Survey.

RACE

The data on race were derived from answers to questionnaire item 4, which was asked of all persons. The concept of race as used by the Census Bureau reflects

Table A. Poverty Thresholds in 1989 by Size of Family and Number of Related Children Under 18 Years

Size of Family Unit	Weighted average thresholds	Related children under 18 years								
		None	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven	Eight or more
One person (unrelated individual).	\$6,310									
Under 65 years.	6,451	\$6,451								
65 years and over.	5,947	5,947								
Two persons.	8,076									
Householder under 65 years. . .	8,343	8,303	\$8,547							
Householder 65 years and over.	7,501	7,495	8,515							
Three persons.	9,885	9,699	9,981	\$9,990						
Four persons.	12,674	12,790	12,999	12,575	\$12,619					
Five persons.	14,990	15,424	15,648	15,169	14,798	\$14,572				
Six persons.	16,921	17,740	17,811	17,444	17,092	16,569	\$16,259			
Seven persons.	19,162	20,412	20,540	20,101	19,794	19,224	18,558	\$17,828		
Eight persons.	21,328	22,830	23,031	22,617	22,253	21,738	21,084	20,403	\$20,230	
Nine or more persons.	25,480	27,463	27,596	27,229	26,921	26,415	25,719	25,089	24,933	\$23,973

self-identification; it does not denote any clear-cut scientific definition of biological stock. The data for race represent self-classification by people according to the race with which they most closely identify. Furthermore, it is recognized that the categories of the race item include both racial and national origin or socio-cultural groups.

During direct interviews conducted by enumerators, if a person could not provide a single response to the race question, he or she was asked to select, based on self-identification, the group which best described his or her racial identity. If a person could not provide a single race response, the race of the mother was used. If a single race response could not be provided for the person's mother, the first race reported by the person was used. In all cases where occupied housing units, households, or families are classified by race, the race of the householder was used.

The racial classification used by the Census Bureau generally adheres to the guidelines in Federal Statistical Directive No. 15, issued by the Office of Management and Budget, which provides standards on ethnic and racial categories for statistical reporting to be used by all Federal agencies. The racial categories used in the 1990 census data products are provided below.

White—Includes persons who indicated their race as "White" or reported entries such as Canadian, German, Italian, Lebanese, Near Easterner, Arab, or Polish.

Black—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Black or Negro" or reported entries such as African American, Afro-American, Black Puerto Rican, Jamaican, Nigerian, West Indian, or Haitian.

American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut—Includes persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories identified below.

American Indian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "American Indian," entered the name of an Indian tribe, or reported such entries as Canadian Indian, French-American Indian, or Spanish-American Indian.

American Indian Tribe—Persons who identified themselves as American Indian were asked to report their enrolled or principal tribe. Therefore, tribal data in tabulations reflect the written tribal entries reported on the questionnaires. Some of the entries (for example, Iroquois, Sioux, Colorado River, and Flat-head) represent nations or reservations.

The information on tribe is based on self-identification and therefore does not reflect any designation of Federally- or State-recognized tribe. Information on American Indian tribes is presented in summary tape files and special data products. The information is derived from the American Indian Detailed Tribal

Classification List for the 1990 census. The classification list represents all tribes, bands, and clans that had a specified number of American Indians reported on the census questionnaire.

Eskimo—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Eskimo" or reported entries such as Arctic Slope, Inupiat, and Yupik.

Aleut—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Aleut" or reported entries such as Alutiiq, Egegik, and Pribilovian.

Asian or Pacific Islander—Includes persons who reported in one of the Asian or Pacific Islander groups listed on the questionnaire or who provided write-in responses such as Thai, Nepali, or Tongan. A more detailed listing of the groups comprising the Asian or Pacific Islander population is presented in figure 2 below. In some data products, information is presented separately for the Asian population and the Pacific Islander population.

Asian—Includes "Chinese," "Filipino," "Japanese," "Asian Indian," "Korean," "Vietnamese," and "Other Asian." In some tables, "Other Asian" may not be shown separately, but is included in the total Asian population.

Chinese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Chinese" or who identified themselves as Cantonese, Tibetan, or Chinese American. In standard census reports, persons who reported as "Taiwanese" or "Formosan" are included here with Chinese. In special reports on the Asian or Pacific Islander population, information on persons who identified themselves as Taiwanese are shown separately.

Filipino—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Filipino" or reported entries such as Philipino, Philippine, or Filipino American.

Japanese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Japanese" and persons who identified themselves as Nipponese or Japanese American.

Asian Indian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Asian Indian" and persons who identified themselves as Bengalese, Bharat, Dravidian, East Indian, or Goanese.

Korean—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Korean" and persons who identified themselves as Korean American.

Vietnamese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Vietnamese" and persons who identified themselves as Vietnamese American.

Cambodian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Cambodian or Cambodia.

Hmong—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Hmong, Laohmong, or Mong.

Laotian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Laotian, Laos, or Lao.

Thai—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Thai, Thailand, or Siamese.

Other Asian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response of Bangladeshi, Burmese, Indonesian, Pakistani, Sri Lankan, Amerasian, or Eurasian. See figure 2 for other groups comprising "Other Asian."

Pacific Islander—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Pacific Islander" by classifying themselves into one of the following groups or identifying themselves as one of the Pacific Islander cultural groups of Polynesian, Micronesian, or Melanesian.

Hawaiian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Hawaiian" as well as persons who identified themselves as Part Hawaiian or Native Hawaiian.

Samoan—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Samoan" or persons who identified themselves as American Samoan or Western Samoan.

Guamanian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Guamanian" or persons who identified themselves as Chamorro or Guam.

Other Pacific Islander—Includes persons who provided a write-in response of a Pacific Islander group such as Tahitian, Northern Mariana Islander, Palauan, Fijian, or a cultural group such as Polynesian, Micronesian, or Melanesian. See figure 2 for other groups comprising "Other Pacific Islander."

Other Race—Includes all other persons not included in the "White," "Black," "American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut," and the "Asian or Pacific Islander" race categories described above. Persons reporting in the "Other race" category and providing write-in entries such as multiracial, multiethnic, mixed, interracial, Wesort, or a Spanish/Hispanic origin group (such as Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican) are included here.

Written entries to three categories on the race item—"Indian (Amer.)," "Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API)," and "Other race"—were reviewed, edited, and coded by subject matter specialists. (For more information on the coding operation, see the section below that discusses "Comparability.")

The written entries under "Indian (Amer.)," and "Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API)" were reviewed and coded during 100-percent processing of the 1990 census questionnaires. A substantial portion of the entries for the "Other race" category also were reviewed, edited, and coded during the 100-percent processing. The remaining entries under "Other race" underwent review and coding during sample processing. Most of the written entries reviewed and coded during sample processing were those indicating Hispanic origin such as Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican.

If the race entry for a member of a household was missing on the questionnaire, race was assigned based upon the reported entries of race by other household members using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. For example, if race was missing for the daughter of the householder, then the race of her mother (as female householder or female spouse) would be assigned. If there was no female householder or spouse in the household, the daughter would be assigned her father's (male householder) race. If race was not reported for anyone in the household, the race of a householder in a previously processed household was assigned. This procedure is a variation of the general imputation procedures described in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Limitation of the Data—In the 1980 census, a relatively high proportion (20 percent) of American Indians did not report any tribal entry in the race item. Evaluation of the pre-census tests indicated that changes made for the 1990 race item should improve the reporting of tribes in the rural areas (especially on reservations) for the 1990 census. The results for urban areas were inconclusive. Also, the precensus tests indicated that there may be overreporting of the Cherokee tribe. An evaluation of 1980 census data showed overreporting of Cherokee in urban areas or areas where the number of American Indians was sparse.

In the 1990 census, respondents sometimes did not fill in a circle or filled the "Other race" circle and wrote in a response, such as Arab, Polish, or African American in the shared write-in box for "Other race" and "Other API" responses. During the automated coding process, these responses were edited and assigned to the appropriate racial designation. Also, some Hispanic origin persons did not fill in a circle, but provided entries such as Mexican or Puerto Rican. These persons were classified in the "Other race" category during the coding and editing process. There may be some minor differences between sample data and 100-percent data because sample processing included additional edits not included in the 100-percent processing.

Figure 2. Asian or Pacific Islander Groups Reported in the 1990 Census

Asian	Pacific Islander
Chinese	Hawaiian
Filipino	Samoan
Japanese	Guamanian
Asian Indian	Other Pacific Islander ¹
Korean	Carolinian
Vietnamese	Fijian
Cambodian	Kosraean
Hmong	Melanesian ³
Laotian	Micronesian ³
Thai	Northern Mariana Islander
Other Asian ¹	Palauan
Bangladeshi	Papua New Guinean
Bhutanese	Ponapean (Pohnpeian)
Borneo	Polynesian ³
Burmese	Solomon Islander
Celebesian	Tahitian
Ceram	Tarawa Islander
Indochinese	Tokelauan
Indonesian	Tongan
Iwo-Jiman	Trukese (Chuukese)
Javanese	Yapese
Malayan	Pacific Islander, not specified
Maldivian	
Nepali	
Okinawan	
Pakistani	
Sikkim	
Singaporean	
Sri Lankan	
Sumatran	
Asian, not specified ²	

¹In some data products, specific groups listed under "Other Asian" or "Other Pacific Islander" are shown separately. Groups not shown are tabulated as "All other Asian" or "All other Pacific Islander," respectively.

²Includes entries such as Asian American, Asian, Asiatic, Amerasian, and Eurasian.

³Polynesian, Micronesian, and Melanesian are Pacific Islander cultural groups.

Comparability—Differences between the 1990 census and earlier censuses affect the comparability of data for certain racial groups and American Indian tribes. The 1990 census was the first census to undertake, on a 100-percent basis, an automated review, edit, and coding operation for written responses to the race item. The automated coding system used in the 1990 census greatly reduced the potential for error associated with a clerical review. Specialists with a thorough knowledge of the race subject matter reviewed, edited, coded, and resolved inconsistent or incomplete responses. In the 1980 census, there was only a limited clerical review of the race responses on the 100-percent forms with a full clerical review conducted only on the sample questionnaires.

Another major difference between the 1990 and preceding censuses is the handling of the write-in responses for the Asian or Pacific Islander populations. In addition to the nine Asian or Pacific Islander categories shown on the questionnaire under the spanner "Asian or Pacific Islander (API)," the 1990 census race item provided a new residual category, "Other API," for Asian or Pacific Islander persons who did not report in one of the listed Asian or Pacific

Islander groups. During the coding operation, write-in responses for "Other API" were reviewed, coded, and assigned to the appropriate classification. For example, in 1990, a write-in entry of Laotian, Thai, or Javanese is classified as "Other Asian," while a write-in entry of Tongan or Fijian is classified as "Other Pacific Islander." In the 1990 census, these persons were able to identify as "Other API" in both the 100-percent and sample operations.

In the 1980 census, the nine Asian or Pacific Islander groups were also listed separately. However, persons not belonging to these nine groups wrote in their specific racial group under the "Other" race category. Persons with a written entry such as Laotian, Thai, or Tongan, were tabulated and published as "Other race" in the 100-percent processing operation in 1980, but were reclassified as "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" in 1980 sample tabulations. In 1980 special reports on the Asian or Pacific Islander populations, data were shown separately for "Other Asian" and "Other Pacific Islander."

The 1970 questionnaire did not have separate race categories for Asian Indian, Vietnamese, Samoan, and Guamanian. These persons indicated their race in the "Other" category and later, through the editing process, were assigned to a specific group. For example, in 1970, Asian Indians were reclassified as "White," while Vietnamese, Guamanians, and Samoans were included in the "Other" category.

Another difference between 1990 and preceding censuses is the approach taken when persons of Spanish/Hispanic origin did not report in a specific race category but reported as "Other race" or "Other." These persons commonly provided a write-in entry such as Mexican, Venezuelan, or Latino. In the 1990 and 1980 censuses, these entries remained in the "Other race" or "Other" category, respectively. In the 1970 census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category.

REFERENCE WEEK

The data on labor force status and journey to work were related to the reference week; that is, the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents since the enumeration was not completed in one week. The occurrence of holidays during the enumeration period could affect the data on actual hours worked during the reference week, but probably had no effect on overall measurement of employment status (see the discussion below on "Comparability").

Comparability—The reference weeks for the 1990 and 1980 censuses differ in that Passover and Good Friday occurred in the first week of April 1980, but in the second week of April 1990. Many workers presumably took time off for those observances. The differing occurrence of

these holidays could affect the comparability of the 1990 and 1980 data on actual hours worked for some areas if the respective weeks were the reference weeks for a significant number of persons. The holidays probably did not affect the overall measurement of employment status since this information was based on work activity during the entire reference week.

RESIDENCE IN 1985

The data on residence in 1985 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 14b, which asked for the State (or foreign country), county, and place of residence on April 1, 1985, for those persons reporting in question 14a that on that date they lived in a different house than their current residence. Residence in 1985 is used in conjunction with location of current residence to determine the extent of residential mobility of the population and the resulting redistribution of the population across the various States, metropolitan areas, and regions of the country.

When no information on residence in 1985 was reported for a person, information for other family members, if available, was used to assign a location of residence in 1985. All cases of nonresponse or incomplete response that were not assigned a previous residence based on information from other family members were allocated the previous residence of another person with similar characteristics who provided complete information.

The tabulation category, "Same house," includes all persons 5 years old and over who did not move during the 5 years as well as those who had moved but by 1990 had returned to their 1985 residence. The category, "Different house in the United States," includes persons who lived in the United States in 1985 but in a different house or apartment from the one they occupied on April 1, 1990. These movers are then further subdivided according to the type of move.

In most tabulations, movers are divided into three groups according to their 1985 residence: "Different house, same county," "Different county, same State," and "Different State." The last group may be further subdivided into region of residence in 1985. The category, "Abroad," includes those persons who were residing in a foreign country, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the U.S. in 1985, including members of the Armed Forces and their dependents. Some tabulations show movers who were residing in Puerto Rico or an outlying area in 1985 separately from those residing in other countries.

In tabulations for metropolitan areas, movers are categorized according to the metropolitan status of their current and previous residences, resulting in such groups as movers within an MSA/PMSA, movers between MSA/PMSA's, movers from nonmetropolitan areas to MSA/PMSA, and movers from central cities to the remainder of an MSA/PMSA. In some tabulations, these categories are further subdivided by size of MSA/PMSA, region of current or previous residence, or movers within or between central cities and the remainder of the same or a different MSA/PMSA.

The size categories used in some tabulations for both 1985 and 1990 residence refer to the populations of the MSA/PMSA on April 1, 1990; that is, at the end of the migration interval.

Some tabulations present data on immigrants, outmigrants, and net migration. "Immigrants" are generally defined as those persons who entered a specified area by crossing its boundary from some point outside the area. In some tabulations, movers from abroad are included in the number of immigrants; in others, only movers within the United States are included.

"Outmigrants" are persons who depart from a specific area by crossing its boundary to a point outside it, but without leaving the United States. "Net migration" is calculated by subtracting the number of outmigrants from the number of immigrants and, depending upon the particular tabulation, may or may not include movers from abroad. The net migration for the area is net immigration if the result was positive and net outmigration if the result was negative. In the tabulations, net outmigration is indicated by a minus sign (-).

Immigrants and outmigrants for States include only those persons who did not live in the same State in 1985 and 1990; that is, they exclude persons who moved between counties within the same State. Thus, the sum of the immigrants to (or outmigrants from) all counties in any State is greater than the number of immigrants to (or outmigrants from) that State. However, in the case of net migration, the sum of the nets for all the counties within a State equal the net for the State. In the same fashion, the net migration for a division or region equals the sum of the nets for the States comprising that division or region, while the number of immigrants and outmigrants for that division or region is less than the sum of the immigrants or outmigrants for the individual States.

The number of persons who were living in a different house in 1985 is somewhat less than the total number of moves during the 5-year period. Some persons in the same house at the two dates had moved during the 5-year period but by the time of the census had returned to their 1985 residence. Other persons who were living in a different house had made one or more intermediate moves. For similar reasons, the number of persons living in a different county, MSA/PMSA, or State or moving between nonmetropolitan areas may be understated.

Comparability—Similar questions were asked on all previous censuses beginning in 1940, except the questions in 1950 referred to residence 1 year earlier rather than 5 years earlier. Although the questions in the 1940 census covered a 5-year period, comparability with that census was reduced somewhat because of different definitions and categories of tabulation. Comparability with the 1960 and 1970 census is also somewhat reduced because nonresponse was not allocated in those earlier censuses. For the 1980 census, nonresponse was allocated in a manner similar to the 1990 allocation scheme.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND LABOR FORCE STATUS

Tabulation of data on enrollment, educational attainment, and labor force status for the population 16 to 19 years old allows for calculation of the proportion of the age group who are not enrolled in school and not high school graduates or "dropouts" and an unemployment rate for the "dropout" population. Definitions of the three topics and descriptions of the census items from which they were derived are presented in "Educational Attainment," "Employment Status," and "School Enrollment and Type of School." The published tabulations include both the civilian and Armed Forces populations, but labor force status is provided for the civilian population only. Therefore, the component labor force statuses may not add to the total lines *enrolled in school, high school graduate, and not high school graduate*. The difference is Armed Forces.

Comparability—The tabulation of school enrollment by labor force status is similar to that published in 1980 census reports. The 1980 census tabulation included a single data line for Armed Forces; however, enrollment, attainment, and labor force status data were shown for the civilian population only. In 1970, a tabulation was included for 16 to 21 year old males not attending school.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL

Data on school enrollment were derived from answers to questionnaire item 11, which was asked of a sample of persons. Persons were classified as enrolled in school if they reported attending a "regular" public or private school or college at any time between February 1, 1990, and the time of enumeration. The question included instructions to "include only nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which would lead to a high school diploma or a college degree" as regular school. Instructions included in the 1990 respondent instruction guide, which was mailed with the census questionnaire, further specified that enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring were not to be included unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college. Persons who did not answer the enrollment question were assigned the enrollment status and type of school of a person with the same age, race or Hispanic origin, and, at older ages, sex, whose residence was in the same or a nearby area.

Public and Private School—Includes persons who attended school in the reference period and indicated they were enrolled by marking one of the questionnaire categories for either "public school, public college" or "private school, private college." The instruction guide defines a public school as "any school or college controlled and supported by a local, county, State, or Federal Government." Schools supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups are defined as private. Persons who filled both the "public" and "private" circles are edited to the first entry, "public."

Level of School in Which Enrolled—Persons who were enrolled in school were classified as enrolled in "preprimary school," "elementary or high school," or "college" according to their response to question 12 (years of school completed or highest degree received). Persons who were enrolled and reported completing nursery school or less were classified as enrolled in "preprimary school," which includes kindergarten. Similarly, enrolled persons who had completed at least kindergarten, but not high school, were classified as enrolled in elementary or high school. Enrolled persons who reported completing high school or some college or having received a post-secondary degree were classified as enrolled in "college." Enrolled persons who reported completing the twelfth grade but receiving "NO DIPLOMA" were classified as enrolled in high school. (For more information on level of school, see the discussion under "Educational Attainment.")

Comparability—School enrollment questions have been included in the census since 1840; grade attended was first asked in 1940; type of school was first asked in 1960. Before 1940, the enrollment question in various censuses referred to attendance in the preceding six months or the preceding year. In 1940, the reference was to attendance in the month preceding the census, and in the 1950 and subsequent censuses, the question referred to attendance in the two months preceding the census date.

Until the 1910 census, there were no instructions limiting the kinds of schools in which enrollment was to be counted. Starting in 1910, the instructions indicated that attendance at "school, college, or any educational institution" was to be counted. In 1930 an instruction to include "night school" was added. In the 1940 instructions, night school, extension school, or vocational school were included only if the school was part of the regular school system. Correspondence school work of any kind was excluded. In the 1950 instructions, the term "regular school" was introduced, and it was defined as schooling which "advances a person towards an elementary or high school diploma or a college, university, or professional school degree." Vocational, trade, or business schools were excluded unless they were graded and considered part of a regular school system. On-the-job training was excluded, as was nursery school. Instruction by correspondence was excluded unless it was given by a regular school and counted towards promotion.

In 1960, the question used the term "regular school or college" and a similar, though expanded, definition of "regular" was included in the instructions, which continued to exclude nursery school. Because of the census' use of mailed questionnaires, the 1960 census was the first in which instructions were written for the respondent as well as enumerators. In the 1970 census, the questionnaire used the phrase "regular school or college" and included instructions to "count nursery school, kindergarten, and schooling which leads to an elementary school certificate, high school diploma, or college degree." Instructions in a separate document specified that to be counted as regular

school, nursery school must include instruction as an important and integral phase of its program, and continued the exclusion of vocational, trade, and business schools. The 1980 census question was very similar to the 1970 question, but the separate instruction booklet did not require that nursery school include substantial instructional content in order to be counted.

The age range for which enrollment data have been obtained and published has varied over the censuses. Information on enrollment was recorded for persons of all ages in the 1930 and 1940 and 1970 through 1990; for persons under age 30, in 1950; and for persons age 5 to 34, in 1960. Most of the published enrollment figures referred to persons age 5 to 20 in the 1930 census, 5 to 24 in 1940, 5 to 29 in 1950, 5 to 34 in 1960, 3 to 34 in 1970, and 3 years old and over in 1980. This growth in the age group whose enrollment was reported reflects increased interest in the number of children in preprimary schools and in the number of older persons attending colleges and universities.

In the 1950 and subsequent censuses, college students were enumerated where they lived while attending college, whereas in earlier censuses, they generally were enumerated at their parental homes. This change should not affect the comparability of national figures on college enrollment since 1940; however, it may affect the comparability over time of enrollment figures at sub-national levels.

Type of school was first introduced in the 1960 census, where a separate question asked the enrolled persons whether they were in a "public" or "private" school. Since the 1970 census, the type of school was incorporated into the response categories for the enrollment question and the terms were changed to "public," "parochial," and "other private." In the 1980 census, "private, church related" and "private, not church related" replaced "parochial" and "other private."

Grade of enrollment was first available in the 1940 census, where it was obtained from responses to the question on highest grade of school completed. Enumerators were instructed that "for a person still in school, the last grade completed will be the grade preceding the one in which he or she was now enrolled." From 1950 to 1980, grade of enrollment was obtained from the highest grade attended in the two-part question used to measure educational attainment. (For more information, see the discussion under "Educational Attainment.") The form of the question from which level of enrollment was derived in the 1990 census most closely corresponds to the question used in 1940. While data from prior censuses can be aggregated to provide levels of enrollment comparable to the 1990 census, 1990 data cannot be disaggregated to show single grade of enrollment as in previous censuses.

Data on school enrollment were also collected and published by other Federal, State, and local government agencies. Where these data were obtained from administrative records of school systems and institutions of higher learning, they were only roughly comparable with data from population censuses and household surveys because of

differences in definitions and concepts, subject matter covered, time references, and enumeration methods. At the local level, the difference between the location of the institution and the residence of the student may affect the comparability of census and administrative data. Differences between the boundaries of school districts and census geographic units also may affect these comparisons.

SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS

The data on self-care limitation status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 19b, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a self-care limitation if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which made it difficult to take care of their own personal needs, such as dressing, bathing, or getting around inside the home.

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—This was the first time that a question on self-care limitation was included in the census.

SEX

The data on sex were derived from answers to questionnaire item 3, which was asked of all persons. For most cases in which sex was not reported, it was determined by the appropriate entry from the person's given name and household relationship. Otherwise, sex was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and the age and marital status of the person. For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Sex Ratio—A measure derived by dividing the total number of males by the total number of females and multiplying by 100.

Comparability—A question on the sex of individuals has been asked of the total population in every census.

VETERAN STATUS

Data on veteran status, period of military service, and years of military service were derived from answers to questionnaire item 17, which was asked of a sample of persons.

Veteran Status—The data on veteran status were derived from responses to question 17a. For census data products, a "civilian veteran" is a person 16 years old or over who had served (even for a short time) but is not now

serving on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or the Coast Guard, or who served as a Merchant Marine seaman during World War II. Persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserves are classified as veterans only if they were ever called or ordered to active duty not counting the 4-6 months for initial training or yearly summer camps. All other civilians 16 years old and over are classified as nonveterans.

Period of Military Service—Persons who indicated in question 17a that they had served on active duty (civilian veterans) or were now on active duty were asked to indicate in question 17b the period or periods in which they served. Persons serving in at least one wartime period are classified in their most recent wartime period. For example, persons who served both during the Korean conflict and the post-Korean peacetime era between February 1955 and July 1964 are classified in one of the two "Korean conflict" categories. If the same person had also served during the Vietnam era, he or she would instead be included in the "Vietnam era and Korean conflict" category. The responses were edited to eliminate inconsistencies between reported period(s) of service and the age of the person and to cancel out reported combinations of periods containing unreasonable gaps (for example, a person could not serve during World War I and the Korean conflict without serving during World War II). Note that the period of service categories shown in this report are mutually exclusive.

Years of Military Service—Persons who indicated in question 17a that they had served on active duty (civilian veterans) or were now on active duty were asked to report the total number of years of active-duty service in question 17c. The data were edited for consistency with responses to question 17b (Period of Military Service) and with the age of the person.

Limitation of the Data—There may be a tendency for the following kinds of persons to report erroneously that they served on active duty in the Armed Forces: (a) persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserves but were never called to active duty; (b) civilian employees or volunteers for the USO, Red Cross, or the Department of Defense (or its predecessor Departments, War and Navy); and (c) employees of the Merchant Marine or Public Health Service. There may also be a tendency for persons to erroneously round up months to the nearest year in question 17c (for example, persons with 1 year 8 months of active duty military service may mistakenly report "2 years").

Comparability—Since census data on veterans were based on self-reported responses, they may differ from data from other sources such as administrative records of the Department of Defense. Census data may also differ from Veterans Administration data on the benefits-eligible population, since factors determining eligibility for veterans benefits differ from the rules for classifying veterans in the census.

The wording of the question on veteran status (17a) for 1990 was expanded from the veteran/not veteran question in 1980 to include questions on current active duty status and service in the military Reserves and the National Guard. The expansion was intended to clarify the appropriate response for persons in the Armed Forces and for persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserve units only. For the first time in a census, service during World War II as a Merchant Marine Seaman was considered active-duty military service and persons with such service were counted as veterans. An additional period of military service, "September 1980 or later" was added in 1990. As in 1970 and 1980, persons reporting more than one period of service are shown in the most recent wartime period of service category. Question 17c (Years of Military Service) was new for 1990.

WORK DISABILITY STATUS

The data on work disability were derived from answers to questionnaire item 18, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a work disability if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which limited the kind or amount of work they could do at a job or business. A person was limited in the kind of work he or she could do if the person had a health condition which restricted his or her choice of jobs. A person was limited in the amount of work if he or she was not able to work full-time. Persons with a work disability were further classified as "Prevented from working" or "Not prevented from working."

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally, was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—The wording of the question on work disability was the same in 1990 as in 1980. Information on work disability was first collected in 1970. In that census, the work disability question did not contain a clause restricting the definition of disability to limitations caused by a health condition that had lasted 6 or more months; however, it did contain a separate question about the duration of the disability.

WORK STATUS IN 1989

The data on work status in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 31, which was asked of a sample of persons. Persons 16 years old and over who worked 1 or more weeks according to the criteria described below are classified as "Worked in 1989." All other persons 16 years old and over are classified as "Did not work in 1989." Some tabulations showing work status in 1989 include 15 year olds; these persons, by definition, are classified as "Did not work in 1989."

Weeks Worked in 1989

The data on weeks worked in 1989 were derived from responses to questionnaire item 31b. Question 31b (Weeks Worked in 1989) was asked of persons 16 years old and over who indicated in question 31a that they worked in 1989.

The data pertain to the number of weeks during 1989 in which a person did any work for pay or profit (including paid vacation and paid sick leave) or worked without pay on a family farm or in a family business. Weeks of active service in the Armed Forces are also included.

Usual Hours Worked Per Week Worked in 1989

The data on usual hours worked per week worked in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 31c. This question was asked of persons 16 years old and over who indicated that they worked in 1989.

The data pertain to the number of hours a person usually worked during the weeks worked in 1989. The respondent was to report the number of hours worked per week in the majority of the weeks he or she worked in 1989. If the hours worked per week varied considerably during 1989, the respondent was to report an approximate average of the hours worked per week. The statistics on usual hours worked per week in 1989 are not necessarily related to the data on actual hours worked during the census reference week (question 21b).

Persons 16 years old and over who reported that they usually worked 35 or more hours each week during the weeks they worked are classified as "Usually worked full time;" persons who reported that they usually worked 1 to 34 hours are classified as "Usually worked part time."

Year-Round Full-Time Workers—All persons 16 years old and over who usually worked 35 hours or more per week for 50 to 52 weeks in 1989.

Number of Workers in Family in 1989—The term "worker" as used for these data is defined based on the criteria for Work Status in 1989.

Limitation of the Data—It is probable that the number of persons who worked in 1989 and the number of weeks worked are understated since there was some tendency for respondents to forget intermittent or short periods of employment or to exclude weeks worked without pay. There may also be a tendency for persons not to include weeks of paid vacation among their weeks worked; one result may be that the census figures may understate the number of persons who worked "50 to 52 weeks."

Comparability—The data on weeks worked collected in the 1990 census were comparable with data from the 1980, 1970, and 1960 censuses, but may not be entirely comparable with data from the 1940 and 1950 censuses. Since the 1960 census, two separate questions have been

used to obtain this information. The first identified persons with any work experience during the year and, thus, indicated those persons for whom the questions on number of weeks worked applied. In 1940 and 1950, however, the questionnaires contained only a single question on number of weeks worked.

In 1970, persons responded to the question on weeks worked by indicating one of six weeks-worked intervals. In 1980 and 1990, persons were asked to enter the specific number of weeks they worked.

YEAR OF ENTRY

The data on year of entry were derived from answers to questionnaire item 10, which was asked of a sample of persons. The question, "When did this person come to the United States to stay?" was asked of persons who indicated in the question on citizenship that they were not born in the United States. (For more information, see the discussion under "Citizenship.")

The 1990 census questions, tabulations, and census data products about citizenship and year of entry include no reference to immigration. All persons who were born and resided outside the United States before becoming residents of the United States have a date of entry. Some of these persons are U.S. citizens by birth (e.g., persons born in Puerto Rico or born abroad of American parents). To avoid any possible confusion concerning the date of entry of persons who are U.S. citizens by birth, the term, "year of entry" is used in this report instead of the term "year of immigration."

Limitation of the Data—The census questions on nativity, citizenship, and year of entry were not designed to measure the degree of permanence of residence in the United States. The phrase, "to stay" was used to obtain the year in which the person became a resident of the United States. Although the respondent was directed to indicate the year he or she entered the country "to stay," it was difficult to ensure that respondents interpreted the phrase correctly.

Comparability—A question on year of entry, (alternately called "year of immigration") was asked in each decennial census from 1890 to 1930, 1970, and 1980. In 1980, the question on year of entry included six arrival time intervals. The number of arrival intervals was expanded to ten in 1990. In 1980, the question on year of entry was asked only of the foreign-born population. In 1990, all persons who responded to the long-form questionnaire and were not born in the United States were to complete the question on year of entry.

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

LIVING QUARTERS

Living quarters are classified as either housing units or group quarters. (For more information, see the discussion of "Group Quarters" under Population Characteristics.)

Usually, living quarters are in structures intended for residential use (for example, a one-family home, apartment house, hotel or motel, boarding house, or mobile home). Living quarters also may be in structures intended for nonresidential use (for example, the rooms in a warehouse where a guard lives), as well as in places such as tents, vans, shelters for the homeless, dormitories, barracks, and old railroad cars.

Housing Units—A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home or trailer, a group of rooms or a single room occupied as separate living quarters or, if vacant, intended for occupancy as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from outside the building or through a common hall.

The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements. For vacant units, the criteria of separateness and direct access are applied to the intended occupants whenever possible. If that information cannot be obtained, the criteria are applied to the previous occupants.

Both occupied and vacant housing units are included in the housing unit inventory, except that recreational vehicles, boats, vans, tents, railroad cars, and the like are included only if they are occupied as someone's usual place of residence. Vacant mobile homes are included provided they are intended for occupancy on the site where they stand. Vacant mobile homes on dealers' sales lots, at the factory, or in storage yards are excluded from the housing inventory.

If the living quarters contains nine or more persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge (a total of at least 10 unrelated persons), it is classified as group quarters. If the living quarters contains eight or fewer persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge, it is classified as a housing unit.

Occupied Housing Units—A housing unit is classified as occupied if it is the usual place of residence of the person or group of persons living in it at the time of enumeration, or if the occupants are only temporarily absent; that is, away on vacation or business. If all the persons staying in the unit at the time of the census have their usual place of residence elsewhere, the unit is classified as vacant. A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit as their usual place of residence. By definition, the count of occupied housing units for 100-percent tabulations is the same as the count of households or householders. In sample tabulations, the counts of household and occupied housing units may vary slightly because of different sample weighting methods.

Vacant Housing Units—A housing unit is vacant if no one is living in it at the time of enumeration, unless its occupants are only temporarily absent. Units temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons who have a usual residence elsewhere also are classified as vacant. (For more information, see discussion under "Usual Home Elsewhere.")

New units not yet occupied are classified as vacant housing units if construction has reached a point where all exterior windows and doors are installed and final usable floors are in place. Vacant units are excluded if they are open to the elements; that is, the roof, walls, windows, and/or doors no longer protect the interior from the elements, or if there is positive evidence (such as a sign on the house or in the block) that the unit is condemned or is to be demolished. Also excluded are quarters being used entirely for nonresidential purposes, such as a store or an office, or quarters used for the storage of business supplies or inventory, machinery, or agricultural products.

Hotels, Motels, Rooming Houses, Etc.—Occupied rooms or suites of rooms in hotels, motels, and similar places are classified as housing units only when occupied by permanent residents; that is, persons who consider the hotel as their usual place of residence or have no usual place of residence elsewhere. Vacant rooms or suites of rooms are classified as housing units only in those hotels, motels, and similar places in which 75 percent or more of the accommodations are occupied by permanent residents.

If any of the occupants in a rooming or boarding house live and eat separately from others in the building and have direct access, their quarters are classified as separate housing units.

Staff Living Quarters—The living quarters occupied by staff personnel within any group quarters are separate housing units if they satisfy the housing unit criteria of separateness and direct access; otherwise, they are considered group quarters.

Comparability—The first Census of Housing in 1940 established the "dwelling unit" concept. Although the term became "housing unit" and the definition has been modified slightly in succeeding censuses, the 1990 definition is essentially comparable to previous censuses. There was no change in the housing unit definition between 1980 and 1990.

ACREAGE

The data on acreage were obtained from questionnaire items H5a and H19a. Question H5a was asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. Question H19a was asked on a sample basis at occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes.

Question H5a asks whether the house or mobile home is located on a place of 10 or more acres. The intent of this

item is to exclude owner-occupied and renter-occupied one-family houses on 10 or more acres from the specified owner- and renter-occupied universes for value and rent tabulations.

Question H19a provides data on whether the unit is located on less than 1 acre. The main purpose of this item, in conjunction with question H19b on agricultural sales, is to identify farm units. (For more information, see discussion under "Farm Residence.")

For both items, the land may consist of more than one tract or plot. These tracts or plots are usually adjoining; however, they may be separated by a road, creek, another piece of land, etc.

Comparability—Question H5a is similar to that asked in 1970 and 1980. This item was asked for the first time of mobile home occupants in 1990. Question H19a is an abbreviated form of a question asked on a sample basis in 1980. In previous censuses, information on city or suburban lot and number of acres was obtained also.

AGRICULTURAL SALES

Data on the sales of agricultural crops were obtained from questionnaire item H19b, which was asked on a sample basis at occupied one-family houses and mobile homes located on lots of 1 acre or more. Data for this item exclude units on lots of less than 1 acre, units located in structures containing 2 or more units, and all vacant units. This item refers to the total amount (before taxes and expenses) received in 1989 from the sale of crops, vegetables, fruits, nuts, livestock and livestock products, and nursery and forest products, produced on "this property." Respondents new to a unit were asked to estimate total agricultural sales in 1989 even if some portion of the sales had been made by other occupants of the unit.

This item is used mainly to classify housing units as farm or nonfarm residences, not to provide detailed information on the sale of agricultural products. Detailed information on the sale of agricultural products is provided by the Census Bureau's Census of Agriculture (*Factfinder for the Nation: Agricultural Statistics*, Bureau of the Census, 1989). (For more information, see the discussion under "Farm Residence.")

BEDROOMS

The data on bedrooms were obtained from questionnaire item H9, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. The number of bedrooms is the count of rooms designed to be used as bedrooms; that is, the number of rooms that would be listed as bedrooms if the house or apartment were on the market for sale or for rent. Included are all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms even if

they currently are being used for some other purpose. A housing unit consisting of only one room, such as a one-room efficiency apartment, is classified, by definition, as having no bedroom.

Comparability—Data on bedrooms have been collected in every census since 1960. In 1970 and 1980, data for bedrooms were shown only for year-round units. In past censuses, a room was defined as a bedroom if it was used mainly for sleeping even if also used for other purposes. Rooms that were designed to be used as bedrooms but used mainly for other purposes were not considered to be bedrooms. A distribution of housing units by number of bedrooms calculated from data collected in a 1986 test showed virtually no differences in the two versions except in the two bedroom category, where the previous "use" definition showed a slightly lower proportion of units.

BOARDED-UP STATUS

Boarded-up status was obtained from questionnaire item C2 and was determined for all vacant units. Boarded-up units have windows and doors covered by wood, metal, or masonry to protect the interior and to prevent entry into the building. A single-unit structure, a unit in a multi-unit structure, or an entire multi-unit structure may be boarded-up in this way. For certain census data products, boarded-up units are shown only for units in the "Other vacant" category. A unit classified as "Usual home elsewhere" can never be boarded up. (For more information, see the discussion under "Usual Home Elsewhere.")

Comparability—This item was first asked in the 1980 census and was shown only for year-round vacant housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all vacant housing units.

BUSINESS ON PROPERTY

The data for business on property were obtained from questionnaire item H5b, which was asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. This question is used to exclude owner-occupied one-family houses with business or medical offices on the property from certain statistics on financial characteristics.

A business must be easily recognizable from the outside. It usually will have a separate outside entrance and have the appearance of a business, such as a grocery store, restaurant, or barber shop. It may be either attached to the house or mobile home or be located elsewhere on the property. Those housing units in which a room is used for business or professional purposes and have no recognizable alterations to the outside are *not* considered as having a business. Medical offices are considered businesses for tabulation purposes.

Comparability—Data on business on property have been collected since 1940.

CONDOMINIUM FEE

The data on condominium fee were obtained from questionnaire item H25, which was asked at owner-occupied condominiums. This item was asked on a sample basis. A condominium fee normally is charged monthly to the owners of the individual condominium units by the condominium owners association to cover operating, maintenance, administrative, and improvement costs of the common property (grounds, halls, lobby, parking areas, laundry rooms, swimming pool, etc.) The costs for utilities and/or fuels may be included in the condominium fee if the units do not have separate meters.

Data on condominium fees may include real estate tax and/or insurance payments for the common property, but do not include real estate taxes or fire, hazard, and flood insurance for the individual unit already reported in questions H21 and H22.

Amounts reported were the regular monthly payment, even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid. Costs were estimated as closely as possible when exact costs were not known.

The data from this item were added to payments for mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments; and utilities and fuels to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for condominium owners.

Comparability—This is a new item in 1990.

CONDOMINIUM STATUS

The data on condominium housing units were obtained from questionnaire item H18, which was asked on a sample basis at both occupied and vacant housing units. Condominium is a type of ownership that enables a person to own an apartment or house in a development of similarly owned units and to hold a common or joint ownership in some or all of the common areas and facilities such as land, roof, hallways, entrances, elevators, swimming pool, etc. Condominiums may be single-family houses as well as units in apartment buildings. A condominium unit need not be occupied by the owner to be counted as such. A unit classified as "mobile home or trailer" or "other" (see discussion under "Units in Structure") cannot be a condominium unit.

Limitation of the Data—Testing done prior to the 1980 and 1990 censuses indicated that the number of condominiums may be slightly overstated.

Comparability—In 1970, condominiums were grouped together with cooperative housing units, and the data were reported only for owner-occupied cooperatives and condominiums. Beginning in 1980, the census identified all

condominium units and the data were shown for renter-occupied and vacant year-round condominiums as well as owner occupied. In 1970 and 1980, the question on condominiums was asked on a 100-percent basis. In 1990, it was asked on a sample basis.

CONTRACT RENT

The data on contract rent (also referred to as "rent asked" for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H7a, which was asked at all occupied housing units that were rented for cash rent and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

Housing units that are renter occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in census data products. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. Rent-free houses or apartments may be provided to compensate caretakers, ministers, tenant farmers, sharecroppers, or others.

Contract rent is the monthly rent agreed to or contracted for, regardless of any furnishings, utilities, fees, meals, or services that may be included. For vacant units, it is the monthly rent asked for the rental unit at the time of enumeration.

If the contract rent includes rent for a business unit or for living quarters occupied by another household, the respondent was instructed to report that part of the rent estimated to be for his or her unit only. Respondents were asked to report rent only for the housing unit enumerated and to exclude any rent paid for additional units or for business premises.

If a renter pays rent to the owner of a condominium or cooperative, and the condominium fee or cooperative carrying charge is also paid by the renter to the owner, the respondent was instructed to include the fee or carrying charge.

If a renter receives payments from lodgers or roomers who are listed as members of the household, the respondent was instructed to report the rent without deduction for any payments received from the lodgers or roomers. The respondent was instructed to report the rent agreed to or contracted for even if paid by someone else such as friends or relatives living elsewhere, or a church or welfare agency.

In some tabulations, contract rent is presented for all renter-occupied housing units, as well as specified renter-occupied and vacant-for-rent units. Specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units exclude one-family houses on 10 or more acres. (For more information on rent, see the discussion under "Gross Rent.")

Median and Quartile Contract Rent—The median divides the rent distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the rent distribution into four equal parts. In computing median and quartile contract rent, units reported as "No

cash rent" are excluded. Median and quartile rent calculations are rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Contract Rent—To calculate aggregate contract rent, the amount assigned for the category "Less than \$80" is \$50. The amount assigned to the category "\$1,000 or more" is \$1,250. Mean contract rent is rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Limitation of the Data—In the 1970 and 1980 censuses, contract rent for vacant units had high allocation rates, about 35 percent.

Comparability—Data on this item have been collected since 1930. For 1990, quartiles were added because the range of rents and values in the United States has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large rent and value differences among various geographic areas.

DURATION OF VACANCY

The data for duration of vacancy (also referred to as "months vacant") were obtained from questionnaire item D, which was completed by census enumerators. The statistics on duration of vacancy refer to the length of time (in months and years) between the date the last occupants moved from the unit and the time of enumeration. The data, therefore, do not provide a direct measure of the total length of time units remain vacant.

For newly constructed units which have never been occupied, the duration of vacancy is counted from the date construction was completed. For recently converted or merged units, the time is reported from the date conversion or merger was completed. Units occupied by an entire household with a usual home elsewhere are assigned to the "Less than 1 month" interval.

Comparability—Similar data have been collected since 1960. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round vacant housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all vacant housing units.

FARM RESIDENCE

The data on farm residence were obtained from questionnaire items H19a and H19b. An occupied one-family house or mobile home is classified as a farm residence if: (1) the housing unit is located on a property of 1 acre or more, and (2) at least \$1,000 worth of agricultural products were sold from the property in 1989. Group quarters and housing units that are in multi-unit buildings or vacant are not included as farm residences.

A one-family unit occupied by a tenant household paying cash rent for land and buildings is enumerated as a farm residence only if sales of agricultural products from its yard (as opposed to the general property on which it is located) amounted to at least \$1,000 in 1989. A one-family unit occupied by a tenant household that does not pay cash rent is enumerated as a farm residence if the remainder of the farm (including its yard) qualifies as a farm.

Farm residence is provided as an independent data item only for housing units located in rural areas. It may be derived for housing units in urban areas from the data items on acreage and sales of agricultural products on the public-use microdata sample (PUMS) files. (For more information on PUMS, see Appendix F, Data Products and User Assistance.)

The farm population consists of persons in households living in farm residences. Some persons who are counted on a property classified as a farm (including in some cases farm workers) are excluded from the farm population. Such persons include those who reside in multi-unit buildings or group quarters.

Comparability—These are the same criteria that were used to define a farm residence in 1980. In 1960 and 1970, a farm was defined as a place of 10 or more acres with at least \$50 worth of agricultural sales or a place of less than 10 acres with at least \$250 worth of agricultural sales. Earlier censuses used other definitions. Note that the definition of a farm residence differs from the definition of a farm in the Census of Agriculture (*Factfinder for the Nation: Agricultural Statistics*, Bureau of the Census, 1989).

GROSS RENT

Gross rent is the contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, and water) and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.) if these are paid for by the renter (or paid for the renter by someone else). Gross rent is intended to eliminate differentials which result from varying practices with respect to the inclusion of utilities and fuels as part of the rental payment. The estimated costs of utilities and fuels are reported on a yearly basis but are converted to monthly figures for the tabulations. Renter units occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in the tabulations. Gross rent is calculated on a sample basis.

Comparability—Data on gross rent have been collected since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units. In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989

Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989 is a computed ratio of monthly gross rent to monthly household income (total household income in 1989 divided by 12). The ratio was computed separately for each unit and was rounded to the nearest whole percentage. Units for which no cash rent is paid and units occupied by households that reported no income or a net loss in 1989 comprise the category "Not computed." This item is calculated on a sample basis.

HOUSE HEATING FUEL

The data on house heating fuel were obtained from questionnaire item H14, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. The data show the type of fuel used most to heat the house or apartment.

Utility Gas—Includes gas piped through underground pipes from a central system to serve the neighborhood.

Bottled, Tank, or LP Gas—Includes liquid propane gas stored in bottles or tanks which are refilled or exchanged when empty.

Fuel Oil, Kerosene, Etc.—Includes fuel oil, kerosene, gasoline, alcohol, and other combustible liquids.

Wood—Includes purchased wood, wood cut by household members on their property or elsewhere, driftwood, saw-mill or construction scraps, or the like.

Solar Energy—Includes heat provided by sunlight which is collected, stored, and actively distributed to most of the rooms.

Other Fuel—Includes all other fuels not specified elsewhere.

No Fuel Used—Includes units that do not use any fuel or that do not have heating equipment.

Comparability—Data on house heating fuel have been collected since 1940. The category, "Solar energy" is new for 1990.

INSURANCE FOR FIRE, HAZARD, AND FLOOD

The data on fire, hazard, and flood insurance were obtained from questionnaire item H22, which was asked at a sample of owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics for this item refer to the annual premium for fire, hazard, and flood insurance on

the property (land and buildings); that is, policies that protect the property and its contents against loss due to damage by fire, lightning, winds, hail, flood, explosion, and so on.

Liability policies are included only if they are paid with the fire, hazard, and flood insurance premiums and the amounts for fire, hazard, and flood cannot be separated. Premiums are included even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid. When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, the premiums are converted to a yearly basis.

The payment for fire, hazard, and flood insurance is added to payments for real estate taxes, utilities, fuels, and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989."

A separate question (H23d) determines whether insurance premiums are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting these premiums twice in the computations.

Comparability—Data on payment for fire and hazard insurance were collected for the first time in 1980. Flood insurance was not specifically mentioned in the wording of the question in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 10 or more acres. It also was asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office on the property.

KITCHEN FACILITIES

Data on kitchen facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H11, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. A unit has complete kitchen facilities when it has all of the following: (1) an installed sink with piped water, (2) a range, cook top and convection or microwave oven, or cookstove, and (3) a refrigerator. All kitchen facilities must be located in the structure. They need not be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered a range or cookstove. An ice box is not considered to be a refrigerator.

Comparability—Data on complete kitchen facilities were collected for the first time in 1970. Earlier censuses collected data on individual components, such as kitchen sink and type of refrigeration equipment. In 1970 and 1980, data for kitchen facilities were shown only for year-round units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

MEALS INCLUDED IN RENT

The data on meals included in the rent were obtained from questionnaire item H7b, which was asked of all

occupied housing units that were rented for cash and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

The statistics on meals included in rent are presented for specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units. Specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units exclude one-family houses on 10 or more acres. (For more information, see the discussion under "Contract Rent.")

Comparability—This is a new item in 1990. It is intended to measure "congregate" housing, which generally is considered to be housing units where the rent includes meals and other services, such as transportation to shopping and recreation.

MOBILE HOME COSTS

The data on mobile home costs were obtained from questionnaire item H26, which was asked at owner-occupied mobile homes. This item was asked on a sample basis.

These data include the total yearly costs for personal property taxes, land or site rent, registration fees, and license fees on all owner-occupied mobile homes. The instructions are to not include real estate taxes already reported in question H21.

Costs are estimated as closely as possible when exact costs are not known. Amounts are the total for an entire 12-month billing period, even if they are paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid.

The data from this item are added to payments for mortgages, real estate taxes, fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments, utilities, and fuels to derive selected monthly owner costs for mobile homes owners.

Comparability—This item is new for 1990.

MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on mortgage payment were obtained from questionnaire item H23b, which was asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. This item was asked on a sample basis. Question H23b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid the lender for the first mortgage (deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt) on the property. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for units with a mortgage.

The amounts reported include everything paid to the lender including principal and interest payments, real estate taxes, fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments, and mortgage insurance premiums. Separate questions determine whether real estate taxes and fire, hazard, and flood

insurance payments are included in the mortgage payment to the lender. This makes it possible to avoid counting these components twice in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs."

Comparability—Information on mortgage payment was collected for the first time in 1980. It was collected only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, one-family houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions on monthly mortgage payments were asked of all owner-occupied one-family houses, including one-family houses on 10 or more acres. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office.

The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from a single question. Two questions were used in 1990; one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages or home equity loans. (For more information, see the discussion under "Second or Junior Mortgage Payment.")

MORTGAGE STATUS

The data on mortgage status were obtained from questionnaire items H23a and H24a, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. "Mortgage" refers to all forms of debt where the property is pledged as security for repayment of the debt. It includes such debt instruments as deeds of trust, trust deeds, contracts to purchase, land contracts, junior mortgages and home equity loans.

A mortgage is considered a first mortgage if it has prior claim over any other mortgage or if it is the only mortgage on the property. All other mortgages, (second, third, etc.) are considered junior mortgages. A home equity loan is generally a junior mortgage. If no first mortgage is reported, but a junior mortgage or home equity loan is reported, then the loan is considered a first mortgage.

In most census data products, the tabulations for "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" usually are shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." The category "not mortgaged" is comprised of housing units owned free and clear of debt.

Comparability—A question on mortgage status was included in the 1940 and 1950 censuses, but not in the 1960 and 1970 censuses. The item was reinstated in 1980 along with a separate question dealing with the existence of second or junior mortgages. In 1980, the mortgage status questions were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses on less than 10 acres. Excluded were mobile homes,

condominiums, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions were asked of all one-family owner-occupied housing units, including houses on 10 or more acres. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and houses with a business or medical office.

PERSONS IN UNIT

This item is based on the 100-percent count of persons in occupied housing units. All persons occupying the housing unit are counted, including the householder, occupants related to the householder, and lodgers, roomers, boarders, and so forth.

The data on "persons in unit" show the number of housing units occupied by the specified number of persons. The phrase "persons in unit" is used for housing tabulations, "persons in households" for population items. Figures for "persons in unit" match those for "persons in household" for 100-percent data products. In sample products, they may differ because of the weighting process.

Median Persons in Unit—In computing median persons in unit, a whole number is used as the midpoint of an interval; thus, a unit with 4 persons is treated as an interval ranging from 3.5 to 4.5 persons. Median persons is rounded to the nearest hundredth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Persons in Occupied Housing Units—This is the total population minus those persons living in group quarters. "Persons per occupied housing unit" is computed by dividing the population living in housing units by the number of occupied housing units.

PERSONS PER ROOM

"Persons per room" is obtained by dividing the number of persons in each occupied housing unit by the number of rooms in the unit. Persons per room is rounded to the nearest hundredth. The figures shown refer, therefore, to the number of occupied housing units having the specified ratio of persons per room.

Mean Persons Per Room—This is computed by dividing persons in housing units by the aggregate number of rooms. This is intended to provide a measure of utilization. A higher mean may indicate a greater degree of utilization or crowding; a low mean may indicate under-utilization. (For more information on means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

PLUMBING FACILITIES

The data on plumbing facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H10, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a

sample basis. Complete plumbing facilities include hot and cold piped water, a flush toilet, and a bathtub or shower. All three facilities must be located inside the house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Housing units are classified as lacking complete plumbing facilities when any of the three facilities are not present.

Comparability—The 1990 data on complete plumbing facilities are not strictly comparable with the 1980 data. In 1980, complete plumbing facilities were defined as hot and cold piped water, a bathtub or shower, and a flush toilet in the housing unit for the exclusive use of the residents of that unit. In 1990, the Census Bureau dropped the requirement of exclusive use from the definition of complete plumbing facilities. Of the 2.3 million year-round housing units classified in 1980 as lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use, approximately 25 percent of these units had complete plumbing but the facilities were also used by members of another household. From 1940 to 1970, separate and more detailed questions were asked on piped water, bathing, and toilet facilities. In 1970 and 1980, the data on plumbing facilities were shown only for year-round units.

POVERTY STATUS OF HOUSEHOLDS IN 1989

The data on poverty status of households were derived from answers to the income questions. The income items were asked on a sample basis. Households are classified below the poverty level when the total 1989 income of the family or of the nonfamily householder is below the appropriate poverty threshold. The income of persons living in the household who are unrelated to the householder is not considered when determining the poverty status of a household, nor does their presence affect the household size in determining the appropriate poverty threshold. The poverty thresholds vary depending upon three criteria: size of family, number of children, and age of the family householder or unrelated individual for one and two-persons households. (For more information, see the discussion of "Poverty Status in 1989" and "Income in 1989" under Population Characteristics.)

REAL ESTATE TAXES

The data on real estate taxes were obtained from questionnaire item H21, which was asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics from this question refer to the total amount of all real estate taxes on the entire property (land and buildings) payable in 1989 to all taxing jurisdictions, including special assessments, school taxes, county taxes, and so forth.

Real estate taxes include State, local, and all other real estate taxes even if delinquent, unpaid, or paid by someone who is not a member of the household. However, taxes due from prior years are not included. If taxes are paid on other than a yearly basis, the payments are converted to a yearly basis.

The payment for real estate taxes is added to payments for fire, hazard, and flood insurance; utilities and fuels; and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989." A separate question (H23c) determines whether real estate taxes are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting taxes twice in the computations.

Comparability—Data for real estate taxes were collected for the first time in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes or trailers, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 10 or more acres. It also was asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office on the property.

ROOMS

The data on rooms were obtained from questionnaire item H3, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. The statistics on rooms are in terms of the number of housing units with a specified number of rooms. The intent of this question is to count the number of whole rooms used for living purposes.

For each unit, rooms include living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, enclosed porches suitable for year-round use, and lodger's rooms. Excluded are strip or pullman kitchens, bathrooms, open porches, balconies, halls or foyers, half-rooms, utility rooms, unfinished attics or basements, or other unfinished space used for storage. A partially divided room is a separate room only if there is a partition from floor to ceiling, but not if the partition consists solely of shelves or cabinets.

Median Rooms—This measure divides the room distribution into two equal parts, one-half of the cases falling below the median number of rooms and one-half above the median. In computing median rooms, the whole number is used as the midpoint of the interval; thus, the category "3 rooms" is treated as an interval ranging from 2.5 to 3.5 rooms. Median rooms is rounded to the nearest tenth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Rooms—To calculate aggregate rooms, an arbitrary value of "10" is assigned to rooms for units falling within the terminal category, "9 or more." (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Comparability—Data on rooms have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all housing units.

SECOND OR JUNIOR MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on second or junior mortgage payments were obtained from questionnaire items H24a and H24b, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Question H24a asks whether a second or junior mortgage or a home equity loan exists on the property. Question H24b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid to the lender on all second or junior mortgages and home equity loans. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for units with a mortgage.

All mortgages other than first mortgages are classified as "junior" mortgages. A second mortgage is a junior mortgage that gives the lender a claim against the property that is second to the claim of the holder of the first mortgage. Any other junior mortgage(s) would be subordinate to the second mortgage. A home equity loan is a line of credit available to the borrower that is secured by real estate. It may be placed on a property that already has a first or second mortgage, or it may be placed on a property that is owned free and clear.

If the respondents answered that no first mortgage existed, but a second mortgage did (as in the above case with a home equity loan), a computer edit assigned the unit a first mortgage and made the first mortgage monthly payment the amount reported in the second mortgage. The second mortgage data were then made "No" in question H24a and blank in question H24b.

Comparability—The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from one single question. Two questions were used in 1990: one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages and home equity loans.

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS

The data on selected monthly owner costs were obtained from questionnaire items H20 through H26 for a sample of owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Selected monthly owner costs is the sum of payments for mortgages, deeds of trust, contracts to purchase, or similar debts on the property (including payments for the first mortgage, second or junior mortgages, and home equity loans); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance on the property; utilities (electricity, gas, and water); and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.). It also includes, where appropriate, the monthly condominium fee for condominiums and mobile home costs (personal property taxes, site rent, registration fees, and license fees) for mobile homes.

In certain tabulations, selected monthly owner costs are presented separately for specified owner-occupied housing units (owner-occupied one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property), owner-occupied condominiums, and owner-occupied mobile homes. Data usually are shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged."

Median Selected Monthly Owner Costs—This measure is rounded to the nearest whole dollar.

Comparability—The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The 1990 tabulations of selected monthly owner costs for specified owner-occupied housing units are virtually identical to 1980, the primary difference was the amounts of the first and second mortgages were collected in separate questions in 1990, while the amounts were collected in a single question in 1980. The component parts of the item were tabulated for mobile homes and condominiums for the first time in 1990.

In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989

The information on selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989 is the computed ratio of selected monthly owner costs to monthly household income in 1989. The ratio was computed separately for each unit and rounded to the nearest whole percentage. The data are tabulated separately for specified owner-occupied units, condominiums, and mobile homes.

Separate distributions are often shown for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." Units occupied by households reporting no income or a net loss in 1989 are included in the "not computed" category. (For more information, see the discussion under "Selected Monthly Owner Costs.")

Comparability—The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The tabulations of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for specified owner-occupied housing units are comparable to 1980.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The data on sewage disposal were obtained from questionnaire item H16, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Housing units are either connected to a public sewer, to a septic tank or cesspool, or they dispose

of sewage by other means. A public sewer may be operated by a government body or by a private organization. A housing unit is considered to be connected to a septic tank or cesspool when the unit is provided with an underground pit or tank for sewage disposal. The category, "Other means" includes housing units which dispose of sewage in some other way.

Comparability—Data on sewage disposal have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

SOURCE OF WATER

The data on source of water were obtained from questionnaire item H15, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. Housing units may receive their water supply from a number of sources. A common source supplying water to five or more units is classified as a "Public system or private company." The water may be supplied by a city, county, water district, water company, etc., or it may be obtained from a well which supplies water to five or more housing units. If the water is supplied from a well serving four or fewer housing units, the units are classified as having water supplied by either an "Individual drilled well" or an "Individual dug well." Drilled wells or small diameter wells are usually less than 1-1/2 feet in diameter. Dug wells are usually larger than 1-1/2 feet wide and generally hand dug. The category, "Some other source" includes water obtained from springs, creeks, rivers, lakes, cisterns, etc.

Comparability—Data on source of water have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT

The data on telephones were obtained from questionnaire item H12, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. A telephone must be inside the house or apartment for the unit to be classified as having a telephone. Units where the respondent uses a telephone located inside the building but not in the respondent's living quarters are classified as having no telephone.

Comparability—Data on telephones in 1980 are comparable to 1990. The 1960 and 1970 censuses collected data on telephone availability. A unit was classified as having a telephone available if there was a telephone number on which occupants of the unit could be reached. The telephone could have been in another unit, in a common hall, or outside the building.

TENURE

The data for tenure were obtained from questionnaire item H4, which was asked at all occupied housing units. All occupied housing units are classified as either owner occupied or renter occupied.

Owner Occupied—A housing unit is owner occupied if the owner or co-owner lives in the unit even if it is mortgaged or not fully paid for. The owner or co-owner must live in the unit and usually is the person listed in column 1 of the questionnaire. The unit is "Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan" if it is being purchased with a mortgage or some other debt arrangement such as a deed of trust, trust deed, contract to purchase, land contract, or purchase agreement. The unit is also considered owned with a mortgage if it is built on leased land and there is a mortgage on the unit.

A housing unit is "Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)" if there is no mortgage or other similar debt on the house, apartment, or mobile home including units built on leased land if the unit is owned outright without a mortgage. Although owner-occupied units are divided between mortgaged and owned free and clear on the questionnaire, census data products containing 100-percent data show only total owner-occupied counts. More extensive mortgage information was collected on the long-form questionnaire and are shown in census products containing sample data. (For more information, see the discussion under "Mortgage Status.")

Renter Occupied—All occupied housing units which are not owner occupied, whether they are rented for cash rent or occupied without payment of cash rent, are classified as renter occupied. "No cash rent" units are separately identified in the rent tabulations. Such units are generally provided free by friends or relatives or in exchange for services such as resident manager, caretaker, minister, or tenant farmer. Housing units on military bases also are classified in the "No cash rent" category. "Rented for cash rent" includes units in continuing care, sometimes called life care arrangements. These arrangements usually involve a contract between one or more individuals and a health services provider guaranteeing the individual shelter, usually a house or apartment, and services, such as meals or transportation to shopping or recreation.

Comparability—Data on tenure have been collected since 1890. In 1970, the question on tenure also included a category for condominium and cooperative ownership. In 1980, condominium units and cooperatives were dropped from the tenure item, and since 1980, only condominium units are identified in a separate question.

For 1990, the response categories were expanded to allow the respondent to report whether the unit was owned with a mortgage or free and clear (without a mortgage). The distinction between units owned with a mortgage and units owned free and clear was added in 1990 to improve

the count of owner-occupied units. Research after the 1980 census indicated some respondents did not consider their units owned if they had a mortgage.

UNITS IN STRUCTURE

The data on units in structure (also referred to as "type of structure") were obtained from questionnaire item H2, which was asked at all housing units. A structure is a separate building that either has open spaces on all sides or is separated from other structures by dividing walls that extend from ground to roof. In determining the number of units in a structure, all housing units, both occupied and vacant, are counted. Stores and office space are excluded.

The statistics are presented for the number of housing units in structures of specified type and size, not for the number of residential buildings.

1-Unit, Detached—This is a 1-unit structure detached from any other house; that is, with open space on all four sides. Such structures are considered detached even if they have an adjoining shed or garage. A one-family house that contains a business is considered detached as long as the building has open space on all four sides. Mobile homes or trailers to which one or more permanent rooms have been added or built also are included.

1-Unit, Attached—This is a 1-unit structure that has one or more walls extending from ground to roof separating it from adjoining structures. In row houses (sometimes called townhouses), double houses, or houses attached to non-residential structures, each house is a separate, attached structure if the dividing or common wall goes from ground to roof.

2 or More Units—These are units in structures containing 2 or more housing units, further categorized as units in structures with 2, 3 or 4, 5 to 9, 10 to 19, 20 to 49, and 50 or more units.

Mobile Home or Trailer—Both occupied and vacant mobile homes to which no permanent rooms have been added are counted in this category. Mobile homes or trailers used only for business purposes or for extra sleeping space and mobile homes or trailers for sale on a dealer's lot, at the factory, or in storage are not counted in the housing inventory.

Other—This category is for any living quarters occupied as a housing unit that does not fit the previous categories. Examples that fit this category are houseboats, railroad cars, campers, and vans.

Comparability—Data on units in structure have been collected since 1940 and on mobile homes and trailers since 1950. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are

shown for all housing units. In 1980, the data were collected on a sample basis. The category, "Boat, tent, van, etc." was replaced in 1990 by the category "Other." In some areas, the proportion of units classified as "Other" is far larger than the number of units that were classified as "Boat, tent, van, etc." in 1980.

USUAL HOME ELSEWHERE

The data for usual home elsewhere are obtained from questionnaire item B, which was completed by census employees. A housing unit temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons with a usual residence elsewhere is classified as vacant. The occupants are classified as having a "Usual home elsewhere" and are counted at the address of their usual place of residence. Typical examples are people in a vacation home, persons renting living quarters temporarily for work, and migrant workers.

Limitation of the Data—Evidence from previous censuses suggests that in some areas enumerators marked units as "vacant—usual home elsewhere" when they should have marked "vacant—regular."

Comparability—Data for usual home elsewhere was tabulated for the first time in 1980.

UTILITIES

The data on utility costs were obtained from questionnaire items H20a through H20d, which were asked of occupied housing units. These items were asked on a sample basis.

Questions H20a through H20d asked for the yearly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, water) and other fuels (oil, coal, wood, kerosene, etc.). For the tabulations, these yearly amounts are divided by 12 to derive the average monthly cost and are then included in the computation of "Gross Rent," "Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989," "Selected Monthly Owner Costs," and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989."

Costs are recorded if paid by or billed to occupants, a welfare agency, relatives, or friends. Costs that are paid by landlords, included in the rent payment, or included in condominium or cooperative fees are excluded.

Limitation of the Data—Research has shown that respondents tended to overstate their expenses for electricity and gas when compared to utility company records. There is some evidence that this overstatement is reduced when yearly costs are asked rather than monthly costs. Caution should be exercised in using these data for direct analysis because costs are not reported for certain kinds of units

such as renter-occupied units with all utilities included in the rent and owner-occupied condominium units with utilities included in the condominium fee.

Comparability—The data on utility costs have been collected since 1980 for owner-occupied housing units, and since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units. In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

VACANCY STATUS

The data on vacancy status were obtained from questionnaire item C1, which was completed by census enumerators. Vacancy status and other characteristics of vacant units were determined by enumerators obtaining information from landlords, owners, neighbors, rental agents, and others. Vacant units are subdivided according to their housing market classification as follows:

For Rent—These are vacant units offered "for rent," and vacant units offered either "for rent" or "for sale."

For Sale Only—These are vacant units being offered "for sale only," including units in cooperatives and condominium projects if the individual units are offered "for sale only."

Rented or Sold, Not Occupied—If any money rent has been paid or agreed upon but the new renter has not moved in as of the date of enumeration, or if the unit has recently been sold but the new owner has not yet moved in, the vacant unit is classified as "rented or sold, not occupied."

For Seasonal, Recreational, or Occasional Use—These are vacant units used or intended for use only in certain seasons or for weekend or other occasional use throughout the year.

Seasonal units include those used for summer or winter sports or recreation, such as beach cottages and hunting cabins. Seasonal units also may include quarters for such workers as herders and loggers. Interval ownership units, sometimes called shared-ownership or time-sharing condominiums, also are included here.

For Migrant Workers—These include vacant units intended for occupancy by migratory workers employed in farm work during the crop season. (Work in a cannery, a freezer plant, or a food-processing plant is not farm work.)

Other Vacant—If a vacant unit does not fall into any of the classifications specified above, it is classified as "other vacant." For example, this category includes units held for occupancy by a caretaker or janitor, and units held for personal reasons of the owner.

Homeowner Vacancy Rate—This is the percentage relationship between the number of vacant units for sale and the total homeowner inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for sale only by the sum of the owner-occupied units and the number of vacant units that are for sale only.

Rental Vacancy Rate—This is the percentage relationship of the number of vacant units for rent to the total rental inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for rent by the sum of the renter-occupied units and the number of vacant units for rent.

Comparability—Data on vacancy status have been collected since 1940. For 1990, the category, “seasonal/recreational/occasional use” combined vacant units classified in 1980 as “seasonal or migratory” and “held for occasional use.” Also, in 1970 and 1980, housing characteristics generally were presented only for year-round units. In 1990, housing characteristics are shown for all housing units.

VALUE

The data on value (also referred to as “price asked” for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H6, which was asked at housing units that were owned, being bought, or vacant for sale at the time of enumeration. Value is the respondent’s estimate of how much the property (house and lot, mobile home and lot, or condominium unit) would sell for if it were for sale. If the house or mobile home was owned or being bought, but the land on which it sits was not, the respondent was asked to estimate the combined value of the house or mobile home and the land. For vacant units, value was the price asked for the property.

Value was tabulated separately for all owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale housing units, owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale mobile homes or trailers, and specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale housing units. Specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale housing units include only one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property. The data for “specified units” exclude mobile homes, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings.

Median and Quartile Value—The median divides the value distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the value distribution into four equal parts. These measures are rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under “Derived Measures.”)

Aggregate Value—To calculate aggregate value, the amount assigned for the category “Less than \$10,000” is \$9,000. The amount assigned to the category “\$500,000 or more”

is \$600,000. Mean value is rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under “Derived Measures.”)

Comparability—In 1980, value was asked only at owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres with no business or medical office on the property and at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale condominium housing units. Mobile homes were excluded. Value data were presented for specified owner-occupied housing units, specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units, and owner-occupied condominium housing units.

In 1990, the question was asked at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale-only housing units with no exclusions. Data presented for specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units will include one-family condominium houses but not condominiums in multi-unit structures since condominium units are now identified only in long-form questionnaires.

For 1990, quartiles have been added because the range of values and rents in the United States has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large value and rent differences among various geographic areas.

VEHICLES AVAILABLE

The data on vehicles available were obtained from questionnaire item H13, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data show the number of households with a specified number of passenger cars, vans, and pickup or panel trucks of one-ton capacity or less kept at home and available for the use of household members. Vehicles rented or leased for one month or more, company vehicles, and police and government vehicles are included if kept at home and used for nonbusiness purposes. Dismantled or immobile vehicles are excluded. Vehicles kept at home but used only for business purposes also are excluded.

Vehicles Per Household—This is computed by dividing aggregate vehicles available by the number of occupied housing units.

Limitation of the Data—The 1980 census evaluations showed that the number of automobiles was slightly overreported; the number of vans and trucks slightly underreported. The statistics do not measure the number of vehicles privately owned or the number of households owning vehicles.

Comparability—Data on automobiles available were collected from 1960 to 1980. In 1980, a separate question also was asked on the number of trucks and vans. The data on automobiles and trucks and vans were presented

separately and also as a combined vehicles available tabulation. The 1990 data are comparable to the 1980 vehicles available tabulations.

YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT

The data on year householder moved into unit were obtained from questionnaire item H8, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data refer to the year of the latest move by the householder. If a householder moved back into a housing unit he or she previously occupied, the year of the latest move was reported. If the householder moved from one apartment to another within the same building, the year the householder moved into the present apartment was reported. The intent is to establish the year the present occupancy by the householder began. The year that the householder moved in is not necessarily the same year other members of the household moved, although in the great majority of cases an entire household moves at the same time.

Comparability—In 1960 and 1970, this question was asked of every person and included in population reports. This item in housing tabulations refers to the year the householder moved in. In 1980 and 1990, the question was asked only of the householder.

YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT

The data on year structure built were obtained from questionnaire item H17, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Data on year structure built refer to when the building was first constructed, not when it was remodeled, added to, or converted. For housing units under construction that met the housing unit definition—that is, all exterior windows, doors, and final usable floors were in place—the category “1989 or March 1990” was used. For a houseboat or a mobile home or trailer, the manufacturer’s model year was assumed to be the year built. The figures shown in census data products relate to the number of units built during the specified periods that were still in existence at the time of enumeration.

Median Year Structure Built—The median divides the distribution into two equal parts. The median is rounded to the nearest calendar year. Median age of housing can be obtained by subtracting median year structure built from 1990. For example, if the median year structure built is 1957, the median age of housing in that area is 33 years (1990 minus 1957).

Limitation of the Data—Data on year structure built are more susceptible to errors of response and nonreporting than data on many other items because respondents must rely on their memory or on estimates by persons who have

lived in the neighborhood a long time. Available evidence indicates there is underreporting in the older-year-structure-built categories, especially “Built in 1939 or earlier.” The introduction of the “Don’t know” category (see the discussion on “Comparability”) may have resulted in relatively higher allocation rates. Data users should refer to the discussion in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data, and to the allocation tables.

Comparability—Data on year structure built were collected for the first time in the 1940 census. Since then, the response categories have been modified to accommodate the 10-year period between each census. In 1990, the category, “Don’t Know,” was added in an effort to minimize the response error mentioned in the paragraph above on limitation of the data.

DERIVED MEASURES

Census data products include various derived measures, such as medians, means, and percentages, as well as certain rates and ratios. Derived measures that round to less than 0.1 are not shown but indicated as zero. In printed reports, zero is indicated by a dash (–).

Interpolation

Interpolation frequently is used in calculating medians or quartiles based on interval data and in approximating standard errors from tables. Linear interpolation is used to estimate values of a function between two known values. “Pareto interpolation” is an alternative to linear interpolation. It is used by the Census Bureau in calculating median income within intervals wider than \$2,500. In Pareto interpolation, the median is derived by interpolating between the logarithms of the upper and lower income limits of the median category.

Mean

This measure represents an arithmetic average of a set of values. It is derived by dividing the sum of a group of numerical items (or aggregate) by the total number of items. Aggregates are used in computing mean values. For example, mean family income is obtained by dividing the aggregate of all income reported by persons in families by the total number of families. (Additional information on means and aggregates is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

Median

This measure represents the middle value in a distribution. The median divides the total frequency into two equal parts: one-half of the cases fall below the median and one-half of the cases exceed the median. The median is

computed on the basis of the distribution as tabulated, which is sometimes more detailed than the distribution shown in specific census publications and other data products.

In reports, if the median falls within the upper interval of the tabulation distribution, the median is shown as the initial value of the interval followed by a plus sign (+); if within the lower interval, the median is shown as the upper value of the category followed by a minus sign (-). For summary tape files, if the median falls within the upper or lower interval, it is set to a specified value. (Additional information on medians is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

Percentages, Rates, and Ratios

These measures are frequently presented in census products to compare two numbers or two sets of measurements. These comparisons are made in two ways: (1)

subtraction, which provides an absolute measure of the difference between two items, and (2) the quotient of two numbers, which provides a relative measure of difference.

Quartile

This measure divides a distribution into four equal parts. The first quartile (or lower quartile) is the value that defines the upper limit of the lowest one-quarter of the cases. The second quartile is the median. The third quartile (or upper quartile) defines the lower limit of the upper one-quarter of the cases in the distribution. The difference between the upper and lower quartiles is called the interquartile range. This interquartile range is less affected by wide variations than is the mean. Quartiles are presented for certain financial characteristics such as housing value and rent.

APPENDIX C.

Accuracy of the Data

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INTRODUCTION

The data contained in this data product are based on the 1990 census sample. The data are estimates of the actual figures that would have been obtained from a complete count. Estimates derived from a sample are expected to be different from the 100-percent figures because they are subject to sampling and nonsampling errors. Sampling error in data arises from the selection of persons and housing units to be included in the sample. Nonsampling error affects both sample and 100-percent data, and is introduced as a result of errors that may occur during the collection and processing phases of the census. Provided below is a detailed discussion of both types of errors and a description of the estimation procedures.

SAMPLE DESIGN

Every person and housing unit in the United States was asked certain basic demographic and housing questions (for example, race, age, marital status, housing value, or rent). A sample of these persons and housing units was asked more detailed questions about such items as income, occupation, and housing costs in addition to the basic demographic and housing information. The primary sampling unit for the 1990 census was the housing unit, including all occupants. For persons living in group quarters, the sampling unit was the person. Persons in group quarters were sampled at a 1-in-6 rate.

The sample designation method depended on the data collection procedures. Approximately 95 percent of the population was enumerated by the mailback procedure. In these areas, the Bureau of the Census either purchased a commercial mailing list, which was updated by the United States Postal Service and Census Bureau field staff, or prepared a mailing list by canvassing and listing each address in the area prior to Census Day. These lists were computerized and the appropriate units were electronically designated as sample units. The questionnaires were either mailed or hand-delivered to the addresses with instructions to complete and mail back the form.

Housing units in governmental units with a precensus (1988) estimated population of fewer than 2,500 persons were sampled at 1-in-2. Governmental units were defined for sampling purposes as all incorporated places, all counties, all county equivalents such as parishes in Louisiana, and all minor civil divisions in Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin. Housing units in census tracts and block numbering areas (BNA's) with a precensus housing unit count below 2,000 housing units were sampled at 1-in-6 for those portions not in small governmental units (governmental units with a population less than 2,500). Housing units within census tracts and BNA's with 2,000 or more housing units were sampled at 1-in-8 for those portions not in small governmental units.

In list/enumerate areas (about 5 percent of the population), each enumerator was given a blank address register with designated sample lines. Beginning about Census Day, the enumerator systematically canvassed an assigned area and listed all housing units in the address register in the order they were encountered. Completed questionnaires, including sample information for any housing unit listed on a designated sample line, were collected. For all governmental units with fewer than 2,500 persons in list/enumerate areas, a 1-in-2 sampling rate was used. All other list/enumerate areas were sampled at 1-in-6.

Housing units in American Indian reservations, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas, and Alaska Native villages were sampled according to the same criteria as other governmental units, except the sampling rates were based on the size of the American Indian and Alaska Native population in those areas as measured in the 1980 census. Trust lands were sampled at the same rate as their associated American Indian reservations. Census designated places in Hawaii were sampled at the same rate as governmental units because the Census Bureau does not recognize incorporated places in Hawaii.

The purpose of using variable sampling rates was to provide relatively more reliable estimates for small areas and decrease respondent burden in more densely populated areas while maintaining data reliability. When all sampling rates were taken into account across the Nation, approximately one out of every six housing units in the Nation was included in the 1990 census sample.

CONFIDENTIALITY OF THE DATA

To maintain the confidentiality required by law (Title 13, United States Code), the Bureau of the Census applies a confidentiality edit to the 1990 census data to assure that

published data do not disclose information about specific individuals, households, or housing units. As a result, a small amount of uncertainty is introduced into the estimates of census characteristics. The sample itself provides adequate protection for most areas for which sample data are published since the resulting data are estimates of the actual counts; however, small areas require more protection. The edit is controlled so that the basic structure of the data is preserved.

The confidentiality edit is implemented by selecting a small subset of individual households from the internal sample data files and blanking a subset of the data items on these household records. Responses to those data items were then imputed using the same imputation procedures that were used for nonresponse. A larger subset of households is selected for the confidentiality edit for small areas to provide greater protection for these areas. The editing process is implemented in such a way that the quality and usefulness of the data were preserved.

ERRORS IN THE DATA

Since statistics in this data product are based on a sample, they may differ somewhat from 100-percent figures that would have been obtained if all housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters had been enumerated using the same questionnaires, instructions, enumerators, etc. The sample estimate also would differ from other samples of housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters. The deviation of a sample estimate from the average of all possible samples is called the sampling error. The standard error of a sample estimate is a measure of the variation among the estimates from all the possible samples and thus is a measure of the precision with which an estimate from a particular sample approximates the average result of all possible samples. The sample estimate and its estimated standard error permit the construction of interval estimates with prescribed confidence that the interval includes the average result of all possible samples. Described below is the method of calculating standard errors and confidence intervals for the data in this product.

In addition to the variability which arises from the sampling procedures, both sample data and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. Nonsampling error may be introduced during any of the various complex operations used to collect and process census data. For example, operations such as editing, reviewing, or handling questionnaires may introduce error into the data. A detailed discussion of the sources of nonsampling error is given in the section on "Control of Nonsampling Error" in this appendix.

Nonsampling error may affect the data in two ways. Errors that are introduced randomly will increase the variability of the data and should therefore be reflected in the standard error. Errors that tend to be consistent in one

direction will make both sample and 100-percent data biased in that direction. For example, if respondents consistently tend to under-report their income, then the resulting counts of households or families by income category will tend to be understated for the higher income categories and overstated for the lower income categories. Such biases are not reflected in the standard error.

Calculation of Standard Errors

Totals and Percentages—Tables A through C in this appendix contain the information necessary to calculate the standard errors of sample estimates in this data product. To calculate the standard error, it is necessary to know the basic standard error for the characteristic (given in table A or B) that would result under a simple random sample design (of persons, households, or housing units) and estimation technique; the design factor for the particular characteristic estimated (given in table C); and the number of persons or housing units in the tabulation area and the percent of these in the sample. For machine-readable products, the percent-in-sample is included in a data matrix on the file for each tabulation area. In printed reports, the percent-in-sample is provided in data tables at the end of the statistical tables that compose the report. The design factors reflect the effects of the actual sample design and complex ratio estimation procedure used for the 1990 census. Tape purchasers will receive table C, the table of design factors, as a supplement to the technical documentation. Table C is included in this appendix for printed reports.

The steps given below should be used to calculate the standard error of an estimate of a total or a percentage contained in this product. A percentage is defined here as a ratio of a numerator to a denominator where the numerator is a subset of the denominator. For example, the proportion of Black teachers is the ratio of Black teachers to all teachers.

1. Obtain the standard error from table A or B (or use the formula given below the table) for the estimated total or percentage, respectively.
2. Find the geographic area to which the estimate applies in the appropriate percent-in-sample table or appropriate matrix, and obtain the person or housing unit "percent-in-sample" figure for this area. Use the person "percent-in-sample" figure for person and family characteristics. Use the housing unit "percent-in-sample" figure for housing unit characteristics.
3. Use table C to obtain the design factor for the characteristic (for example, employment status, school enrollment) and the range that contains the percent-in-sample with which you are working. Multiply the basic standard error by this factor.

The unadjusted standard errors of zero estimates or of very small estimated totals or percentages will approach zero. This is also the case for very large percentages or

estimated totals that are close to the size of the tabulation areas to which they correspond. Nevertheless, these estimated totals and percentages still are subject to sampling and nonsampling variability, and an estimated standard error of zero (or a very small standard error) is not appropriate. For estimated percentages that are less than 2 or greater than 98, use the basic standard errors in table B that appear in the "2 or 98" row. For an estimated total that is less than 50 or within 50 of the total size of the tabulation area, use a basic standard error of 16.

An illustration of the use of the tables is given in the section entitled "Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors."

Sums and Differences—The standard errors estimated from these tables are not directly applicable to sums of and differences between two sample estimates. To estimate the standard error of a sum or difference, the tables are to be used somewhat differently in the following three situations:

1. For the sum of or difference between a sample estimate and a 100-percent value, use the standard error of the sample estimate. The complete count value is not subject to sampling error.
2. For the sum of or difference between two sample estimates, the appropriate standard error is approximately the square root of the sum of the two individual standard errors squared; that is, for standard errors:

$SE_{\hat{X}}$ and $SE_{\hat{Y}}$ of estimates \hat{X} and \hat{Y} :

$$SE_{(\hat{X} + \hat{Y})} = SE_{(\hat{X} - \hat{Y})} = \sqrt{(SE_{\hat{X}})^2 + (SE_{\hat{Y}})^2}$$

This method, however, will underestimate (overestimate) the standard error if the two items in a sum are highly positively (negatively) correlated or if the two items in a difference are highly negatively (positively) correlated. This method may also be used for the difference between (or sum of) sample estimates from two censuses or from a census sample and another survey. The standard error for estimates not based on the 1990 census sample must be obtained from an appropriate source outside of this appendix.

3. For the differences between two estimates, one of which is a subclass of the other, use the tables directly where the calculated difference is the estimate of interest. For example, to determine the estimate of non-Black teachers, one may subtract the estimate of Black teachers from the estimate of total teachers. To determine the standard error of the estimate of non-Black teachers apply the above formula directly.

Ratios—Frequently, the statistic of interest is the ratio of two variables, where the numerator is not a subset of the

denominator. For example, the ratio of teachers to students in public elementary schools. The standard error of the ratio between two sample estimates is estimated as follows:

1. If the ratio is a proportion, then follow the procedure outlined for "Totals and Percentages."
2. If the ratio is not a proportion, then approximate the standard error using the formula below.

$$SE_{(\hat{X}/\hat{Y})} = \frac{\hat{X}}{\hat{Y}} \sqrt{\frac{(SE_{\hat{X}})^2}{\hat{X}^2} + \frac{(SE_{\hat{Y}})^2}{\hat{Y}^2}}$$

Medians—For the standard error of the median of a characteristic, it is necessary to examine the distribution from which the median is derived, as the size of the base and the distribution itself affect the standard error. An approximate method is given here. As the first step, compute one-half of the number on which the median is based (refer to this result as $N/2$). Treat $N/2$ as if it were an ordinary estimate and obtain its standard error as instructed above. Compute the desired confidence interval about $N/2$. Starting with the lowest value of the characteristic, cumulate the frequencies in each category of the characteristic until the sum equals or first exceeds the lower limit of the confidence interval about $N/2$. By linear interpolation, obtain a value of the characteristic corresponding to this sum. This is the lower limit of the confidence interval of the median. In a similar manner, continue cumulating frequencies until the sum equals or exceeds the count in excess of the upper limit of the interval about $N/2$. Interpolate as before to obtain the upper limit of the confidence interval for the estimated median.

When interpolation is required in the upper open-ended interval of a distribution to obtain a confidence bound, use 1.5 times the lower limit of the open-ended confidence interval as the upper limit of the open-ended interval.

Confidence Intervals

A sample estimate and its estimated standard error may be used to construct confidence intervals about the estimate. These intervals are ranges that will contain the average value of the estimated characteristic that results over all possible samples, with a known probability. For example, if all possible samples that could result under the 1990 census sample design were independently selected and surveyed under the same conditions, and if the estimate and its estimated standard error were calculated for each of these samples, then:

1. Approximately 68 percent of the intervals from one estimated standard error below the estimate to one estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples;

2. Approximately 90 percent of the intervals from 1.645 times the estimated standard error below the estimate to 1.645 times the estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.
3. Approximately 95 percent of the intervals from two estimated standard errors below the estimate to two estimated standard errors above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.

The intervals are referred to as 68 percent, 90 percent, and 95 percent confidence intervals, respectively.

The average value of the estimated characteristic that could be derived from all possible samples is or is not contained in any particular computed interval. Thus, we cannot make the statement that the average value has a certain probability of falling between the limits of the calculated confidence interval. Rather, one can say with a specified probability of confidence that the calculated confidence interval includes the average estimate from all possible samples (approximately the 100-percent value).

Confidence intervals also may be constructed for the ratio, sum of, or difference between two sample figures. This is done by first computing the ratio, sum, or difference, then obtaining the standard error of the ratio, sum, or difference (using the formulas given earlier), and finally forming a confidence interval for this estimated ratio, sum, or difference as above. One can then say with specified confidence that this interval includes the ratio, sum, or difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The estimated standard errors given in this appendix do not include all portions of the variability due to nonsampling error that may be present in the data. The standard errors reflect the effect of simple response variance, but not the effect of correlated errors introduced by enumerators, coders, or other field or processing personnel. Thus, the standard errors calculated represent a lower bound of the total error. As a result, confidence intervals formed using these estimated standard errors may not meet the stated levels of confidence (i.e., 68, 90, or 95 percent). Thus, some care must be exercised in the interpretation of the data in this data product based on the estimated standard errors.

A standard sampling theory text should be helpful if the user needs more information about confidence intervals and nonsampling errors.

Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors

The following is a hypothetical example of how to compute a standard error of a total and a percentage. Suppose a particular data table shows that for City A 9,948 persons out of all 15,888 persons age 16 years and over were in the civilian labor force. The percent-in-sample

table lists City A with a percent-in-sample of 16.0 percent (Persons column). The column in table C which includes 16.0 percent-in-sample shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment status."

The basic standard error for the estimated total 9,948 may be obtained from table A or from the formula given below table A. In order to avoid interpolation, the use of the formula will be demonstrated here. Suppose that the total population of City A was 21,220. The formula for the basic standard error, SE, is

$$SE(9,948) = \sqrt{5(9,948) (1 - 9,948 / 21,220)}$$

$$= 163 \text{ persons.}$$

The standard error of the estimated 9,948 persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is found by multiplying the basic standard error 163 by the design factor, 1.1 from table C. This yields an estimated standard error of 179 for the total number of persons 16 years and over in City A who were in the civilian labor force.

The estimated percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force in City A is 62.6. From table B, the unadjusted standard error is found to be approximately 0.85 percentage points. The standard error for the estimated 62.6 percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is $0.85 \times 1.1 = 0.94$ percentage points.

A note of caution concerning numerical values is necessary. Standard errors of percentages derived in this manner are approximate. Calculations can be expressed to several decimal places, but to do so would indicate more precision in the data than is justifiable. Final results should contain no more than two decimal places when the estimated standard error is one percentage point (i.e., 1.00) or more.

In the previous example, the standard error of the 9,948 persons 16 years and over in City A who were in the civilian labor force was found to be 179. Thus, a 90 percent confidence interval for this estimated total is found to be:

$$[9,948 - 1.645(179)] \text{ to } [9,948 + 1.645(179)]$$

or

$$9,654 \text{ to } 10,242$$

One can say, with about 90 percent confidence, that this interval includes the value that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The following is an illustration of the calculation of standard errors and confidence intervals when a difference between two sample estimates is obtained. For example, suppose the number of persons in City B age 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force was 9,314 and the total number of persons 16 years and over was 16,666. Further suppose the population of City B was 25,225. Thus, the estimated percentage of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is 55.9 percent. The unadjusted standard error determined using the formula provided at the bottom of table B is 0.86

percentage points. We find that City B had a percent-in-sample of 15.7. The range which includes 15.7 percent-in-sample in table C shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment Status." Thus, the approximate standard error of the percentage (55.9 percent) is $0.86 \times 1.1 = 0.95$ percentage points.

Now suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the difference between City A and City B of the percentages of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force. The difference in the percentages of interest for the two cities is:

$$62.6 - 55.9 = 6.7 \text{ percent.}$$

Using the results of the previous example:

$$\begin{aligned} SE(6.7) &= \sqrt{(SE(62.6))^2 + (SE(55.9))^2} = \sqrt{(0.94)^2 + (0.95)^2} \\ &= 1.34 \text{ percentage points} \end{aligned}$$

The 90 percent confidence interval for the difference is formed as before:

$$\begin{aligned} [6.70 - 1.645(1.34)] \text{ to } [6.70 + 1.645(1.34)] \\ \text{or} \\ 4.50 \text{ to } 8.90 \end{aligned}$$

One can say with 90 percent confidence that the interval includes the difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

For reasonably large samples, ratio estimates are normally distributed, particularly for the census population. Therefore, if we can calculate the standard error of a ratio estimate then we can form a confidence interval around the ratio. Suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the ratio of the estimate of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in City A to the estimate of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in City B. The ratio of the two estimates of interest is:

$$\begin{aligned} 9948/9314 &= 1.07 \\ SE(1.07) &= \left(\frac{9948}{9314} \right) \sqrt{\frac{179^2}{(9948)^2} + \frac{188^2}{(9314)^2}} \\ &= .029 \end{aligned}$$

Using the results above, the 90 percent confidence interval for this ratio would be:

$$\begin{aligned} [1.07 - 1.645(.029)] \text{ to } [1.07 + 1.645(.029)] \\ \text{or} \\ 1.02 \text{ to } 1.12 \end{aligned}$$

ESTIMATION PROCEDURE

The estimates which appear in this publication were obtained from an iterative ratio estimation procedure (iterative proportional fitting) resulting in the assignment of a weight to each sample person or housing unit record. For

any given tabulation area, a characteristic total was estimated by summing the weights assigned to the persons or housing units possessing the characteristic in the tabulation area. Estimates of family or household characteristics were based on the weight assigned to the family member designated as householder. Each sample person or housing unit record was assigned exactly one weight to be used to produce estimates of all characteristics. For example, if the weight given to a sample person or housing unit had the value 6, all characteristics of that person or housing unit would be tabulated with the weight of 6. The estimation procedure, however, did assign weights varying from person to person or housing unit to housing unit. The estimation procedure used to assign the weights was performed in geographically defined "weighting areas." Weighting areas generally were formed of contiguous geographic units which agreed closely with census tabulation areas within counties. Weighting areas were required to have a minimum sample of 400 persons. Weighting areas never crossed State or county boundaries. In small counties with a sample count below 400 persons, the minimum required sample condition was relaxed to permit the entire county to become a weighting area.

Within a weighting area, the ratio estimation procedure for persons was performed in four stages. For persons, the first stage applied 17 household-type groups. The second stage used two groups: sampling rate of 1-in-2; sampling rate less than 1-in-2. The third stage used the dichotomy householders/nonhouseholders. The fourth stage applied 180 aggregate age-sex-race-Hispanic origin categories. The stages were as follows:

PERSONS

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

Group	Persons in Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in All Other Housing Units
11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in Group Quarters
17	Persons in Group Quarters

STAGE II: SAMPLING RATES

1	Sampling rate of 1-in-2
2	Sampling rate less than 1-in-2

STAGE III: HOUSEHOLDER/NONHOUSEHOLDER

1	Householder
2	Nonhouseholder

STAGE IV: AGE/SEX/RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN

Group	White
	Persons of Hispanic Origin
	Male
1	0 to 4 years
2	5 to 14 years
3	15 to 19 years
4	20 to 24 years
5	25 to 34 years
6	35 to 54 years
7	55 to 64 years
8	65 to 74 years
9	75 years and over
	Female
10-18	Same age categories as groups 1 through 9.
	Persons Not of Hispanic Origin
19-36	Same sex and age categories as groups 1 through 18.
	Black
37-72	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	Asian or Pacific Islander
73-108	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut
109-144	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	Other Race (includes those races not listed above)
145-180	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.

Within a weighting area, the first step in the estimation procedure was to assign an initial weight to each sample person record. This weight was approximately equal to the inverse of the probability of selecting a person for the census sample.

The next step in the estimation procedure, prior to iterative proportional fitting, was to combine categories in each of the four estimation stages, when needed to increase the reliability of the ratio estimation procedure. For each stage, any group that did not meet certain criteria for the unweighted sample count or for the ratio of the 100-percent to the initially weighted sample count, was combined, or collapsed, with another group in the same stage according to a specified collapsing pattern. At the fourth stage, an additional criterion concerning the number of complete count persons in each race/Hispanic origin category was applied.

As the final step, the initial weights underwent four stages of ratio adjustment applying the grouping procedures described above. At the first stage, the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the initial weights for each sample person was computed for each stage I group. The initial weight assigned to each person in a group was then multiplied by the stage I group ratio to produce an adjusted weight.

In stage II, the stage I adjusted weights were again adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage I weights for sample persons in each stage II group. Next, at stage III, the stage II weights were adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage II weights for sample persons in each stage III group. Finally, at stage IV, the stage III weights were adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage III weights for sample persons in each stage IV group. The four stages of ratio adjustment were performed two times (two iterations) in the order given above. The weights obtained from the second iteration for stage IV were assigned to the sample person records. However, to avoid complications in rounding for tabulated data, only whole number weights were assigned. For example, if the final weight of the persons in a particular group was 7.25 then 1/4 of the sample persons in this group were randomly assigned a weight of 8, while the remaining 3/4 received a weight of 7.

The ratio estimation procedure for housing units was essentially the same as that for persons, except that vacant units were treated differently. The occupied housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in four stages, and the vacant housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in a single stage. The first stage for occupied housing units applied 16 household type categories, while the second stage used the two sampling categories described above for persons. The third stage applied three units-in-structure categories; i.e. single units, multi-unit less than 10 and multi-unit 10 or more. The fourth stage could potentially use 200 tenure-race-Hispanic origin-value/rent groups. The stages for ratio estimation for housing units were as follows:

OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

Group	Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD—Con.

All Other Housing Units	
11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit

STAGE II: SAMPLING RATE CATEGORY

1	Sampling rate of 1-in-2
2	Sampling rate less than 1-in-2

STAGE III: UNITS IN STRUCTURE

1	Single unit structure
2	Multi-unit structure consisting of fewer than 10 individual units
3	Multi-unit structure consisting of 10 or more individual units

STAGE IV: TENURE/RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER/VALUE OR RENT

Group	Owner
	White Householder
	Householder of Hispanic Origin
	Value
1	Less than \$20,000
2	\$20,000 to \$39,999
3	\$40,000 to \$59,999
4	\$60,000 to \$79,999
5	\$80,000 to \$99,999
6	\$100,000 to \$149,999
7	\$150,000 to \$249,999
8	\$250,000 to \$299,999
9	\$300,000 or more
10	Other ¹
	Householder Not of Hispanic Origin
11-20	Same value categories as groups 1 through 10
	Black Householder
21-40	Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20
	Asian or Pacific Islander Householder
41-60	Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder
61-80	Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20
	Householder of Other Race
81-100	Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20

Renter

White Householder Householder of Hispanic origin Rent

101	Less than \$100
102	\$100 to \$199
103	\$200 to \$299
104	\$300 to \$399
105	\$400 to \$499
106	\$500 to \$599
107	\$600 to \$749
108	\$750 to \$999
109	\$1,000 or more
110	No cash rent

Householder Not of Hispanic Origin Same rent categories as groups 101 through 110

Black Householder

121-140	Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120
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Asian or Pacific Islander Householder

141-160	Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120
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American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder

161-180	Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120
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Householder of Other Race

181-200	Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120
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Vacant Housing Units

1	Vacant for rent
2	Vacant for sale
3	Other vacant

The estimates produced by this procedure realize some of the gains in sampling efficiency that would have resulted if the population had been stratified into the ratio estimation groups before sampling, and if the sampling rate had been applied independently to each group. The net effect is a reduction in both the standard error and the possible bias of most estimated characteristics to levels below what would have resulted from simply using the initial, unadjusted weight. A by-product of this estimation procedure is that the estimates from the sample will, for the most part, be consistent with the complete count figures for the population and housing unit groups used in the estimation procedure.

¹Value of units in this category results from other factors besides housing value alone, for example, inclusion of more than 10 acres of land, or presence of a business establishment on the premises.

Control of Nonsampling Error

As mentioned earlier, both sample and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. This component of error could introduce serious bias into the data, and the total error could increase dramatically over that which would result purely from sampling. While it is impossible to completely eliminate nonsampling error from an operation as large and complex as the decennial census, the Bureau of the Census attempted to control the sources of such error during the collection and processing operations. Described below are the primary sources of nonsampling error and the programs instituted for control of this error. The success of these programs, however, was contingent upon how well the instructions actually were carried out during the census. As part of the 1990 census evaluation program, both the effects of these programs and the amount of error remaining after their application will be evaluated.

Undercoverage—It is possible for some households or persons to be missed entirely by the census. The undercoverage of persons and housing units can introduce biases into the data.

Several coverage improvement programs were implemented during the development of the census address list and census enumeration and processing to minimize undercoverage of the population and housing units. These programs were developed based on experience from the 1980 census and results from the 1990 census testing cycle. In developing and updating the census address list, the Census Bureau used a variety of specialized procedures in different parts of the country.

- In the large urban areas, the Census Bureau purchased and geocoded address lists. Concurrent with geocoding, the United States Postal Service (USPS) reviewed and updated this list. After the postal check, census enumerators conducted a dependent canvass and update operation. In the fall of 1989, local officials were given the opportunity to examine block counts of address listings (local review) and identify possible errors. Prior to mailout, the USPS conducted a final review.
- In small cities, suburban areas, and selected rural parts of the country, the Census Bureau created the address list through a listing operation. The USPS reviewed and updated this list, and the Census Bureau reconciled USPS corrections and updated through a field operation. In the fall of 1989, local officials participated in reviewing block counts of address listings. Prior to mailout, the USPS conducted a final review.
- The Census Bureau (rather than the USPS) conducted a listing operation in the fall of 1989 and delivered census questionnaires in selected rural and seasonal housing areas in March of 1990. In some inner-city public housing developments, whose addresses had been obtained via the purchased address list noted above, census questionnaires were also delivered by Census Bureau enumerators.

Coverage improvement programs continued during and after mailout. A recheck of units initially classified as vacant or nonexistent improved further the coverage of persons and housing units. All local officials were given the opportunity to participate in a post-census local review, and census enumerators conducted an additional recanvass. In addition, efforts were made to improve the coverage of unique population groups, such as the homeless and parolees/probationers. Computer and clerical edits and telephone and personal visit followup also contributed to improved coverage.

More extensive discussion of the programs implemented to improve coverage will be published by the Census Bureau when the evaluation of the coverage improvement program is completed.

Respondent and Enumerator Error—The person answering the questionnaire or responding to the questions posed by an enumerator could serve as a source of error, although the questions were phrased as clearly as possible based on precensus tests, and detailed instructions for completing the questionnaire were provided to each household. In addition, respondents' answers were edited for completeness and consistency, and problems were followed up as necessary.

The enumerator may misinterpret or otherwise incorrectly record information given by a respondent; may fail to collect some of the information for a person or household; or may collect data for households that were not designated as part of the sample. To control these problems, the work of enumerators was monitored carefully. Field staff were prepared for their tasks by using standardized training packages that included hands-on experience in using census materials. A sample of the households interviewed by enumerators for nonresponse were reinterviewed to control for the possibility of data for fabricated persons being submitted by enumerators. Also, the estimation procedure was designed to control for biases that would result from the collection of data from households not designated for the sample.

Processing Error—The many phases involved in processing the census data represent potential sources for the introduction of nonsampling error. The processing of the census questionnaires includes the field editing, followup, and transmittal of completed questionnaires; the manual coding of write-in responses; and the electronic data processing. The various field, coding and computer operations undergo a number of quality control checks to insure their accurate application.

Nonresponse—Nonresponse to particular questions on the census questionnaire allows for the introduction of bias into the data, since the characteristics of the nonrespondents have not been observed and may differ from those reported by respondents. As a result, any imputation procedure using respondent data may not completely

reflect this difference either at the elemental level (individual person or housing unit) or on the average. Some protection against the introduction of large biases is afforded by minimizing nonresponse. In the census, nonresponse was reduced substantially during the field operations by the various edit and followup operations aimed at obtaining a response for every question. Characteristics for the nonresponses remaining after this operation were imputed by the computer by using reported data for a person or housing unit with similar characteristics.

EDITING OF UNACCEPTABLE DATA

The objective of the processing operation is to produce a set of data that describes the population as accurately and clearly as possible. To meet this objective, questionnaires were edited during field data collection operations for consistency, completeness, and acceptability. Questionnaires also were reviewed by census clerks for omissions, certain specific inconsistencies, and population coverage. For example, write-in entries such as "Don't know" or "NA" were considered unacceptable. For some district offices, the initial edit was automated; however, for the majority of the district offices, it was performed by clerks. As a result of this operation, a telephone or personal visit followup was made to obtain missing information. Potential coverage errors were included in the followup, as well as a sample of questionnaires with omissions and/or inconsistencies.

Subsequent to field operations, remaining incomplete or inconsistent information on the questionnaires was assigned

using imputation procedures during the final automated edit of the collected data. Imputations, or computer assignments of acceptable codes in place of unacceptable entries or blanks, are needed most often when an entry for a given item is lacking or when the information reported for a person or housing unit on that item is inconsistent with other information for that same person or housing unit. As in previous censuses, the general procedure for changing unacceptable entries was to assign an entry for a person or housing unit that was consistent with entries for persons or housing units with similar characteristics. The assignment of acceptable codes in place of blanks or unacceptable entries enhances the usefulness of the data.

Another way in which corrections were made during the computer editing process was through substitution; that is, the assignment of a full set of characteristics for a person or housing unit. When there was an indication that a housing unit was occupied but the questionnaire contained no information for the people within the household or the occupants were not listed on the questionnaire, a previously accepted household was selected as a substitute, and the full set of characteristics for the substitute was duplicated. The assignment of the full set of housing characteristics occurred when there was no housing information available. If the housing unit was determined to be occupied, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed occupied unit. If the housing unit was vacant, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed vacant unit.

Table A. Unadjusted Standard Error for Estimated Totals

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Total ¹	Size of publication area ²													
	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000	1,000,000	5,000,000	10,000,000	25,000,000
50	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
100	20	21	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
250	25	30	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
500	-	35	45	45	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
1,000	-	-	55	65	65	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
2,500	-	-	-	80	95	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110
5,000	-	-	-	-	110	140	150	150	160	160	160	160	160	160
10,000	-	-	-	-	-	170	200	210	220	220	220	220	220	220
15,000	-	-	-	-	-	170	230	250	270	270	270	270	270	270
25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	310	340	350	350	350	350	350
75,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	310	510	570	590	610	610	610
100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	550	630	670	700	700	710
250,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	790	970	1 090	1 100	1 100
500,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 120	1 500	1 540	1 570
1,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 000	2 120	2 190
5,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 540	4 470
10,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 480

¹For estimated totals larger than 10,000,000, the standard error is somewhat larger than the table values. The formula given below should be used to calculate the standard error.

$$SE(\hat{Y}) = \sqrt{5\hat{Y}\left(1 - \frac{\hat{Y}}{N}\right)}$$

N = Size of area

\hat{Y} = Estimate of characteristic total

²The total count of persons in the area if the estimated total is a person characteristic, or the total count of housing units in the area if the estimated total is a housing unit characteristic.

Table B. Unadjusted Standard Error in Percentage Points for Estimated Percentage

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Percentage	Base of percentage ¹												
	500	750	1,000	1,500	2,500	5,000	7,500	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000
2 or 98	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
5 or 95	2.2	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
10 or 90	3.0	2.4	2.1	1.7	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
15 or 85	3.6	2.9	2.5	2.1	1.6	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
20 or 80	4.0	3.3	2.8	2.3	1.8	1.3	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
25 or 75	4.3	3.5	3.1	2.5	1.9	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
30 or 70	4.6	3.7	3.2	2.6	2.0	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1
35 or 65	4.8	3.9	3.4	2.8	2.1	1.5	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2
50	5.0	4.1	3.5	2.9	2.2	1.6	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2

¹For a percentage and/or base of percentage not shown in the table, the formula given below may be used to calculate the standard error. This table should only be used for proportions, that is, where the numerator is a subset of the denominator.

$$SE(\hat{p}) = \sqrt{\frac{5}{B}\hat{p}(100 - \hat{p})}$$

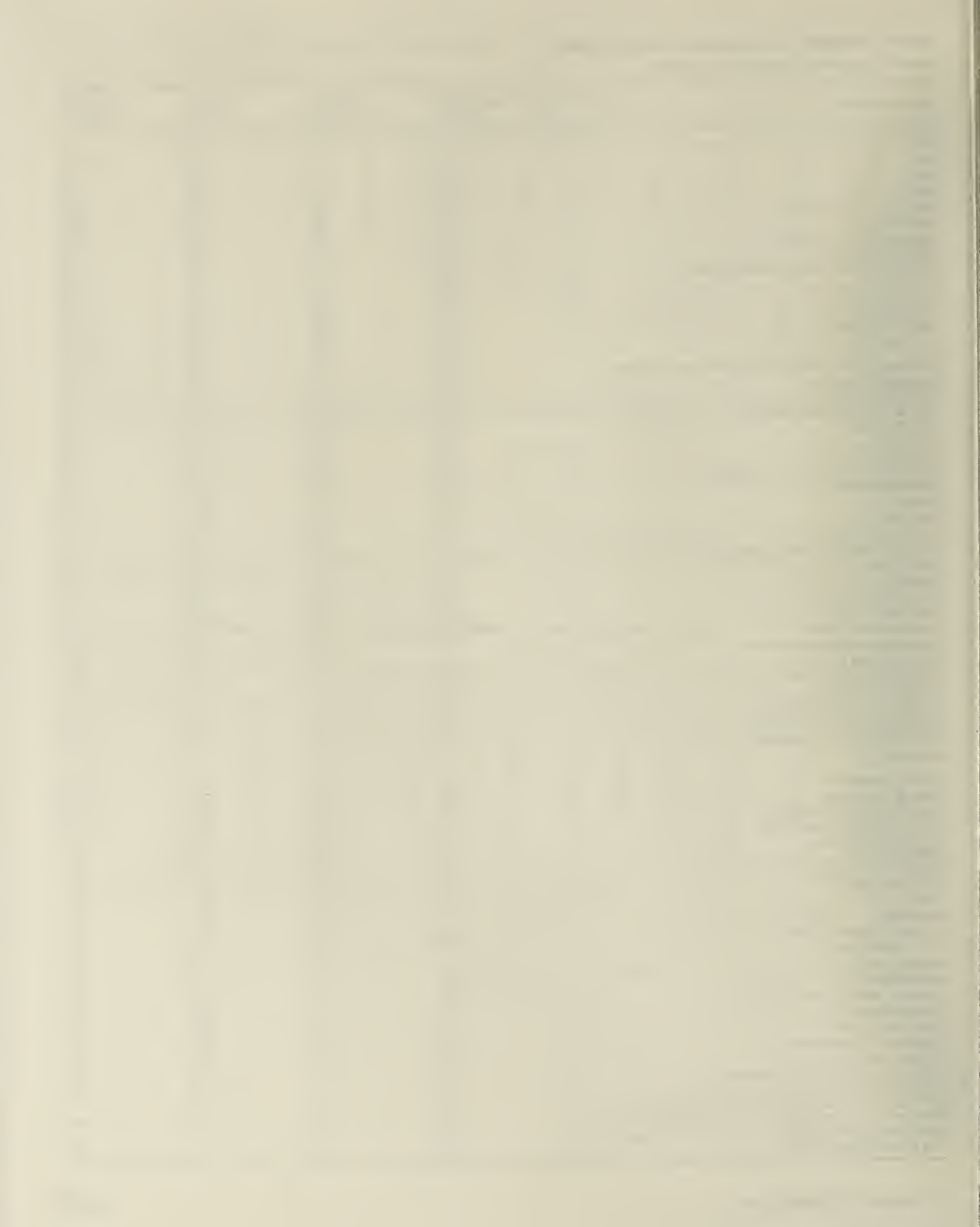
B = Base of estimated percentage

\hat{p} = Estimated percentage

Table C. Standard Error Design Factors—Virginia

[Percent of persons or housing units in sample]

Characteristic	Less than 15 percent	15 to 30 percent	30 to 45 percent	45 percent or more
POPULATION				
Age.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Sex.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Marital status.....	1.1	0.9	0.7	0.4
Household type and relationship.....	1.2	1.0	0.7	0.5
Children ever born.....	2.4	2.1	1.4	1.4
Work disability and mobility limitation status.....	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.5
Ancestry.....	2.1	1.8	1.2	1.0
Place of birth.....	1.9	1.6	1.2	1.2
Citizenship.....	1.7	1.5	1.1	0.8
Residence in 1985.....	1.9	1.8	1.2	0.9
Year of entry.....	1.5	1.3	0.9	0.5
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English.....	1.6	1.4	1.0	0.7
Educational attainment.....	1.3	1.1	0.8	0.5
School enrollment.....	1.7	1.4	1.1	0.7
Type of residence (urban/rural).....	2.8	2.8	2.1	0.8
Household type.....	1.2	1.0	0.7	0.5
Family type.....	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.5
Group quarters.....	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.8
Subfamily type and presence of children.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Employment status.....	1.2	1.0	0.7	0.5
Industry.....	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5
Occupation.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Class of worker.....	1.4	1.2	0.8	0.6
Hours per week and weeks worked in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.7	0.5
Number of workers in family.....	1.4	1.2	0.8	0.5
Place of work.....	1.4	1.2	0.9	0.6
Means of transportation to work.....	1.4	1.2	0.9	0.6
Travel time to work.....	1.3	1.1	0.8	0.5
Private vehicle occupancy.....	1.4	1.2	0.9	0.6
Time leaving home to go to work.....	1.3	1.1	0.8	0.5
Type of income in 1989.....	1.4	1.2	0.8	0.5
Household income in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.7	0.5
Family income in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.7	0.5
Poverty status in 1989 (persons).....	1.6	1.4	0.9	0.6
Poverty status in 1989 (families).....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Armed Forces and veteran status.....	1.4	1.2	0.7	0.6
HOUSING				
Age of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Hispanic origin of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Type of residence (urban/rural).....	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.5
Condominium status.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Units in structure.....	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.5
Tenure.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Occupancy status.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Value.....	1.2	1.0	0.7	0.5
Gross rent.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Household income in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.7	0.5
Year structure built.....	1.2	1.0	0.7	0.5
Rooms, bedrooms.....	1.2	1.0	0.7	0.5
Kitchen facilities.....	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.5
Source of water, plumbing facilities.....	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5
Sewage disposal.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
House heating fuel.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Telephone in housing unit.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Vehicles available.....	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5
Year householder moved into structure.....	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.5
Mortgage status and monthly mortgage costs.....	1.2	1.0	0.7	0.4
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs.....	1.2	1.0	0.7	0.5
Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989.....	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5
Household income in 1989 by selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of income.....	1.2	1.0	0.7	0.5



APPENDIX D.

Collection and Processing Procedures

CONTENTS

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Enumeration and Residence Rules	D-1
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ENUMERATION AND RESIDENCE RULES

In accordance with census practice dating back to the first United States census in 1790, each person was to be enumerated as an inhabitant of his or her "usual residence" in the 1990 census. Usual residence is the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time or considers to be his or her usual residence. This place is not necessarily the same as the person's legal residence or voting residence. In the vast majority of cases, however, the use of these different bases of classification would produce substantially the same statistics, although there might be appreciable differences for a few areas.

The implementation of this practice has resulted in the establishment of rules for certain categories of persons whose usual place of residence is not immediately apparent. Furthermore, this practice means that persons were not always counted as residents of the place where they happened to be staying on Census Day (April 1, 1990).

Enumeration Rules

Each person whose usual residence was in the United States was to be included in the census, without regard to the person's legal status or citizenship. In a departure from earlier censuses, foreign diplomatic personnel participated voluntarily in the census, regardless of their residence on or off the premises of an embassy. As in previous censuses, persons in the United States specifically excluded from the census were foreign travelers who had not established a residence.

Americans with a usual residence outside the United States were not enumerated in the 1990 census. United States military and Federal civilian employees, and their dependents overseas, are included in the population counts for States for purposes of Congressional apportionment, but are excluded from all other tabulations for States and their subdivisions. The counts of United States military and Federal civilian employees, and their dependents, were obtained from administrative records maintained by Federal departments and agencies. Other Americans living overseas, such as employees of international agencies

and private businesses and students, were not enumerated, nor were their counts obtained from administrative sources. On the other hand, Americans temporarily overseas were to be enumerated at their usual residence in the United States.

Residence Rules

Each person included in the census was to be counted at his or her usual residence—the place where he or she lives and sleeps most of the time or the place where the person considers to be his or her usual home. If a person had no usual residence, the person was to be counted where he or she was staying on April 1, 1990.

Persons temporarily away from their usual residence, whether in the United States or overseas, on a vacation or on a business trip, were counted at their usual residence. Persons who occupied more than one residence during the year were counted at the one they considered to be their usual residence. Persons who moved on or near Census Day were counted at the place they considered to be their usual residence.

Persons in the Armed Forces—Members of the Armed Forces were counted as residents of the area in which the installation was located, either on the installation or in the surrounding community. Family members of Armed Forces personnel were counted where they were living on Census Day (for example, with the Armed Forces person or at another location).

Each Navy ship not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet was attributed to the municipality that the Department of the Navy designated as its homeport. If the homeport included more than one municipality, ships berthed there on Census Day were assigned by the Bureau of the Census to the municipality in which the land immediately adjacent to the dock or pier was actually located. Ships attributed to the homeport, but not physically present and not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet, were assigned to the municipality named on the Department of the Navy's homeport list. These rules also apply to Coast Guard vessels.

Personnel assigned to each Navy and Coast Guard ship were given the opportunity to report a residence off the ship. Those who did report an off-ship residence in the communities surrounding the homeport were counted there; those who did not were counted as residents of the ship. Personnel on Navy ships deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet on Census Day were considered to be part of the overseas population.

Persons on Maritime Ships—Persons aboard maritime ships who reported an off-ship residence were counted at that residence. Those who did not were counted as residents of the ship, and were attributed as follows:

1. The port where the ship was docked on Census Day, if that port was in the United States or its territories.
2. The port of departure if the ship was at sea, provided the port was in the United States or its territories.
3. The port of destination in the United States or its territories, if the port of departure of a ship at sea was a foreign port.
4. The overseas population if the ship was docked at a foreign port or at sea between foreign ports. (These persons were not included in the overseas population for apportionment purposes.)

Persons Away at School—College students were counted as residents of the area in which they were living while attending college, as they have been since the 1950 census. Children in boarding schools below the college level were counted at their parental home.

Persons in Institutions—Persons under formally authorized, supervised care or custody, such as in Federal or State prisons; local jails; Federal detention centers; juvenile institutions; nursing, convalescent, and rest homes for the aged and dependent; or homes, schools, hospitals, or wards for the physically handicapped, mentally retarded, or mentally ill, were counted at these places.

Persons Away From Their Usual Residence on Census Day—Migrant agricultural workers who did not report a usual residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the place where they were on Census Day. Persons in worker camps who did not report a usual residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the camp where they were on Census Day.

In some parts of the country, natural disasters displaced significant numbers of households from their usual place of residence. If these persons reported a destroyed or damaged residence as their usual residence, they were counted at that location.

Persons away from their usual residence were counted by means of interviews with other members of their families, resident managers, or neighbors.

DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES

The 1990 census was conducted primarily through self-enumeration. The questionnaire packet included general information about the 1990 census and an instruction guide explaining how to complete the questionnaire. Spanish-language questionnaires and instruction guides were available on request. Instruction guides also were available in 32 other languages.

Enumeration of Housing Units

Each housing unit in the country received one of two versions of the census questionnaire:

1. A short-form questionnaire that contained a limited number of basic population and housing questions; these questions were asked of all persons and housing units and are often referred to as 100-percent questions.
2. A long-form questionnaire that contained the 100-percent items and a number of additional questions; a sampling procedure was used to determine those housing units that were to receive the long-form questionnaire.

Three sampling rates were employed. For slightly more than one-half of the country, one in every six housing units (about 17 percent) received the long-form or sample questionnaire. In functioning local governmental units (counties and incorporated places, and in some parts of the country, towns and townships) estimated to have fewer than 2,500 inhabitants, every other housing unit (50 percent) received the sample questionnaire in order to enhance the reliability of the sample data for these small areas. For census tracts and block numbering areas having more than 2,000 housing units in the Census Bureau's address files, one in every eight housing units (about 13 percent) received a sample questionnaire, providing reliable statistics for these areas while permitting the Census Bureau to stay within a limit of 17.7 million sample questionnaires, or a one-in-six sample, nationwide.

The mail-out/mail-back procedure was used mainly in cities, suburban areas, towns, and rural areas where mailing addresses consisted of a house number and street name. In these areas, the Census Bureau developed mailing lists that included about 88.4 million addresses. The questionnaires were delivered through the mail and respondents were to return them by mail. Census questionnaires were delivered 1 week before Census Day (April 1, 1990).

The update/leave/mail-back method was used mainly in densely populated rural areas where it was difficult to develop mailing lists because mailing addresses did *not* use house number and street name. The Census Bureau compiled lists of housing units in advance of the census. Enumerators delivered the questionnaires, asked respondents to return them by mail, and added housing units not on the mailing lists. This method was used mainly in the South and Midwest, and also included some high-rise, low-income urban areas. A variation of this method was used in urban areas having large numbers of boarded-up buildings. About 11 million housing units were enumerated using this method.

The list/enumerate method (formerly called conventional or door-to-door enumeration) was used mainly in very remote and sparsely-settled areas. The United States

Postal Service delivered unaddressed short-form questionnaires before Census Day. Starting a week before Census Day, enumerators canvassed these areas, checked that all housing units received a questionnaire, created a list of all housing units, completed long-form questionnaires, and picked up the completed short-form questionnaires. This method was used mainly in the West and Northeast to enumerate an estimated 6.5 million housing units.

Followup

Nonresponse Followup—In areas where respondents were to mail back their questionnaires, an enumerator visited each address from which a questionnaire was not received.

Coverage and Edit-Failure Followup—In the mail-back areas, some households returned a questionnaire that did not meet specific quality standards because of incomplete or inconsistent information, or the respondent had indicated difficulty in deciding who was to be listed on the questionnaire. These households were contacted by telephone or by personal visit to obtain the missing information or to clarify who was to be enumerated in the household. In areas where an enumerator picked up the questionnaires, the enumerator checked the respondent-filled questionnaire for completeness and consistency.

Special Enumeration Procedures

Special procedures and questionnaires were used for the enumeration of persons in group quarters, such as college dormitories, nursing homes, prisons, military barracks, and ships. The questionnaires (Individual Census Reports, Military Census Reports, and Shipboard Census Reports) included the 100-percent population questions but did not include any housing questions. In all group quarters, all persons were asked the basic population questions; in most group quarters, additional questions were asked of a sample (one-in-six) of persons.

Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)

The Census Bureau collected data for various components of the homeless population at different stages in the 1990 census. "Shelter and Street Night" (S-Night) was a special census operation to count the population in four types of locations where homeless people are found. On the evening of March 20, 1990, and during the early morning hours of March 21, 1990, enumerators counted persons in pre-identified locations:

1. Emergency shelters for the homeless population (public and private; permanent and temporary).
2. Shelters with temporary lodging for runaway youths.
3. Shelters for abused women and their children.

4. Open locations in streets or other places not intended for habitation.

Emergency shelters include all hotels and motels costing \$12 or less (excluding taxes) per night regardless of whether persons living there considered themselves to be homeless, hotels and motels (regardless of cost) used entirely to shelter homeless persons, and pre-identified rooms in hotels and motels used for homeless persons and families. Enumeration in shelters usually occurred from 6 p.m. to midnight; street enumeration, from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m.; abandoned and boarded-up buildings from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and shelters for abused women, from 6 p.m. on March 20 to noon on March 21.

Other components, which some consider as part of the homeless population, were enumerated as part of regular census operations. These include persons doubled up with other families, as well as persons with no other usual home living in transient sites, such as commercial campgrounds, maternity homes for unwed mothers, and drug/alcohol abuse detoxification centers. In institutions, such as local jails and mental hospitals, the Census Bureau does not know who has a usual home elsewhere; therefore, even though some are literally homeless, these persons cannot be identified separately as a component of the homeless population.

There is no generally agreed-upon definition of "the homeless," and there are limitations in the census count that prevent obtaining a total count of the homeless population under any definition. As such, the Census Bureau does not have a definition and will not provide a total count of "the homeless." Rather, the Census Bureau will provide counts and characteristics of persons found at the time of the census in *selected* types of living arrangements. These selected components can be used as building blocks to construct a count of homeless persons appropriate to particular purposes as long as the data limitations are taken into account.

In preparation for "Shelter-and-Street-Night" enumeration, the regional census centers (RCC's) mailed a certified letter (Form D-33 (L)) to the highest elected official of each active functioning government of the United States (more than 39,000) requesting them to identify:

1. All shelters with sleeping facilities (permanent and temporary, such as church basements, armories, public buildings, and so forth, that could be open on March 20).
2. Hotels and motels used to house homeless persons and families.
3. A list of outdoor locations where homeless persons tend to be at night.
4. Places such as bus or train stations, subway stations, airports, hospital emergency rooms, and so forth, where homeless persons seek shelter at night.

5. The specific addresses of abandoned or boarded-up buildings where homeless persons were thought to stay at night.

The letter from the RCC's to the governmental units emphasized the importance of listing night-time congregating sites. The list of shelters was expanded using information from administrative records and informed local sources. The street sites were limited to the list provided by the jurisdictions. All governmental units were eligible for "Shelter and Street Night." For cities with 50,000 or more persons, the Census Bureau took additional steps to update the list of shelter and street locations if the local jurisdiction did not respond to the certified letter. Smaller cities and rural areas participated if the local jurisdiction provided the Census Bureau a list of shelters or open public places to visit or if shelters were identified through our inventory development, local knowledge update, or during the Special Place Prelist operation.

The Census Bureau encouraged persons familiar with homeless persons and the homeless themselves to apply as enumerators. This recruiting effort was particularly successful in larger cities.

For shelters, both long- and short-form Individual Census Reports (ICR's) were distributed. For street enumeration, only short-form ICR's were used. Persons in shelters and at street locations were asked the basic population questions. Additional questions about social and economic characteristics were asked of a sample of persons in shelters only.

Enumerators were instructed *not* to ask who was homeless; rather, they were told to count all persons (including children) staying overnight at the shelters, and everyone they saw on the street except the police, other persons in uniform, and persons engaged in employment or obvious money-making activities other than begging and panhandling.

At both shelter and street sites, persons found sleeping were not awakened to answer questions. Rather, the enumerator answered the sex and race questions by observation and estimated the person's age to the best of his or her ability. In shelters, administrative records and information from the shelter operator were used, when available, for persons who were already asleep.

Less than 1 percent of shelters refused to participate in the census count at first. By the end of the census period, most of those eventually cooperated and the number of refusals had been reduced to a few. For the final refusals, head counts and population characteristics were obtained by enumerators standing outside such shelters and counting people as they left in the morning.

The "street" count was restricted to persons who were visible when the enumerator came to the open, public locations that had been identified by local jurisdictions. Homeless persons who were well hidden, moving about, or in locations other than those identified by the local governments were likely missed. The number missed will never be known and there is no basis to make an estimate

of the number missed from census data. The count of persons in open, public places was affected by many factors, including the extra efforts made to encourage people to go to shelters for "Shelter and Street Night," the weather (which was unusually cold in many parts of the country), the presence of the media, and distrust of the census. Expectations of the number of homeless persons on the street cannot be based on the number seen during the day because the night-time situation is normally very different as more homeless persons are in shelters or very well hidden.

For both "Shelter-and-Street-Night" locations, the Census Bureau assumed that the usual home of those enumerated was in the block where they were found (shelter or street).

The "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation replaced and expanded the 1980 Mission Night (M-Night) and Casual Count operations. These two operations were aimed at counting the population who reported having no usual residence. M-Night was conducted a week after Census Day, in April 1980. Enumerators visited hotels, motels, and similar places costing \$4 or less each night; missions, flophouses, local jails and similar places at which the average length of stay was 30 days or less; and nonshelter locations, such as bus depots, train stations, and all night movie theaters. Questions were asked of everyone, regardless of age. Enumerators conducted M-Night up to midnight on April 8, 1980, and returned the next morning to collect any forms completed after midnight.

The Casual Count operation was conducted in May 1980 at additional nonshelter locations, such as street corners, pool halls, welfare and employment offices. This operation lasted for approximately 2 weeks. Casual Count was conducted during the day only in selected large central cities. Only persons who appeared to be at least 15 years of age were asked if they had been previously enumerated. Casual Count was actually a coverage-improvement operation. It was not specifically an operation to count homeless persons living in the streets. Persons were excluded if they said they had a usual home outside the city because it was not cost effective to check through individual questionnaires in another city to try to find the person.

PROCESSING PROCEDURES

Respondents returned many census questionnaires by mail to 1 of over 344 census district offices or to one of six processing offices. In these offices, the questionnaires were "checked in" and edited for completeness and consistency of the responses. After this initial processing had been performed, all questionnaires were sent to the processing offices.

In the processing offices, the household questionnaires were microfilmed and processed by the Film Optical Sensing Device for Input to Computers (FOSDIC). For most items on the questionnaire, the information supplied

by the respondent was indicated by filling circles in pre-designated positions. FOSDIC electronically "read" these filled circles from the microfilm copy of the questionnaire and transferred the information to computer tape. The computer tape did not include individual names, addresses, or handwritten responses.

The data processing was performed in several stages. All questionnaires were microfilmed, "read" by FOSDIC, and transferred to computer disk. Selected written entries in the race question on both the short and long forms were keyed from the microfilm and coded using the data base developed from the 1980 census and subsequent content and operational tests. Keying of other written entries on the long forms occurred in the seven processing offices.

The information (for example, income dollar amounts or homeowner shelter costs) on these keyed files was merged with the FOSDIC data or processed further through one of three automated coding programs. The codes for industry, occupation, place-of-birth, migration, place-of-work, ancestry, language, relationship, race, and Hispanic origin were merged with the FOSDIC data for editing, weighting, and tabulating operations at Census Bureau headquarters. All responses to the questions on Individual Census Reports (ICR's), Military Census Reports (MCR's), and Shipboard Census Reports (SCR's) were keyed, not processed by microfilm or FOSDIC.



APPENDIX E. Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

Your Guide for the **1990 U.S. Census Form**

This guide gives helpful information on filling out your census form. If you need more help, call the local U.S. census office. **The telephone number is on the cover of the questionnaire.** After you have filled out your form, please return it in the **envelope** we have provided.

On the inside	Page
How to fill out your census form	2
Example	2
Your answers are confidential	2
Instructions for the census questions	3 – 11
What the census is about	12
Why the census asks certain questions	12

CENSUS '90



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

D-4

How to Fill Out Your Census Form

Please use a black lead pencil only. Black lead pencil is better to use than ballpoint or other pens. Most questions ask you to fill in the circle, or to print the information. See **Example** below.

Make sure you print answers for everyone in this household. If someone in the household, such as a roomer or boarder, does not want to give you all the information for the form, print at least the person's name and answer questions 2 and 3. A census taker will call to get the other information directly from the person.

There may be a question you cannot answer exactly. For example, you might not know the age of an elderly person or the price for which your house would sell. Ask someone else in your household; if no one knows, give your best estimate.

Instructions for individual questions begin on page 3 of this guide. They will help you to understand the questions and answer them correctly.

If you have a question about filling out the census form or need assistance, call the local U.S. census office. **The telephone number is given on the cover of the questionnaire.**

If you do not mail back your census form, a census taker will be sent out to assist you. But it saves time and your taxpayer dollars if you fill out the form yourself and mail it back.

Example

a. Age	b. Year of birth	a. Age	b. Year of birth
0 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input checked="" type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 9 <input type="radio"/>	1 <input checked="" type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 9 <input type="radio"/>	0 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 9 <input type="radio"/>	1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input checked="" type="radio"/> 9 <input type="radio"/>

Your Answers Are Confidential

The law authorizing the census (Title 13, U.S. Code) also provides that your answers are confidential. No one except census workers may see your completed form and they can be fined and/or imprisoned for any disclosure of your answers. Only after 72 years can your individual census form become available to other government agencies (whether federal, state, county, or local). Until then, no other person or business can see your individual report.

The same law that protects the confidentiality of your answers requires that you provide the information asked in this census to the best of your knowledge.

Information collected from the decennial census is used for a variety of statistical purposes. Census information is used to find out where funding is most needed for schools, health centers, highways, and other services. Census results are used by members of public and private groups—including community organizations—and by businesses and industries, as well as by agencies at all levels of government.

Instructions for Questions 1a through 7

- 1a.** List everyone who lives at this address in question 1a. If you are not sure if you should list a person, see the rules on page 1 of the census form. If you are still not sure, answer as best you can and fill in "Yes" for question H1a or H1b, as appropriate.

If there are more than seven people in your household, please list all the persons in question 1a, complete the form for seven people, and mail it back in the enclosed envelope. A census taker will call to obtain the information for the additional persons.

- b.** If everyone listed in question 1a usually lives at another address(es), print the address(es) in 1b.
- 2.** Fill one circle to show how each person is related to the person in column 1. If **Other relative** of the person in column 1, print the exact relationship such as son-in-law, daughter-in-law, grandparent, nephew, niece, mother-in-law, father-in-law, cousin, and so on.
- If the **Stepson/stepdaughter** of the person in column 1 also has been legally adopted by the person in column 1, mark **Stepson/stepdaughter** but do not mark **Natural-born or adopted son/daughter**. In other words, **Stepson/stepdaughter** takes precedence over **Adopted son/daughter**.
- 4.** Fill ONE circle for the race each person considers himself/herself to be.

If you fill the **Indian (Amer.)** circle, print the name of the tribe or tribes in which the person is enrolled. If the person is not enrolled in a tribe, print the name of the principal tribe(s).

If you fill the **Other API** circle (under **Asian or Pacific Islander (API)**), only print the name of the group to which the person belongs. For example, the **Other API** category includes persons who identify as Burmese, Fijian, Hmong, Indonesian, Laotian, Bangladeshi, Pakistani, Tongan, Thai, Cambodian, Sri Lankan, and so on.

If you fill the **Other race** circle, be sure to print the name of the race.

If the person considers himself/herself to be **White, Black or Negro, Eskimo or Aleut**, fill one circle only. Please do not print the race in the boxes.

The **Black or Negro** category also includes persons who identify as African-American, Afro-American, Haitian, Jamaican, West Indian, Nigerian, and so on.

All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

- 5.** Print age at last birthday in the space provided (print "00" for babies less than 1 year old). Fill in the matching circle below each box. Also, print year of birth in the space provided. Then fill in the matching circle below each box. For an illustration of how to complete question 5, see the **Example** on page 2 of this guide.
- 6.** If the person's only marriage was annulled, mark **Never married**.
- 7.** A person is of Spanish/Hispanic origin if the person's origin (ancestry) is Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Argentinean, Colombian, Costa Rican, Dominican, Ecuadoran, Guatemalan, Honduran, Nicaraguan, Peruvian, Salvadoran, from other Spanish-speaking countries of the Caribbean or Central or South America, or from Spain.
- If you fill the **Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic** circle, print one group.
- A person who is not of Spanish/Hispanic origin should answer this question by filling the **No (not Spanish/Hispanic)** circle. Note that the term "**Mexican-Am.**" refers only to persons of Mexican origin or ancestry.

All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

Instructions for Question H1a through H1b

- H1a.** Refer to the list of persons you entered in question 1a on page 1. If you left anyone out of your list because you were not sure if the person(s) should be listed, answer question H1a as **Yes**. Then enter the name(s) and reason(s) why you did not list the person(s) on the lines provided. Otherwise, answer question H1a as **No**.
- b.** If you included anyone on your list even though you were not sure that you should list the person(s), answer question H1b as **Yes**. Then enter the name(s) and reason(s) why you listed the person(s) on the lines provided. Otherwise, answer question H1b as **No**.

Instructions for Questions H2 through H7b

H2. Fill only one circle.

Count all occupied and vacant apartments in the house or building. Do not count stores or office space.

Detached means there is open space on all sides, or the house is joined only to a shed or garage. *Attached* means that the house is joined to another house or building by at least one wall that goes from ground to roof. An example of **A one-family house attached to one or more houses** is a house in a row of houses attached to one another.

A mobile home or trailer that has had one or more rooms added or built onto it should be counted as a *one-family detached house*; a porch or shed is not considered a room.

H3. Count only whole rooms in your house, apartment, or mobile home used for living purposes, such as living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, family rooms, etc. Do not count bathrooms, kitchenettes, strip or pullman kitchens, utility rooms, foyers, halls, half-rooms, porches, balconies, unfinished attics, unfinished basements, or other unfinished space used for storage.

H4. Housing is owned if the owner or co-owner lives in it. Mark **Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan** if the house, apartment, or mobile home is mortgaged or there is a contract to purchase. Mark **Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)** if there is no mortgage or other debt. If the house, apartment, or mobile home is owned but the land is rented, mark this question to show the status of the house, apartment, or mobile home.

Mark **Rented for cash rent** if any money rent is paid, even if the rent is paid by persons who are not members of your household, or by a federal, state, or local government agency.

Mark **Occupied without payment of cash rent** if the unit is not owned or being bought by the occupants and if money rent is not paid or contracted. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. A house or apartment may be provided as part of wages or salary. Examples are: caretaker's or janitor's house or apartment; parsonages; tenant farmer or sharecropper houses for which the occupants do not pay cash rent; or military housing.

H5a. Answer H5a and H5b if you live in a one-family house or a mobile home; include only land that you own or rent.

b. A business is easily recognized from the outside; for example, a grocery store or barber shop. A medical office is a doctor's or dentist's office regularly visited by patients.

H6. If this is a house, include the value of the house, the land it is on, and any other structures on the same property. If the house is owned but the land is rented, estimate the combined value of the house and the land. If this is a condominium unit, estimate the value for your house or apartment including your share of the common elements. If this is a mobile home, include the value of the mobile home and the value of the land. If you rent the land, estimate the value of the rented land and add it to the value of the mobile home.

H7a. Report the rent agreed to or contracted for, even if the rent for your house, apartment, or mobile home is unpaid or paid by someone else.

If rent is paid:	Multiply rent by:	If rent is paid:	Divide rent by:
By the day	30	4 times a year	3
By the week	4	2 times a year	6
Every other week	2	Once a year	12

b. Answer **Yes** if meals are included in the monthly rent payment, or you must contract for meals or a meal plan in order to live in this building.

Instructions for Questions H8 through H19b

H8. The person listed in column 1 refers to the person listed in the first column on page 2. This person should be the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the house, apartment, or mobile home is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, any adult household member can be the person in column 1. Mark when this person last moved into this house, apartment, or mobile home.

H9. Include all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms in this house, apartment, or mobile home, even if they are currently being used for other purposes.

H10. Mark **Yes, have all three facilities** if you have all the facilities mentioned; all facilities must be in your house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Consider that you have hot water even if you have it only part of the time. Mark **No** if any of the three facilities is not present.

H11. The kitchen sink, stove, and refrigerator must be located in the building but do not have to be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered as a range or cookstove.

H12. Answer **Yes** only if the telephone is located in your house, apartment, or mobile home.

H13. Count company cars (including police cars and taxicabs) and company trucks of one-ton capacity or less that are regularly kept at home and used by household members for nonbusiness purposes. Do not count cars or trucks permanently out of working order.

H14. Fill the circle for the fuel used most to heat your house, apartment, or mobile home. In buildings containing more than one apartment you may obtain this information from the owner, manager, or janitor.

Solar energy is provided by a system that collects, stores, and distributes heat from the sun. **Other fuel** includes any fuel not separately listed; for example, purchased steam, fuel briquettes, waste material, etc.

H15. If a well provides water for five or more houses, apartments, or mobile homes, mark **A public system**. If a well provides water for four or fewer houses, apartments, or mobile homes, fill one of the circles for **Individual well**.

Drilled wells, or small diameter wells, are usually less than 1½ feet in diameter. **Dug wells** are generally hand dug and are larger than 1½ feet wide.

H16. A **public sewer** may be operated by a government body or private organization. A **septic tank or cesspool** is an underground tank or pit used for disposal of sewage.

H17. Fill the circle corresponding to the period in which the original construction was completed, not the time of any later remodeling, additions, or conversions. In buildings containing more than one apartment, the owner, manager, or janitor may be of help in determining when the building was built.

If you live in a houseboat or a trailer or mobile home, fill the circle corresponding to the model year in which it was manufactured.

If you do not know the period when the building was first constructed, fill the circle for **Don't know**.

H18. A **condominium** is a type of ownership in which the apartments, houses, or mobile homes in a building or development are individually owned, but the common areas, such as lobbies, halls, etc., are jointly owned. Cooperative occupants should mark **No**.

H19a. Answer H19a and H19b if you live in a one-family house or mobile home.

b. This property is the acreage on which the house is located; it includes adjoining land you rent for your use. Report sales made in 1989 from this property by you or previous occupants.

Instructions for Questions H20 through H26

H20. If your house or apartment is rented, enter the costs for utilities and fuels **only if you pay for them in addition to the rent entered in H7a.**

If you live in a condominium, enter the costs for utilities and fuels **only if you pay for them in addition to your condominium fee.**

If your fuel and utility costs are already included in your rent or condominium fee, fill the **Included in rent or in condominium fee** circle. Do not enter any dollar amounts.

The amounts to be reported should be the total amount for the past 12 months. Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known. If you have lived in this house or apartment less than 1 year, estimate the yearly cost.

Report amounts even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. If the bills include utilities or fuel used also by another apartment or a business establishment, estimate the amounts for your own house or apartment. If gas and electricity are billed together, enter the combined amount on the electricity line and bracket [] the two utilities.

H21. Report taxes for all taxing jurisdictions (city or town, county, state, school district, etc.) even if they are included in your mortgage payment, not yet paid or paid by someone else, or are delinquent. Do not include taxes past due from previous years.

H22. When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, convert to a yearly basis. Enter the yearly amount even if no payment was made during the past 12 months.

H23a. The word *mortgage* is used as a general term to indicate all types of loans that are secured by real estate.

b. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see the instructions for H7a to change it to a monthly amount.

Include payments on first mortgages and contracts to purchase only. Payments for second or junior mortgages and home equity loans should be reported in H24b.

H24a. A second or junior mortgage or home equity loan is secured by real estate.

b. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see instructions for H7a and change it to a monthly amount. Include payments on all second or junior mortgages or home equity loans.

H25. A *condominium fee* is normally assessed by the condominium owners' association for the purpose of improving and maintaining the common areas. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see the instructions for H7a on how to change it to a monthly amount.

H26. Report amount even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. Include payments for personal property taxes, land or site rent, registration fees and license fees. Do not include real estate taxes already reported in H21. The amount to be reported should be the total amount for an entire 12-month billing period even if made in two or more installments. Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known.

Instructions for Question 8

8. For persons born in the United States:

Print the name of the State in which this person was born. If the person was born in Washington, D.C., print District of Columbia. If the person was born in a U.S. territory or commonwealth, print Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or Northern Marianas.

For persons born outside the United States:

Print the name of the foreign country or area where the person was born. Use current boundaries, not boundaries at the time of the person's birth. Specify whether Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; North or South Korea; England, Scotland, or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular country or island in the Caribbean (not, for example, West Indies).

Instructions for Questions 9 through 13

9. A person should fill the **Yes, U.S. citizen by naturalization** circle only if he/she has completed the naturalization process and is now a United States citizen. If the person was born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas, he/she should fill the **Yes, born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas** circle. If the person was born outside the United States (or at sea) and has at least one American parent, he/she should fill the **Yes, born abroad of American parent or parents** circle.

10. If the person has entered the United States (that is, the 50 states and the District of Columbia) more than once, fill the circle for the latest year he/she came to stay.

11. Do not include enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college.

A *public school* is any school or college that is controlled and supported primarily by a local, county, State, or Federal Government. Schools are private if supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups.

12. Mark the category for the highest grade or level of schooling the person has **successfully completed** or the **highest degree** the person received. If the person is enrolled in school, mark the category containing the highest grade completed (the grade previous to the grade in which enrolled). Schooling completed in foreign or ungraded schools should be reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular American school system.

Persons who completed high school by passing an equivalency test, such as the General Educational Development (GED) examination, and did not attend college, should fill the circle for high school graduate.

Do not include vocational certificates or diplomas from vocational, trade, or business schools or colleges unless they were college level associate degrees or higher.

Some examples of *professional school degrees* include medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology. Do not include barber school, cosmetology, or other training for a specific trade.

Do not include honorary degrees awarded by colleges and universities to individuals for their accomplishments. Include only "earned" degrees.

13. Print the ancestry group. Ancestry refers to the person's ethnic origin or descent, "roots," or heritage. Ancestry also may refer to the country of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

Persons who have more than one origin and cannot identify with a single ancestry group may report two ancestry groups (for example, German-Irish).

Be specific. For example, print whether West Indian, Asian Indian, or American Indian. West Indian includes persons whose ancestors came from Jamaica, Trinidad, Haiti, etc. Distinguish Cape Verdean from Portuguese; French Canadian from Canadian; and Dominican Republic from Dominica Island.

A religious group should not be reported as a person's ancestry.

Instructions for Questions 14a through 19

14a. Mark **Yes** if this person lived in this same house or apartment on April 1, 1985, even if he/she moved away and came back since then. Mark **No** if this person lived in the same building but in a different apartment (or in the same mobile home or trailer but on a different lot or trailer site).

b. If this person lived in a different house or apartment on April 1, 1985, give the location of this person's usual home at that time.

Part (1)

If the person lived in the United States on April 1, 1985, print the name of the State (or District of Columbia) where he or she lived. Continue with parts (2) through (4).

If the person lived in a U.S. territory or commonwealth, print the name of the territory or commonwealth, such as Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or Northern Marianas. Then go to question 15a.

If the person lived outside the United States, print the name of the foreign country or area where he or she lived. Specify whether Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; North or South Korea; England, Scotland or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular country or island in the Caribbean (not, for example, West Indies). Then go to question 15a.

Part (2)

If the person lived in Louisiana, print the parish name. If the person lived in Alaska, print the borough name. If the person lived in New York city and the county name is not known, print the borough name. If the person lived in an independent city (not in any county) or in Washington, D.C., leave blank and enter the city name in part (3).

Part (3)

If the person lived in New England, print the name of the town rather than the village name, unless the name of the town is not known. If the person lived outside the limits or boundaries of any city or town, print the name of the post office or the nearest town and mark **No, lived outside the city/town limits** in part (4).

Part (4)

Mark **Yes** if the location is now inside the city/town limits even if it was not inside the limits on April 1, 1985; that is, if the area was annexed by the city/town since that time.

15. Mark **Yes** if the person sometimes or always speaks a language other than English at home.

Do not mark **Yes** for a language spoken only at school or if speaking is limited to a few expressions or slang.

Print the name of the language spoken at home. If this person speaks more than one non-English language and cannot determine which is spoken more often, report the first language the person learned to speak.

17a. For a person with service in the National Guard or a military reserve unit, fill one of the two **Yes, active duty** circles if and only if the person has ever been called up for active duty other than training; otherwise, mark **Yes, service in Reserves or National Guard only**. For a person whose only service was as a civilian employee or volunteer for the Red Cross, USO, Public Health Service, or War or Defense Department, mark **No**. Count **World War II Merchant Marine Seaman** service as active duty; do **not** count other Merchant Marine service as active duty.

18. Mark **Yes** to part (a) if a health condition substantially limits this person in his or her choice of occupation or if the condition limits the amount of work that can be accomplished in a given period of time. Mark **Yes** to part (b) if the health condition prevents this person from holding any significant employment.

19. Consider a person to have difficulty with these activities if any of the following situations apply: (1) it takes extra time or extra effort for the person to perform one or more of the activities, (2) there are times when the person cannot perform one or more of the activities, or (3) the person is completely unable to perform one or more of the activities.

Instructions for Questions 20 through 23b

20. Count all children born alive, including any who have died (even shortly after birth) or who no longer live with you. Do not include miscarriages or stillborn children or any adopted, foster, or stepchildren.

21a. Count as work — Mark **Yes**:

- Work for someone else for wages, salary, piece rate, commission, tips, or payments "in kind" (for example, food, lodging received as payment for work performed).
- Work in own business, professional practice, or farm.
- Any work in a family business or farm, paid or not.
- Any part-time work including babysitting, paper routes, etc.
- Active duty in Armed Forces.

Do not count as work — Mark **No**:

- Housework or yard work at home.
- Unpaid volunteer work.
- School work.
- Work done as a resident of an institution.

22a. Include the street type (for example, St., Road, Ave.) and the street direction (if a direction such as "North" is part of the address). For example, print 1239 N. Main St. or 1239 Main St., N.W. not just 1239 Main.

If the only known address is a post office box, give a description of the work location. For example, print the name of the building or shopping center where the person works, the nearest intersection, the nearest street where the workplace is located, etc. **DO NOT GIVE A POST OFFICE BOX NUMBER.**

If the person worked at a military installation or military base that has no street address, report the name of the military installation or base.

If the person worked at several locations, but reported to the same location each day to begin work, print the address of the location where he or she reported. If the person did not report to the same location each day to begin work, print the address of the location where he or she worked most last week.

If the person's employer operates in more than one location (such as a grocery store chain or public school system), print the exact address of the location or branch where the person worked. If the exact address of a school is not known, print the name of the school.

If the person worked on a college or university campus and the exact address of the workplace is not known, print the name of the building where he or she worked.

d. If the person worked in New York city and the county is not known, print the name of the borough where the person worked.

If the person worked in Louisiana, print the name of the parish where the person worked.

If the person worked in Alaska, print the name of the borough where the person worked.

e. If the person worked in a foreign country or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc., print the name of the country in 22e and leave the other parts of question 22 blank.

23a. If the person usually used more than one type of transportation to get to work (for example, rode the bus and transferred to the subway), fill the circle of the one method of transportation that he/she used for most of the distance during the trip.

b. If the person was driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination, fill the circle for **Drove alone**.

DO NOT include persons who rode to school or some other nonwork destination in the count of persons who rode in the vehicle.

Instructions for Questions 24a through 30

- 24a.** Give the time of day the person usually *left home to go to work*. DO NOT give the time that the person usually began his or her work.
If the person usually left home to go to work sometime *between 12:00 o'clock midnight and 12:00 o'clock noon*, fill the **a.m.** circle.
If the person usually left home to go to work sometime *between 12:00 o'clock noon and 12:00 o'clock midnight*, fill the **p.m.** circle.
- b.** Travel time is from door to door. Include time taken waiting for public transportation or picking up passengers in a carpool.
- 25.** If the person works only during certain seasons or on a day-by-day basis when work is available, mark **No**.
- 26a.** Mark **Yes** if the person tried to get a job or to start a business or professional practice at any time in the last 4 weeks; for example, registered at an employment office, went to a job interview, placed or answered ads, or did anything toward starting a business or professional practice.
- b.** Mark **No, already has a job** if the person was on layoff or was expecting to report to a job within 30 days.
Mark **No, temporarily ill** if the person expects to be able to work within 30 days.
Mark **No, other reasons** if the person could not have taken a job because he or she was going to school, taking care of children, etc.
- 27.** Look at the instructions for question 21a to see what to count as work. Mark **Never worked** if the person: (1) never worked at any kind of job or business, either full or part time, (2) never did any work, with or without pay, in a family business or farm, and (3) never served in the Armed Forces.
- 28a.** If the person worked for a company, business, or government agency, print the name of the company, not the name of the person's supervisor. If the person worked for an individual or a business that had no company name, print the name of the individual worked for. If the person worked in his/her own business, print "self-employed."
- b.** Print two or more words to tell what the business, industry, or individual employer named in 28a did. If there is more than one activity, describe only the major activity at the place where the person worked. Enter what is made, what is sold, or what service is given.
Some examples of what to enter:
- | | |
|---|-----------------------|
| Enter a description like the following – | Do not enter – |
| Metal furniture manufacturing | Furniture company |
| Retail grocery store | Grocery store |
| Petroleum refining | Oil company |
| Cattle ranch | Ranch |
- 29.** Print two or more words to describe the kind of work the person did. If the person was a trainee, apprentice, or helper, include that in the description.
Some examples of what to enter:
- | | |
|---|-----------------------|
| Enter a description like the following – | Do not enter – |
| Production clerk | Clerk |
| Carpenter's helper | Helper |
| Auto engine mechanic | Mechanic |
| Registered nurse | Nurse |
- 30.** Mark **Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT . . . organization** if the person worked for a cooperative, credit union, mutual insurance company, or similar organization.
Employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, and other international organizations should mark **PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT . . . organization**.
For persons who worked at a public school, college or university, mark the appropriate *government* category; for example, mark **State GOVERNMENT employee** for a state university, or mark **Local GOVERNMENT employee** for a county-run community college or a city-run public school.

Instructions for Questions 31a through 32h

- 31a.** Look at the instructions for question 21a to see what to count as work.
- b.** Count every week in which the person did any work at all, even for an hour.
- 32.** Fill the **Yes** or **No** circle for each part and enter the amount received during 1989.
If income from any source was received jointly by household members, report, if possible, the appropriate share for each person; otherwise, report the whole amount for only one person and fill the **No** circle for the other person.
- a.** Include wages and salaries from *all jobs before* deductions. Be sure to include any tips, commissions, or bonuses. Owners of *incorporated* businesses should enter their salary here. Military personnel should include base pay plus cash housing and/or subsistence allowance, flight pay, uniform allotments, reenlistment bonuses, etc.
- b.** Include **NONFARM** profit (or loss) from self-employment in sole proprietorships and partnerships. *Exclude* profit (or loss) of incorporated businesses you own.
- c.** Include **FARM** profit (or loss) from self-employment in sole proprietorships and partnerships. *Exclude* profit (or loss) of incorporated farm businesses you own. Also *exclude* amounts from land rented for cash but include amounts from land rented for shares.
- d.** Include interest received or credited to checking and savings accounts, money market funds, certificates of deposit (CDs), IRAs, KEOGHs, and government bonds.
Include dividends received, credited, or reinvested from ownership of stocks or mutual funds.
Include profit (or loss) from royalties and the rental of land, buildings or real estate, or from roomers or boarders. Income received by self-employed persons whose *primary* source of income is from renting property or from royalties should be included in questions 32b or 32c above. Include regular payments from an estate or trust fund.
- e.** Include Social Security (and/or Railroad Retirement) payments to retired persons, to dependents of deceased insured workers, and to disabled workers *before* Medicare deductions.
- f.** Include Supplemental Security Income received by aged, blind, or disabled persons, Aid to Families with Dependent Children, or income from other government programs such as general or emergency assistance. Do not include assistance received from private charities. *Exclude* assistance to pay for heating (cooling) costs.
- g.** Include retirement, disability, or survivor benefits received from companies and unions; Federal, State, and local governments, and the U.S. military. Include regular income from annuities and IRA or KEOGH retirement plans.
- h.** Include Veterans' (VA) disability compensation and educational assistance payments (VEAP), unemployment compensation, child support or alimony, and all other regular payments such as Armed Forces transfer payments; assistance from private charities; regular contributions from persons not living in the household, etc.
Do not include the following as income in any item:
- Refunds or rebates of any kind
 - Withdrawals from savings of any kind
 - Capital gains or losses from the sale of homes, shares of stock, etc.
 - Inheritances or insurance settlements
 - Any type of loan
 - Pay in-kind such as food, free rent, etc.

What the Census Is About — Some Questions and Answers

Why are we taking a census?

The most important reason for taking a decennial census is to determine how many representatives each state will have in Congress.

What does the Census Bureau do with the information you provide?

The individual information collected in the census is grouped together into statistical totals. Information such as the number of persons in a given area, their ages, educational background, the characteristics of their housing, etc., enable government, business, and industry to plan more effectively.

How long have we been taking the census?

The first census was taken in 1790 in accordance with the requirement in the first article of the constitution. A census has been taken every 10 years since. The 1990 Decennial Census marks the 200th anniversary of the census.

How are you being counted?

Census forms are delivered to all households a few days before census day. Households are requested to fill out the form and mail it back to the census office.

Why the Census Asks Certain Questions

Here are a few reasons for asking some of the questions.

It is as important to get information about people and their houses as it is to count them.

Name?

Names help make sure that everyone in a household is counted, but that no one is counted twice.

Value or rent?

Government and planning agencies use answers to these questions in combination with other information to develop housing programs to meet the needs of people at different economic levels.

Complete plumbing?

This question gives information on the quality of housing. The data are used with other statistics to show how the "level of living" compares in various areas and how it has changed over time.

Place of birth?

This question provides information used to study long-term trends as to where people move and to study migration patterns and differences in growth patterns.

Job?

Answers to the questions about the jobs people hold provide information on the extent and types of employment in different areas of the country. From this information, training programs can be developed and the need for new industries can be determined.

Income?

Income, more than anything else, determines how families or persons live. Income information makes it possible to compare the economic levels of different areas.

CENSUS '90

OFFICIAL 1990 U.S. CENSUS FORM



Thank you for taking time to complete and return this census questionnaire. It's important to you, your community, and the Nation.

The law requires answers but guarantees privacy.

By law (Title 13, U.S. Code), you're required to answer the census questions to the best of your knowledge. However, the same law guarantees that your census form remains confidential. For 72 years—or until the year 2062—only Census Bureau employees can see your form. No one else—no other government body, no police department, no court system or welfare agency—is permitted to see this confidential information under any circumstances.

How to get started—and get help.

Start by listing on the next page the names of all the people who live in your home. Please answer all questions with a black lead pencil. You'll find detailed instructions for answering the census in the enclosed guide. If you need additional help, call the toll-free telephone number to the left, near your address.

Please answer and return your form promptly.

Complete your form and return it by April 1, 1990 in the postage-paid envelope provided. Avoid the inconvenience of having a census taker visit your home.

Again, thank you for answering the 1990 Census.
Remember: Return the completed form by April 1, 1990.

Para personas de habla hispana –
(For Spanish-speaking persons)

Si usted desea un cuestionario del censo en español, llame sin cargo alguno al siguiente número: **1-800-CUENTAN**
(o sea 1-800-283-6826)

U.S. Department of Commerce
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
FORM D-2

OMB No. 0607-0628
Approval Expires 07/31/91

The 1990 census must count every person at his or her "usual residence." This means the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time.

1 a. List on the numbered lines below the name of each person living here on Sunday, April 1, including all persons staying here who have no other home. If EVERYONE at this address is staying here temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, follow the instructions given in question 1b below.

Include

- Everyone who usually lives here such as family members, housemates and roommates, foster children, roomers, boarders, and live-in employees
- Persons who are temporarily away on a business trip, on vacation, or in a general hospital
- College students who stay here while attending college
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live here
- Newborn babies still in the hospital
- Children in boarding schools below the college level
- Persons who stay here most of the week while working even if they have a home somewhere else
- Persons with no other home who are staying here on April 1

Do NOT include

- Persons who usually live somewhere else
- Persons who are away in an institution such as a prison, mental hospital, or a nursing home
- College students who live somewhere else while attending college
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live somewhere else
- Persons who stay somewhere else most of the week while working

Print last name, first name, and middle initial for each person. Begin on line 1 with the household member (or one of the household members) in whose name this house or apartment is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, start on line 1 with any adult household member.

LAST	FIRST	INITIAL	LAST	FIRST	INITIAL
1			7		
2			8		
3			9		
4			10		
5			11		
6			12		

1 b. If EVERYONE is staying here only temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, list the name of each person on the numbered lines above, fill this circle → ○ and print their usual address below. DO NOT PRINT THE ADDRESS LISTED ON THE FRONT COVER.

House number	Street or road/Rural route and box number	Apartment number
City	State	ZIP Code
County or foreign country	Names of nearest intersecting streets or roads	

NOW PLEASE OPEN THE FLAP TO PAGE 2 AND ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS FOR THE FIRST 7 PEOPLE LISTED. USE A BLACK LEAD PENCIL ONLY.

	PERSON 1	PERSON 2
Please fill one column → for each person listed in Question 1a on page 1.	Last name First name Middle initial	Last name First name Middle initial
2. How is this person related to PERSON 1? Fill ONE circle for each person. If Other relative of person in column 1, fill circle and print exact relationship, such as mother-in-law, grandparent, son-in-law, niece, cousin, and so on.	START in this column with the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, start in this column with any adult household member.	If a RELATIVE of Person 1: <input type="radio"/> Husband/wife <input type="radio"/> Brother/sister <input type="radio"/> Natural-born or adopted son/daughter <input type="radio"/> Father/mother <input type="radio"/> Stepson/stepdaughter <input type="radio"/> Grandchild <input type="radio"/> Other relative → If NOT RELATED to Person 1: <input type="radio"/> Roomer, boarder, or foster child <input type="radio"/> Unmarried partner <input type="radio"/> Housemate, roommate <input type="radio"/> Other nonrelative
3. Sex Fill ONE circle for each person.	<input type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female	<input type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female
4. Race Fill ONE circle for the race that the person considers himself/herself to be. If Indian (Amer.), print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe. → If Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API), print one group, for example: Hmong, Fijian, Laotian, Thai, Tongan, Pakistani, Cambodian, and so on. → If Other race, print race. →	<input type="radio"/> White <input type="radio"/> Black or Negro <input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) → <input type="radio"/> Eskimo <input type="radio"/> Aleut <input type="radio"/> Asian or Pacific Islander (API) <input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Japanese <input type="radio"/> Filipino <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian <input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Samoan <input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Guamanian <input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other API → <input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race) →	<input type="radio"/> White <input type="radio"/> Black or Negro <input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) → <input type="radio"/> Eskimo <input type="radio"/> Aleut <input type="radio"/> Asian or Pacific Islander (API) <input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Japanese <input type="radio"/> Filipino <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian <input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Samoan <input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Guamanian <input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other API → <input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race) →
5. Age and year of birth a. Print each person's age at last birthday. Fill in the matching circle below each box. b. Print each person's year of birth and fill the matching circle below each box.	a. Age 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 2 0 2 0 3 0 3 0 4 0 4 0 5 0 5 0 6 0 6 0 7 0 7 0 8 0 8 0 9 0 9 0 b. Year of birth 1 8 0 0 0 0 9 0 1 0 1 0 2 0 2 0 3 0 3 0 4 0 4 0 5 0 5 0 6 0 6 0 7 0 7 0 8 0 8 0 9 0 9 0	a. Age 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 2 0 2 0 3 0 3 0 4 0 4 0 5 0 5 0 6 0 6 0 7 0 7 0 8 0 8 0 9 0 9 0 b. Year of birth 1 8 0 0 0 0 9 0 1 0 1 0 2 0 2 0 3 0 3 0 4 0 4 0 5 0 5 0 6 0 6 0 7 0 7 0 8 0 8 0 9 0 9 0
6. Marital status Fill ONE circle for each person.	<input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated <input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married <input type="radio"/> Divorced	<input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated <input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married <input type="radio"/> Divorced
7. Is this person of Spanish/Hispanic origin? Fill ONE circle for each person. If Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic, print one group. →	<input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic) <input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano <input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican <input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban <input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.) →	<input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic) <input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano <input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican <input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban <input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.) →
FOR CENSUS USE →	<input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>

PERSON 7		NOW PLEASE ANSWER QUESTIONS H1a-H26 FOR THIS HOUSEHOLD																																								
Last name _____		H1a. Did you leave anyone out of your list of persons for Question 1a on page 1 because you were not sure if the person should be listed — for example, someone temporarily away on a business trip or vacation, a newborn baby still in the hospital, or a person who stays here once in a while and has no other home? <input type="radio"/> Yes, please print the name(s) _____ <input type="radio"/> No																																								
First name _____ Middle initial _____																																										
If a RELATIVE of Person 1: <input type="radio"/> Husband/wife <input type="radio"/> Brother/sister <input type="radio"/> Natural-born or adopted son/daughter <input type="radio"/> Father/mother <input type="radio"/> Grandchild <input type="radio"/> Stepson/stepdaughter <input type="radio"/> Other relative _____		H5a. Is this house on ten or more acres? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No b. Is there a business (such as a store or barber shop) or a medical office on this property? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No																																								
If NOT RELATED to Person 1: <input type="radio"/> Roomer, boarder, or foster child <input type="radio"/> Unmarried partner <input type="radio"/> Housemate, roommate <input type="radio"/> Nonrelative																																										
<input type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female <input type="radio"/> White <input type="radio"/> Black or Negro <input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) _____ <input type="radio"/> Eskimo <input type="radio"/> Aleut <input type="radio"/> Asian or Pacific Islander (API) <input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Japanese <input type="radio"/> Filipino <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian <input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Samoan <input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Guamanian <input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other API _____ <input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race) _____		H6. What is the value of this property; that is, how much do you think this house and lot or condominium unit would sell for if it were for sale? <table style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td><input type="radio"/> Less than \$10,000</td> <td><input type="radio"/> \$70,000 to \$74,999</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="radio"/> \$10,000 to \$14,999</td> <td><input type="radio"/> \$75,000 to \$79,999</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="radio"/> \$15,000 to \$19,999</td> <td><input type="radio"/> \$80,000 to \$89,999</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="radio"/> \$20,000 to \$24,999</td> <td><input type="radio"/> \$90,000 to \$99,999</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="radio"/> \$25,000 to \$29,999</td> <td><input type="radio"/> \$100,000 to \$124,999</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="radio"/> \$30,000 to \$34,999</td> <td><input type="radio"/> \$125,000 to \$149,999</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="radio"/> \$35,000 to \$39,999</td> <td><input type="radio"/> \$150,000 to \$174,999</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="radio"/> \$40,000 to \$44,999</td> <td><input type="radio"/> \$175,000 to \$199,999</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="radio"/> \$45,000 to \$49,999</td> <td><input type="radio"/> \$200,000 to \$249,999</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="radio"/> \$50,000 to \$54,999</td> <td><input type="radio"/> \$250,000 to \$299,999</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="radio"/> \$55,000 to \$59,999</td> <td><input type="radio"/> \$300,000 to \$399,999</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="radio"/> \$60,000 to \$64,999</td> <td><input type="radio"/> \$400,000 to \$499,999</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="radio"/> \$65,000 to \$69,999</td> <td><input type="radio"/> \$500,000 or more</td> </tr> </table>				<input type="radio"/> Less than \$10,000	<input type="radio"/> \$70,000 to \$74,999	<input type="radio"/> \$10,000 to \$14,999	<input type="radio"/> \$75,000 to \$79,999	<input type="radio"/> \$15,000 to \$19,999	<input type="radio"/> \$80,000 to \$89,999	<input type="radio"/> \$20,000 to \$24,999	<input type="radio"/> \$90,000 to \$99,999	<input type="radio"/> \$25,000 to \$29,999	<input type="radio"/> \$100,000 to \$124,999	<input type="radio"/> \$30,000 to \$34,999	<input type="radio"/> \$125,000 to \$149,999	<input type="radio"/> \$35,000 to \$39,999	<input type="radio"/> \$150,000 to \$174,999	<input type="radio"/> \$40,000 to \$44,999	<input type="radio"/> \$175,000 to \$199,999	<input type="radio"/> \$45,000 to \$49,999	<input type="radio"/> \$200,000 to \$249,999	<input type="radio"/> \$50,000 to \$54,999	<input type="radio"/> \$250,000 to \$299,999	<input type="radio"/> \$55,000 to \$59,999	<input type="radio"/> \$300,000 to \$399,999	<input type="radio"/> \$60,000 to \$64,999	<input type="radio"/> \$400,000 to \$499,999	<input type="radio"/> \$65,000 to \$69,999	<input type="radio"/> \$500,000 or more											
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H2. Which best describes this building? Include all apartments, flats, etc., even if vacant. <input type="radio"/> A mobile home or trailer <input type="radio"/> A one-family house detached from any other house <input type="radio"/> A one-family house attached to one or more houses <input type="radio"/> A building with 2 apartments <input type="radio"/> A building with 3 or 4 apartments <input type="radio"/> A building with 5 to 9 apartments <input type="radio"/> A building with 10 to 19 apartments <input type="radio"/> A building with 20 to 49 apartments <input type="radio"/> A building with 50 or more apartments <input type="radio"/> Other		H7a. What is the monthly rent? <table style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td><input type="radio"/> Less than \$80</td> <td><input type="radio"/> \$375 to \$399</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="radio"/> \$80 to \$99</td> <td><input type="radio"/> \$400 to \$424</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="radio"/> \$100 to \$124</td> <td><input type="radio"/> \$425 to \$449</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="radio"/> \$125 to \$149</td> <td><input type="radio"/> \$450 to \$474</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="radio"/> \$150 to \$174</td> <td><input type="radio"/> \$475 to \$499</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="radio"/> \$175 to \$199</td> <td><input type="radio"/> \$500 to \$524</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="radio"/> \$200 to \$224</td> <td><input type="radio"/> \$525 to \$549</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="radio"/> \$225 to \$249</td> <td><input type="radio"/> \$550 to \$599</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="radio"/> \$250 to \$274</td> <td><input type="radio"/> \$600 to \$649</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="radio"/> \$275 to \$299</td> <td><input type="radio"/> \$650 to \$699</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="radio"/> \$300 to \$324</td> <td><input type="radio"/> \$700 to \$749</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="radio"/> \$325 to \$349</td> <td><input type="radio"/> \$750 to \$999</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="radio"/> \$350 to \$374</td> <td><input type="radio"/> \$1,000 or more</td> </tr> </table>				<input type="radio"/> Less than \$80	<input type="radio"/> \$375 to \$399	<input type="radio"/> \$80 to \$99	<input type="radio"/> \$400 to \$424	<input type="radio"/> \$100 to \$124	<input type="radio"/> \$425 to \$449	<input type="radio"/> \$125 to \$149	<input type="radio"/> \$450 to \$474	<input type="radio"/> \$150 to \$174	<input type="radio"/> \$475 to \$499	<input type="radio"/> \$175 to \$199	<input type="radio"/> \$500 to \$524	<input type="radio"/> \$200 to \$224	<input type="radio"/> \$525 to \$549	<input type="radio"/> \$225 to \$249	<input type="radio"/> \$550 to \$599	<input type="radio"/> \$250 to \$274	<input type="radio"/> \$600 to \$649	<input type="radio"/> \$275 to \$299	<input type="radio"/> \$650 to \$699	<input type="radio"/> \$300 to \$324	<input type="radio"/> \$700 to \$749	<input type="radio"/> \$325 to \$349	<input type="radio"/> \$750 to \$999	<input type="radio"/> \$350 to \$374	<input type="radio"/> \$1,000 or more											
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H3. How many rooms do you have in this house or apartment? Do NOT count bathrooms, porches, balconies, foyers, halls, or half-rooms. <input type="radio"/> 1 room <input type="radio"/> 4 rooms <input type="radio"/> 7 rooms <input type="radio"/> 2 rooms <input type="radio"/> 5 rooms <input type="radio"/> 8 rooms <input type="radio"/> 3 rooms <input type="radio"/> 6 rooms <input type="radio"/> 9 or more rooms		b. Does the monthly rent include any meals? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No																																								
H4. Is this house or apartment — <input type="radio"/> Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan? <input type="radio"/> Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)? <input type="radio"/> Rented for cash rent? <input type="radio"/> Occupied without payment of cash rent?																																										
a. Age _____ b. Year of birth _____ <table style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td>0 0 0 0 0</td> <td>1 8 0 0 0 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1 0 1 0 1</td> <td>9 0 1 0 1 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2 0 2 0</td> <td>2 0 2 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3 0 3 0</td> <td>3 0 3 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4 0 4 0</td> <td>4 0 4 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5 0 5 0</td> <td>5 0 5 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6 0 6 0</td> <td>6 0 6 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>7 0 7 0</td> <td>7 0 7 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>8 0 8 0</td> <td>8 0 8 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>9 0 9 0</td> <td>9 0 9 0</td> </tr> </table>		0 0 0 0 0	1 8 0 0 0 0	1 0 1 0 1	9 0 1 0 1 0	2 0 2 0	2 0 2 0	3 0 3 0	3 0 3 0	4 0 4 0	4 0 4 0	5 0 5 0	5 0 5 0	6 0 6 0	6 0 6 0	7 0 7 0	7 0 7 0	8 0 8 0	8 0 8 0	9 0 9 0	9 0 9 0	FOR CENSUS USE <table style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <th>A. Total persons</th> <th>B. Type of unit Occupied Vacant</th> <th>D. Months vacant</th> <th>G. DO</th> <th>ID</th> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="2"> 0 0 1 1 2 2 3 3 4 4 5 5 6 6 7 7 8 8 9 9 </td> <td> <input type="radio"/> First form <input type="radio"/> Regular <input type="radio"/> Cont'n <input type="radio"/> Usual home elsewhere </td> <td> <input type="radio"/> Less than 1 <input type="radio"/> 6 up to 12 <input type="radio"/> 1 up to 2 <input type="radio"/> 12 up to 24 <input type="radio"/> 2 up to 6 <input type="radio"/> 24 or more </td> <td rowspan="2"> 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 </td> <td rowspan="2"> 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 </td> </tr> <tr> <td> C1. Vacancy status <input type="radio"/> For rent <input type="radio"/> For seas/rec/occ <input type="radio"/> For sale only <input type="radio"/> For migrant workers <input type="radio"/> Rented or sold, not occupied <input type="radio"/> Other vacant </td> <td> E. Complete after <input type="radio"/> LR <input type="radio"/> TC <input type="radio"/> Q <input type="radio"/> QA <input type="radio"/> JIC 1 <input type="radio"/> P/F <input type="radio"/> RE <input type="radio"/> I/T <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> MV <input type="radio"/> ED <input type="radio"/> EN <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> P0 <input type="radio"/> P3 <input type="radio"/> P6 <input type="radio"/> JIC 2 <input type="radio"/> P1 <input type="radio"/> P4 <input type="radio"/> 1A <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> P2 <input type="radio"/> P5 <input type="radio"/> SM <input type="radio"/> </td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2"> C2. Is this unit boarded up? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No </td> <td> F. Cov. <input type="radio"/> 1b <input type="radio"/> 1a <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> H1 </td> <td colspan="2"></td> </tr> </table>				A. Total persons	B. Type of unit Occupied Vacant	D. Months vacant	G. DO	ID	0 0 1 1 2 2 3 3 4 4 5 5 6 6 7 7 8 8 9 9	<input type="radio"/> First form <input type="radio"/> Regular <input type="radio"/> Cont'n <input type="radio"/> Usual home elsewhere	<input type="radio"/> Less than 1 <input type="radio"/> 6 up to 12 <input type="radio"/> 1 up to 2 <input type="radio"/> 12 up to 24 <input type="radio"/> 2 up to 6 <input type="radio"/> 24 or more	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	C1. Vacancy status <input type="radio"/> For rent <input type="radio"/> For seas/rec/occ <input type="radio"/> For sale only <input type="radio"/> For migrant workers <input type="radio"/> Rented or sold, not occupied <input type="radio"/> Other vacant	E. Complete after <input type="radio"/> LR <input type="radio"/> TC <input type="radio"/> Q <input type="radio"/> QA <input type="radio"/> JIC 1 <input type="radio"/> P/F <input type="radio"/> RE <input type="radio"/> I/T <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> MV <input type="radio"/> ED <input type="radio"/> EN <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> P0 <input type="radio"/> P3 <input type="radio"/> P6 <input type="radio"/> JIC 2 <input type="radio"/> P1 <input type="radio"/> P4 <input type="radio"/> 1A <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> P2 <input type="radio"/> P5 <input type="radio"/> SM <input type="radio"/>	C2. Is this unit boarded up? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No		F. Cov. <input type="radio"/> 1b <input type="radio"/> 1a <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> H1		
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A. Total persons	B. Type of unit Occupied Vacant	D. Months vacant	G. DO	ID																																						
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	C1. Vacancy status <input type="radio"/> For rent <input type="radio"/> For seas/rec/occ <input type="radio"/> For sale only <input type="radio"/> For migrant workers <input type="radio"/> Rented or sold, not occupied <input type="radio"/> Other vacant	E. Complete after <input type="radio"/> LR <input type="radio"/> TC <input type="radio"/> Q <input type="radio"/> QA <input type="radio"/> JIC 1 <input type="radio"/> P/F <input type="radio"/> RE <input type="radio"/> I/T <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> MV <input type="radio"/> ED <input type="radio"/> EN <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> P0 <input type="radio"/> P3 <input type="radio"/> P6 <input type="radio"/> JIC 2 <input type="radio"/> P1 <input type="radio"/> P4 <input type="radio"/> 1A <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> P2 <input type="radio"/> P5 <input type="radio"/> SM <input type="radio"/>																																								
C2. Is this unit boarded up? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No		F. Cov. <input type="radio"/> 1b <input type="radio"/> 1a <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> H1																																								

<p>H8. When did the person listed in column 1 on page 2 move into this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> 1989 or 1990 <input type="radio"/> 1985 to 1988 <input type="radio"/> 1980 to 1984 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1979 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1959 or earlier </p>	<p>H14. Which FUEL is used MOST for heating this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood <input type="radio"/> Gas: bottled, tank, or LP <input type="radio"/> Electricity <input type="radio"/> Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. <input type="radio"/> Coal or coke <input type="radio"/> Wood <input type="radio"/> Solar energy <input type="radio"/> Other fuel <input type="radio"/> No fuel used </p>	<p>H20. What are the yearly costs of utilities and fuels for this house or apartment? If you have lived here less than 1 year, estimate the yearly cost.</p> <p>a. Electricity</p> <p> <input type="text"/> \$ <input type="text"/> .00 Yearly cost — Dollars </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge or electricity not used </p>
<p>H9. How many bedrooms do you have; that is, how many bedrooms would you list if this house or apartment were on the market for sale or rent?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> No bedroom <input type="radio"/> 1 bedroom <input type="radio"/> 2 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 3 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 4 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 5 or more bedrooms </p>	<p>H15. Do you get water from —</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> A public system such as a city water department, or private company? <input type="radio"/> An individual drilled well? <input type="radio"/> An individual dug well? <input type="radio"/> Some other source such as a spring, creek, river, cistern, etc.? </p>	<p>b. Gas</p> <p> <input type="text"/> \$ <input type="text"/> .00 Yearly cost — Dollars </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge or gas not used </p>
<p>H10. Do you have COMPLETE plumbing facilities in this house or apartment; that is, 1) hot and cold piped water, 2) a flush toilet, and 3) a bathtub or shower?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes, have all three facilities <input type="radio"/> No </p>	<p>H16. Is this building connected to a public sewer?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes, connected to public sewer <input type="radio"/> No, connected to septic tank or cesspool <input type="radio"/> No, use other means </p>	<p>c. Water</p> <p> <input type="text"/> \$ <input type="text"/> .00 Yearly cost — Dollars </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge </p>
<p>H11. Do you have COMPLETE kitchen facilities; that is, 1) a sink with piped water, 2) a range or cookstove, and 3) a refrigerator?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No </p>	<p>H17. About when was this building first built?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> 1989 or 1990 <input type="radio"/> 1985 to 1988 <input type="radio"/> 1980 to 1984 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1979 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959 <input type="radio"/> 1940 to 1949 <input type="radio"/> 1939 or earlier <input type="radio"/> Don't know </p>	<p>d. Oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.</p> <p> <input type="text"/> \$ <input type="text"/> .00 Yearly cost — Dollars </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge or these fuels not used </p>
<p>H12. Do you have a telephone in this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No </p>	<p>H18. Is this house or apartment part of a condominium?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No </p>	
<p>H13. How many automobiles, vans, and trucks of one-ton capacity or less are kept at home for use by members of your household?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 or more </p>	<p><i>If you live in an apartment building, skip to H20.</i></p> <p>H19a. Is this house on less than 1 acre?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes — Skip to H20 <input type="radio"/> No </p> <p>b. In 1989, what were the actual sales of all agricultural products from this property?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> \$1 to \$999 <input type="radio"/> \$1,000 to \$2,499 <input type="radio"/> \$2,500 to \$4,999 <input type="radio"/> \$5,000 to \$9,999 <input type="radio"/> \$10,000 or more </p>	

INSTRUCTION:

Answer questions H21 TO H26, if this is a one-family house, a condominium, or a mobile home that someone in this household OWNS OR IS BUYING; otherwise, go to page 6.

H21. What were the real estate taxes on THIS property last year?

\$.00
Yearly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ None

H22. What was the annual payment for fire, hazard, and flood insurance on THIS property?

\$.00
Yearly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ None

H23a. Do you have a mortgage, deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes, mortgage, deed of trust, or similar debt } Go to H23b
☐ Yes, contract to purchase }
☐ No — Skip to H24a

b. How much is your regular monthly mortgage payment on THIS property? Include payment only on first mortgage or contract to purchase.

\$.00
Monthly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ No regular payment required — Skip to H24a

c. Does your regular monthly mortgage payment include payments for real estate taxes on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes, taxes included in payment
☐ No, taxes paid separately or taxes not required

d. Does your regular monthly mortgage payment include payments for fire, hazard, or flood insurance on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes, insurance included in payment
☐ No, insurance paid separately or no insurance

H24a. Do you have a second or junior mortgage or a home equity loan on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes
☐ No — Skip to H25

b. How much is your regular monthly payment on all second or junior mortgages and all home equity loans?

\$.00
Monthly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ No regular payment required

Answer ONLY if this is a CONDOMINIUM —

H25. What is the monthly condominium fee?













\$.00
Monthly amount — Dollars

Answer ONLY if this is a MOBILE HOME —

H26. What was the total cost for personal property taxes, site rent, registration fees, and license fees on this mobile home and its site last year? Exclude real estate taxes.

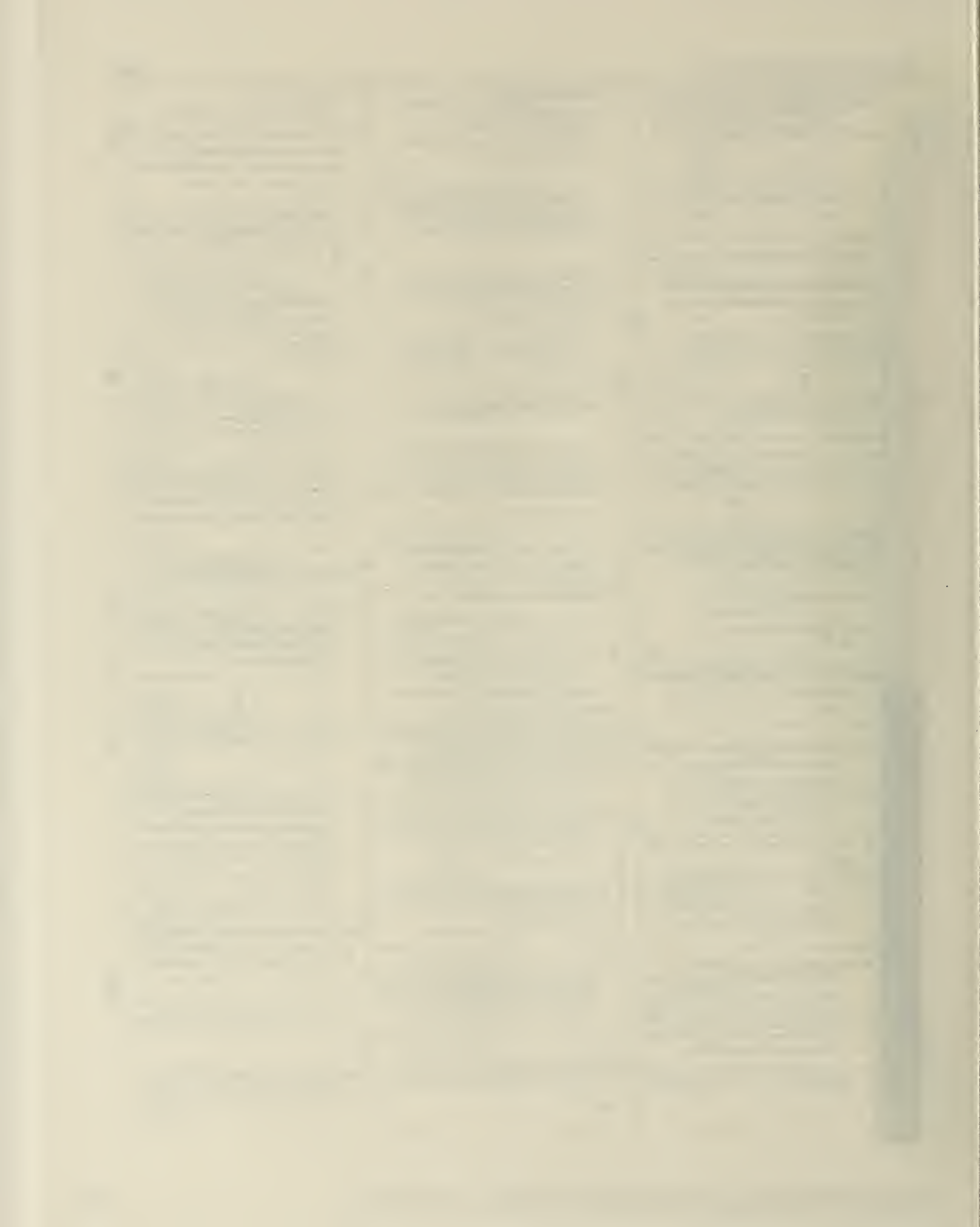
\$.00
Yearly amount — Dollars

Please turn to page 6. ➔

PERSON 1		
Last name	First name	Middle initial
8. In what U.S. State or foreign country was this person born? 		
(Name of State or foreign country; or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.)		
9. Is this person a CITIZEN of the United States?		
<input type="radio"/> Yes, born in the United States — Skip to 11 <input type="radio"/> Yes, born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas <input type="radio"/> Yes, born abroad of American parent or parents <input type="radio"/> Yes, U.S. citizen by naturalization <input type="radio"/> No, not a citizen of the United States		
10. When did this person come to the United States to stay?		
<input type="radio"/> 1987 to 1990 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1974 <input type="radio"/> 1985 or 1986 <input type="radio"/> 1965 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1982 to 1984 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1964 <input type="radio"/> 1980 or 1981 <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959 <input type="radio"/> 1975 to 1979 <input type="radio"/> Before 1950		
11. At any time since February 1, 1990, has this person attended regular school or college? Include only nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma or a college degree.		
<input type="radio"/> No, has not attended since February 1 <input type="radio"/> Yes, public school, public college <input type="radio"/> Yes, private school, private college		
12. How much school has this person COMPLETED? Fill ONE circle for the highest level COMPLETED or degree RECEIVED. If currently enrolled, mark the level of previous grade attended or highest degree received.		
<input type="radio"/> No school completed <input type="radio"/> Nursery school <input type="radio"/> Kindergarten <input type="radio"/> 1st, 2nd, 3rd, or 4th grade <input type="radio"/> 5th, 6th, 7th, or 8th grade <input type="radio"/> 9th grade <input type="radio"/> 10th grade <input type="radio"/> 11th grade <input type="radio"/> 12th grade, NO DIPLOMA <input type="radio"/> HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE - high school DIPLOMA or the equivalent (For example: GED) <input type="radio"/> Some college but no degree <input type="radio"/> Associate degree in college - Occupational program <input type="radio"/> Associate degree in college - Academic program <input type="radio"/> Bachelor's degree (For example: BA, AB, BS) <input type="radio"/> Master's degree (For example: MA, MS, MEng, MEd, MSW, MBA) <input type="radio"/> Professional school degree (For example: MD, DDS, DVM, LLB, JD) <input type="radio"/> Doctorate degree (For example: PhD, EdD)		
13. What is this person's ancestry or ethnic origin? (See instruction guide for further information.)		
(For example: German, Italian, Afro-Amer., Croatian, Cape Verdean, Dominican, Ecuadorian, Haitian, Cajun, French Canadian, Jamaican, Korean, Lebanese, Mexican, Nigerian, Irish, Polish, Slovak, Taiwanese, Thai, Ukrainian, etc.)		
14a. Did this person live in this house or apartment 5 years ago (on April 1, 1985)?		
<input type="radio"/> Born after April 1, 1985 — Go to questions for the next person <input type="radio"/> Yes — Skip to 15a <input type="radio"/> No		
b. Where did this person live 5 years ago (on April 1, 1985)?		
(1) Name of U.S. State or foreign country 		
(If outside U.S., print answer above and skip to 15a.)		
(2) Name of county in the U.S. 		
(3) Name of city or town in the U.S. 		
(4) Did this person live inside the city or town limits?		
<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No, lived outside the city/town limits		
15a. Does this person speak a language other than English at home?		
<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No — Skip to 16		
b. What is this language? 		
(For example: Chinese, Italian, Spanish, Vietnamese)		
c. How well does this person speak English?		
<input type="radio"/> Very well <input type="radio"/> Not well <input type="radio"/> Well <input type="radio"/> Not at all		
16. When was this person born?		
<input type="radio"/> Born before April 1, 1975 — Go to 17a <input type="radio"/> Born April 1, 1975 or later — Go to questions for the next person		
17a. Has this person ever been on active-duty military service in the Armed Forces of the United States or ever been in the United States military Reserves or the National Guard? If service was in Reserves or National Guard only, see instruction guide.		
<input type="radio"/> Yes, now on active duty <input type="radio"/> Yes, on active duty in past, but not now <input type="radio"/> Yes, service in Reserves or National Guard only — Skip to 18 <input type="radio"/> No — Skip to 18		
b. Was active-duty military service during — Fill a circle for each period in which this person served.		
<input type="radio"/> September 1980 or later <input type="radio"/> May 1975 to August 1980 <input type="radio"/> Vietnam era (August 1964—April 1975) <input type="radio"/> February 1955—July 1964 <input type="radio"/> Korean conflict (June 1950—January 1955) <input type="radio"/> World War II (September 1940—July 1947) <input type="radio"/> World War I (April 1917—November 1918) <input type="radio"/> Any other time		
c. In total, how many years of active-duty military service has this person had?		
 Years		
18. Does this person have a physical, mental, or other health condition that has lasted for 6 or more months and which —		
a. Limits the kind or amount of work this person can do at a job?		
<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No		
b. Prevents this person from working at a job?		
<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No		
19. Because of a health condition that has lasted for 6 or more months, does this person have any difficulty —		
a. Going outside the home alone, for example, to shop or visit a doctor's office?		
<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No		
b. Taking care of his or her own personal needs, such as bathing, dressing, or getting around inside the home?		
<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No		
If this person is a female —		
20. How many babies has she ever had, not counting stillbirths? Do not count her stepchildren or children she has adopted.		
None 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 or more		
<input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>		
21a. Did this person work at any time LAST WEEK?		
<input type="radio"/> Yes — Fill this circle if this person worked full time or part time. (Count part-time work such as delivering papers, or helping without pay in a family business or farm. Also count active duty in the Armed Forces.) <input type="radio"/> No — Fill this circle if this person did not work, or did only own housework, school work, or volunteer work. — Skip to 25		
b. How many hours did this person work LAST WEEK (at all jobs)? Subtract any time off; add overtime or extra hours worked.		
 Hours		
22. At what location did this person work LAST WEEK?		
If this person worked at more than one location, print where he or she worked most last week.		
a. Address (Number and street) 		
(If the exact address is not known, give a description of the location such as the building name or the nearest street or intersection.)		
b. Name of city, town, or post office 		
c. Is the work location inside the limits of that city or town?		
<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No, outside the city/town limits		
d. County 		
e. State 		
f. ZIP Code 		

<p>23a. How did this person usually get to work LAST WEEK? If this person usually used more than one method of transportation during the trip, fill the circle of the one used for most of the distance.</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Car, truck, or van <input type="radio"/> Motorcycle <input type="radio"/> Bus or trolley bus <input type="radio"/> Bicycle <input type="radio"/> Streetcar or trolley car <input type="radio"/> Walked <input type="radio"/> Subway or elevated <input type="radio"/> Worked at home <input type="radio"/> Railroad <input type="radio"/> Skip to 28 <input type="radio"/> Ferryboat <input type="radio"/> Other method <input type="radio"/> Taxicab </p> <p><i>If "car, truck, or van" is marked in 23a, go to 23b. Otherwise, skip to 24a.</i></p> <p>b. How many people, including this person, usually rode to work in the car, truck, or van LAST WEEK?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Drove alone <input type="radio"/> 5 people <input type="radio"/> 2 people <input type="radio"/> 6 people <input type="radio"/> 3 people <input type="radio"/> 7 to 9 people <input type="radio"/> 4 people <input type="radio"/> 10 or more people </p>	<p>28. Industry or Employer</p> <p>a. For whom did this person work? If now on active duty in the Armed Forces, fill this circle <input type="radio"/> and print the branch of the Armed Forces.</p> <p style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; margin: 5px 0;"></p> <p>(Name of company, business, or other employer)</p> <p>b. What kind of business or industry was this? Describe the activity at location where employed.</p> <p style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; margin: 5px 0;"></p> <p>(For example: hospital, newspaper publishing, mail order house, auto engine manufacturing, retail bakery)</p> <p>c. Is this mainly — Fill ONE circle</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Manufacturing <input type="radio"/> Other (agriculture, construction, service, government, etc.) <input type="radio"/> Wholesale trade <input type="radio"/> Retail trade </p>	<p>32. INCOME IN 1989 — Fill the "Yes" circle below for each income source received during 1989. Otherwise, fill the "No" circle. If "Yes," enter the total amount received during 1989. For income received jointly, see instruction guide. If exact amount is not known, please give best estimate. If net income was a loss, write "Loss" above the dollar amount.</p> <p>a. Wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, or tips from all jobs — Report amount before deductions for taxes, bonds, dues, or other items.</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No \$.00 Annual amount — Dollars </p> <p>b. Self-employment income from own nonfarm business, including proprietorship and partnership — Report NET income after business expenses.</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No \$.00 Annual amount — Dollars </p> <p>c. Farm self-employment income — Report NET income after operating expenses. Include earnings as a tenant farmer or sharecropper.</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No \$.00 Annual amount — Dollars </p> <p>d. Interest, dividends, net rental income or royalty income, or income from estates and trusts — Report even small amounts credited to an account.</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No \$.00 Annual amount — Dollars </p> <p>e. Social Security or Railroad Retirement</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No \$.00 Annual amount — Dollars </p> <p>f. Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), or other public assistance or public welfare payments.</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No \$.00 Annual amount — Dollars </p> <p>g. Retirement, survivor, or disability pensions — Do NOT include Social Security.</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No \$.00 Annual amount — Dollars </p> <p>h. Any other sources of income received regularly such as Veterans' (VA) payments, unemployment compensation, child support, or alimony — Do NOT include lump-sum payments such as money from an inheritance or the sale of a home.</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No \$.00 Annual amount — Dollars </p> <p>33. What was this person's total income in 1989? Add entries in questions 32a through 32h; subtract any losses. If total amount was a loss, write "Loss" above amount.</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> None OR \$.00 Annual amount — Dollars </p>
<p>24a. What time did this person usually leave home to go to work LAST WEEK?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> a.m. <input type="radio"/> p.m. </p> <p>b. How many minutes did it usually take this person to get from home to work LAST WEEK?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Minutes — Skip to 28 </p>	<p>29. Occupation</p> <p>a. What kind of work was this person doing?</p> <p style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; margin: 5px 0;"></p> <p>(For example: registered nurse, personnel manager, supervisor of order department, gasoline engine assembler, cake icer)</p> <p>b. What were this person's most important activities or duties?</p> <p style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; margin: 5px 0;"></p> <p>(For example: patient care, directing hiring policies, supervising order clerks, assembling engines, icing cakes)</p>	<p>30. Was this person — Fill ONE circle</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Employee of a PRIVATE FOR PROFIT company or business or of an individual, for wages, salary, or commissions <input type="radio"/> Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT, tax-exempt, or charitable organization <input type="radio"/> Local GOVERNMENT employee (city, county, etc.) <input type="radio"/> State GOVERNMENT employee <input type="radio"/> Federal GOVERNMENT employee <input type="radio"/> SELF-EMPLOYED in own NOT INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm <input type="radio"/> SELF-EMPLOYED in own INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm <input type="radio"/> Working WITHOUT PAY in family business or farm </p>
<p>25. Was this person TEMPORARILY absent or on layoff from a job or business LAST WEEK?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes, on layoff <input type="radio"/> Yes, on vacation, temporary illness, labor dispute, etc. <input type="radio"/> No </p>	<p>26a. Has this person been looking for work during the last 4 weeks?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No — Skip to 27 </p> <p>b. Could this person have taken a job LAST WEEK if one had been offered?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> No, already has a job <input type="radio"/> No, temporarily ill <input type="radio"/> No, other reasons (in school, etc.) <input type="radio"/> Yes, could have taken a job </p>	<p>31a. Last year (1989), did this person work, even for a few days, at a paid job or in a business or farm?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No — Skip to 32 </p> <p>b. How many weeks did this person work in 1989? Count paid vacation, paid sick leave, and military service.</p> <p style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;">Weeks</p> <p>c. During the weeks WORKED in 1989, how many hours did this person usually work each week?</p> <p style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;">Hours</p>
<p>27. When did this person last work, even for a few days?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> 1990 <input type="radio"/> 1980 to 1984 <input type="radio"/> 1989 <input type="radio"/> 1979 or earlier <input type="radio"/> 1988 <input type="radio"/> Never worked <input type="radio"/> 1985 to 1987 </p> <p style="text-align: center;">Go to 28</p>		
<p>28-30. CURRENT OR MOST RECENT JOB ACTIVITY. Describe clearly this person's chief job activity or business last week. If this person had more than one job, describe the one at which this person worked the most hours. If this person had no job or business last week, give information for his/her last job or business since 1985.</p>		

Please turn the page and answer questions for Person 2 listed on page 1. If this is the last person listed in question 1a on page 1, go to the back of the form.



APPENDIX F.

Data Products and User Assistance

CONTENTS

Data Products	F-1
Geographic Products	F-3
Other Census Bureau Resources	F-5
Reference Materials	F-4
Sources of Assistance	F-4

The 1990 census data products, being released during 1991-93, are available in a variety of new and traditional media. The Census Bureau has increased the product options available to data users in an effort to meet a variety of requirements and maximize the usefulness of the data. For example, laser discs, called CD-ROM (compact disc—read-only memory), are a new data delivery medium.

The Census Bureau also has expanded services and sources of assistance available to data users. For example, the State Data Center Program has been expanded to include over 1,400 organizations to provide data and services to the public.

This appendix provides a detailed introduction to the 1990 census data products and related materials, such as maps and reference publications. It concludes by describing sources of assistance and other Census Bureau data available to the public.

DATA PRODUCTS

Printed reports and computer tape files traditionally are the most widely used products. The Census Bureau also offers data on microfiche, on CD-ROM laser discs, and through its online service, CENDATA™. These various products are described below. For information about prices and how to order, write or call Customer Services. (See the "Sources of Assistance" section for the address and phone number.)

The data products present statistics about the subjects covered in the 1990 census questionnaires. These subjects are listed in figure 1, page F-7. As the figure shows, there are 100-percent subjects (those covered in questions asked of everyone or about every housing unit) and sample subjects (those covered in questions asked at about one out of every six housing units). Generally, a data product presents either 100-percent data prepared by tabulating the responses to the 100-percent questions from all questionnaires, or sample data prepared by tabulating only the responses to the 100-percent and sample questions from the "long-form" questionnaires. Two report series, 1990 CPH-3 and 1990 CPH-4 (see figure 2, page F-8), present both 100-percent and sample data.

Printed Reports

Printed reports are the most convenient and readily available source of data for most census users. The Census Bureau releases the reports in several series (see figure 2) that are grouped under three broad titles: *1990 Census of Population and Housing* (1990 CPH), *1990 Census of Population* (1990 CP), and *1990 Census of Housing* (1990 CH). There also are reports, not reflected in figure 2, for the outlying areas of the Pacific. The reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office. (See the "Sources of Assistance" section for the address and phone number.)

In several series, there are separate reports for each State. The geographic coverage of the State reports is listed in figure 2. The United States summaries for these report series contain, for the most part, data for the United States, regions, divisions, States, metropolitan areas (MA's), urbanized areas (UA's), counties, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, places with 10,000 or more persons, and other large substate areas (for example, county subdivisions, such as towns and townships, with 10,000 or more persons in selected States).

Report series that present data for small areas, such as census tracts, contain limited subject-matter detail (for example, counts of people by age ranges—under 5 years, 5 to 9 years, etc.—rather than by single years). Report series that include greater amounts of subject-matter detail include less geographic detail.

Computer Tape Files

The Census Bureau provides more data on tape and other machine-readable products than in printed reports. These products are sold by the Census Bureau's Customer Services. There are several general types of data files released on computer tape (available on both reels and cartridges). They are introduced below, and more information is presented in figures 3 and 4, pages F-11 through F-13.

Public Law 94-171 Data—This data file presents the counts designed and formatted for use in legislative redistricting. These counts also are available on CD-ROM and paper listings. Excerpts are available on CENDATA™. The counts, for areas as small as blocks, census tracts, and voting districts, include totals for population, race groups, persons of Hispanic origin, population 18 years and over, and housing units. (See figure 4.)

Summary Tape Files (STF's)— These computer tape files provide statistics with greater subject-matter detail than printed reports. They also present statistics for some types of areas, such as block groups and blocks, that are not included in the reports. (See figure 3.)

Here are some important features of STF's:

- Each STF presents a particular set of data tables for specific types of geographic areas.
- Each STF has three or more file types (indicated by a letter suffix attached to the STF number) that differ in the geographic levels reported, but contain the same data detail.
- STF's 1 and 2 contain 100-percent data, and STF's 3 and 4 offer sample data.
- STF's 1 and 3 report on smaller areas and offer less data detail than STF's 2 and 4.
- STF's 1 through 4 offer greater data detail than the 1980 STF's 1 through 4.

Subject Summary Tape Files (SSTF's)—These files are the source of the subject reports and provide greater subject-matter detail than the STF's. They present data for the United States, regions, and divisions, and, in some cases, also for States, counties, and large cities. (See figure 4.)

Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files—These computer tape files (see figure 4) contain data from samples of long-form housing-unit records ("microdata") for large geographic areas. Each sample housing-unit record includes essentially all the 1990 census data collected about each person in a sample household and the characteristics of the housing unit. Information that could be used to identify an individual or a housing unit is not included in the file.

Microdata files enable users to prepare customized tabulations and cross-tabulations of most items on the census questionnaire. There are two PUMS files:

- A file presenting a 5-percent sample of housing units in which each household record includes codes to let the user know in what area, such as a group of counties, a single county, or a place, the household is located. Each area identified must have a population of at least 100,000 and boundaries that do not cross State lines.
- A file presenting a 1-percent sample of housing units. Its household records include codes associating them with MA's and other large areas, the boundaries of which may cross State lines. (For the 1980 census, there were two files with 1-percent samples. The 1-percent sample showing data for selected urbanized areas and other large areas will not be produced for the 1990 census.)

Other Special Computer Tape Files—Other files include the Census/Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Special File and the County-to-County Migration File. (See figure 4.) The Census Bureau may prepare additional special files.

Microfiche

Block statistics are available on microfiche as they were for the 1980 census. The microfiche present, in table format, a subset of the tabulations for census blocks found in STF 1B (see figure 3). In the 1990 census, for the first time, the entire land area of the Nation and its possessions was block-numbered. This increased the number of blocks for which the Census Bureau provides data from 2.5 million in 1980 to 7 million for 1990. The cost and storage of block data of this magnitude would be prohibitive if the data were published in printed reports.

STF's 1A and 3A are available on microfiche, as well. As noted in figure 3, they provide data for a variety of geographic areas. Also, all printed reports are offered on microfiche from Customer Services soon after they are published.

Compact Disc—Read-Only Memory (CD-ROM)

For the 1990 census, the Public Law (P.L.) 94-171 file; an extract of STF 1B that presents selected statistics for blocks; and STF's 1A, 1C, 3A, 3B, and 3C are also available on CD-ROM. (One 4 3/4-inch CD-ROM, a type of optical or laser disc, can hold the contents of approximately 1,600 flexible diskettes, or three or four high-density computer tapes.)

Online Information Systems

The Census Bureau began CENDATA™, its online information service, in 1984. CENDATA™ is accessible through two information vendors, CompuServe and DIALOG. A number of Census Bureau reports, in whole or in part, are offered online. For the 1990 census, CENDATA™ provides up-to-date information about the availability of data products and carries selections of State, county, MA, and place data from the P.L. 94-171 tape file and STF's 1 and 3.

Custom Data Products

These products are for users who require unique tabulations that are not included in standard products; for example, information for locally defined geographic areas. Users also can order special microdata files.

The cost of preparing custom products must be paid by the users who request them. Any data that the Census Bureau provides in these products are subject to the same standards applied to other data to ensure that confidential individual information is not revealed.

User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) Tabulations—UDAP can provide a set of predefined data tables for locally defined areas that do not correspond to standard 1990 census geographic areas. Users identify the geographic areas of interest to them by delineating boundaries around groupings of census blocks on 1990 census County

Block Maps or by electronically submitting the geographic components of their area of interest. (A contact for more information is given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

Special Tabulations—The Census Bureau can prepare special data tabulations for any specific geographic or subject-matter area. Users should rely on standard reports, tapes, microfiche, or user-defined area tabulations whenever possible, since special tabulations tend to be substantially more expensive and take time to arrange and produce. (Contacts for more information are given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

GEOGRAPHIC PRODUCTS

Maps

Census Bureau maps are necessary for virtually all uses of small-area 1990 census data. They are needed to locate the specific geographic areas for which the census provides data and to study the spatial relationship of the data for analytic purposes. The Census Bureau prepares a variety of 1990 census maps. Among the most useful are these four series:

County Block Maps—These maps show census blocks and their numbers; boundaries for statistical and governmental entities, such as census tracts and places; and physical features. The P.L. 94-171 version of these maps also shows voting district boundaries in those States that furnished them. The maps are prepared on electrostatic plotters by county (or equivalent entity) with one or more map sheets each, depending on the size and shape of the area and the density of the block pattern. An average county requires 20 map sheets. The maps may be purchased from Customer Services.

County Subdivision Outline Maps—Maps in this State-based series present the boundaries of the counties, county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas (including off-reservation trust lands), tribal designated statistical areas, and tribal jurisdiction statistical areas. Electrostatic-plotter copies are available for purchase from Customer Services. Also, they appear on multiple page-size sheets in the State reports of these series: 1990 CPH-1, 1990 CPH-2, 1990 CPH-5, 1990 CP-1, 1990 CP-2, 1990 CH-1, and 1990 CH-2.

Census Tract/Block Numbering Area (BNA) Outline Maps—Maps in this county-based series depict census tract or BNA boundaries and numbers, and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show governmental units in relation to the census tracts/BNA's. Customer Services sells electrostatic-plotter copies, and the Superintendent of Documents sells printed copies.

Voting District Outline Maps—Maps in this county-based series depict voting district boundaries (for those counties for which States furnished boundary information) and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show governmental unit boundaries in relation to the voting districts. They are prepared on electrostatic plotters and sold by Customer Services.

Geographic Publications

The *Geographic Identification Code Scheme* report in the 1990 CPH-R series shows the 1990 census geographic area codes and Federal information processing standards (FIPS) codes, as appropriate, for States, metropolitan areas, counties, county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, and other entities, along with some descriptive information about the codes. The code scheme also is offered on computer tape.

Machine-Readable Geographic Files

All 1990 census summary tape files include 1990 census geographic area codes, FIPS codes, certain area names, land and inland water area in square kilometers, geographic coordinates for an internal point for each entity, and other geographic information.

The Census Bureau developed an automated geographic data base, known as the TIGER (Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing) System, to produce the geographic products for the 1990 census. TIGER provides coordinate-based digital map information for the entire United States, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the Pacific territories over which the United States has jurisdiction.

The TIGER System has significantly improved the utility of 1990 census maps and geographic reference products. Extract files generated from the TIGER System permit users, with appropriate software, to perform such tasks as linking the statistical data in the P.L. 94-171 file or the STF's and displaying selected characteristics on maps or a video display screen at different scales and with whatever boundaries they select for any geographic area of the country. For example, a map for a particular county could show the distribution of the voting age population by city block.

The first extract of selected geographic and cartographic information intended for computer applications, such as plotting maps and building geographic information systems, is called the TIGER/Line™ files. TIGER/Line™ files contain attributes for the segments of each boundary and feature (for example, roads, railroads, and rivers), including 1990 census geographic codes for adjacent areas, latitude/longitude coordinates of segment end points and the curvature of segments, the name and type of the feature, and the relevant census feature class code identifying the feature segment by category. TIGER/Line™ files also furnish address ranges and associated ZIP

Codes for each side of street segments in major urban areas; provide the names of landmarks, such as lakes and golf courses; and include other information.

TIGER/Line™ files and other TIGER System extracts, such as TIGER/Boundary™ and TIGER/DataBase™, are released on computer tape and, in some cases, CD-ROM. For information on TIGER extract files, contact Customer Services.

REFERENCE MATERIALS

The Census Bureau issues several reference publications for data users. Some are sold by the Superintendent of Documents; others are distributed free by Customer Services. Addresses and phone numbers for the Superintendent of Documents and Customer Services are given in the following section.

- *1990 Census of Population and Housing, Guide.* This guide, in the 1990 CPH-R report series, provides detailed information about all aspects of the census and a comprehensive glossary of census terms. Sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.
- *1990 Census of Population and Housing Tabulation and Publication Program.* A free report describing 1990 census products, comparing 1990 products with those of 1980, and more. Request from Customer Services.
- *Census '90 Basics.* A free booklet covering how the 1990 census data were collected and processed, the full range of data products, the maps and geographic files, and more, but with less detail than the Guide (above). Request from Customer Services.
- *Census ABC's—Applications in Business and Community.* A free booklet that highlights key information about the 1990 census and illustrates a variety of ways the data can be used. Request from Customer Services.
- *Strength in Numbers.* A free, tabloid-size booklet designed to assist people in using 1990 census data in redistricting. Among other features, it includes illustrations of maps and Public Law 94-171 counts. Request from Customer Services.
- *TIGER: The Coast-to-Coast Digital Map Data Base.* A free booklet describing the structure and uses of the Census Bureau's TIGER System. Request from Customer Services.
- *Census and You.* The Census Bureau's monthly newsletter for data users. It reports on the latest 1990 census developments, selected new publications and computer tape files, other censuses and surveys, developments in services to users, and upcoming conferences and training courses. Subscriptions are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

- *Monthly Product Announcement.* A free monthly listing of all new Census Bureau publications; microfiche; maps; data files on tape, diskettes, or CD-ROM; and technical documentation. To subscribe, contact Customer Services.

- *Census Catalog and Guide.* A comprehensive annual description of data products, statistical programs, and services of the Census Bureau. It provides abstracts of the publications, data files, microfiche, maps, and items online. In addition, the Catalog/Guide offers such features as information about censuses and surveys and telephone contact lists of data specialists at the Census Bureau, the State Data Centers, and other data processing service centers. It is sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

Users also can get listings of new Census Bureau products, updated daily, by subscribing to the *Daily List*. This information and selected statistics are available online through CENDATA™, the Census Bureau's online information service. For more information, contact Customer Services.

SOURCES OF ASSISTANCE

U.S. Bureau of the Census

The Census Bureau's Customer Services sells most of the machine-readable data products, microfiche, and maps described earlier. (The 1990 census printed reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, as noted below.) Also, users may consult with specialists at the Census Bureau's Washington headquarters and its 12 regional offices. From time to time, the specialists also conduct workshops, seminars, and training courses.

Washington, DC, Contacts—To order products, for a telephone contacts list of Census Bureau specialists, and for general information: Customer Services, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4100 (fax number, 301-763-4794).

For User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) information: UDAP Staff, Decennial Planning Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4282.

For special tabulation information: Population—Rosemarie Cowan, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-5476; Housing—William Downs, Housing and Household Economic Statistics, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-8553.

Regional Office Contacts—

Atlanta, GA	404-347-2274
Boston, MA	617-565-7078
Charlotte, NC	704-371-6144
Chicago, IL	312-353-0980
Dallas, TX	214-767-7105
Denver, CO	303-969-7750
Detroit, MI	313-354-4654
Kansas City, KS	913-236-3711
Los Angeles, CA	818-904-6339
New York, NY	212-264-4730
Philadelphia, PA	215-597-8313
Seattle, WA	206-728-5314

Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office

The Superintendent of Documents handles the sale of most of the Federal Government's publications, including 1990 census reports. To order reports and for information: Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402, telephone 202-783-3238.

Other Sources of Products and Services

State Data Centers—The Census Bureau furnishes data products, training in data access and use, technical assistance, and consultation to all States, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. State Data Centers, in turn, offer publications for reference, printouts from computer tape, specially prepared reports, maps, and other products and assistance to data users. For a list of the State Data Centers, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services. The list also notes organizations in States participating in the Census Bureau's Business/Industry Data Center (BIDC) Program. The BIDC's help business people, economic development planners, and other data users obtain and use data.

National Services Program—The National Services Program (NSP) provides data-related services for nationally based nonprofit organizations that represent minorities or other segments of the population who have been historically undercounted in decennial censuses. The participants include social service, business, professional, civil rights, educational, and religious groups. Through a pilot project, the National Services Information Center (NSIC) Initiative, three of these nonprofit groups now offer their clientele reports, computer tape printouts, and other information from the Census Bureau. To learn more about the NSP and the NSIC, write to the National Services Program, Data User Services Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, or call 301-763-1384.

National Clearinghouse—The National Clearinghouse for Census Data Services is a listing of private companies and other organizations that offer assistance in obtaining and

using data released by the Census Bureau. For a list of participants in the National Clearinghouse, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services.

Depository Libraries—There are 1,400 libraries that receive (from the Government Printing Office) Federal publications that they think their patrons will need. Often some of these publications are Census Bureau reports. The Census Bureau provides free reports to an additional 120 census depository libraries. Also, many libraries purchase census reports and maps for their areas. The *Census Catalog and Guide* includes a list of all depository libraries.

OTHER CENSUS BUREAU RESOURCES

The Census Bureau has more to offer than just the results of the census of population and housing. Through other censuses, surveys, and estimates programs, it compiles and issues (in reports, computer tape, and other media) data on subjects as diverse as appliance sales, neighborhood conditions, and exports to other countries. Here are examples of the information published about—

- *People:* Age, race, sex, income, poverty, child care, child support, fertility, noncash benefits, education, commuting habits, pension coverage, unemployment, ancestry.
- *Business and industry:* Number of employees, total payroll, sales and receipts, products manufactured or sold.
- *Housing and construction:* Value of new construction, numbers of owners and renters, property value or rent paid, housing starts, fuels used, mortgage costs.
- *Farms:* Number, acreage, livestock, crop sales.
- *Governments:* Revenues and expenditures, taxes, employment, pension funds.
- *Foreign trade:* Exports and imports, origin and destination, units shipped.
- *Other nations:* Population, birth rates, death rates, literacy, fertility.

The other censuses, such as agriculture, retail trade, manufactures, and governments, are collected for years ending in "2" and "7." Surveys and estimates programs generate results as often as every month.

Many of the monthly "economic indicators" that measure how the Nation is doing come directly or indirectly from the Census Bureau. Examples: employment and unemployment; housing starts; wholesale and retail trade; manufacturers' shipments, inventories, and orders; export and import trade; and sales of single-family homes.

The other statistical activities of the Census Bureau are described below. Data users will find more information about them and descriptions of their data products in the

annual *Census Catalog and Guide*. Also, special guides and brochures are prepared for most of them. Contact the Census Bureau's Customer Services for more information.

Current Demographic and Housing Programs

Two types of current programs complement the 10-year census: population estimates and surveys. The total population of the United States is estimated monthly; the population of States, counties, and metropolitan areas is estimated annually; and the population of places and other governmental units is estimated every 2 years. Projections of future population are made at the national and State levels.

The Census Bureau's many household surveys update population and housing characteristics at the national level and sometimes for States and metropolitan areas, as well. These surveys also obtain many characteristics not included in the 10-year census. The Current Population Survey is taken monthly; the American Housing Survey national sample is taken biennially; the American Housing Survey metropolitan sample is taken in 44 areas, 11 per year in a 4-year cycle; most other surveys are annual or less frequent.

Economic Censuses and Surveys

The economic censuses provide statistics about business establishments once every 5 years, covering years ending in "2" and "7." The 1987 Economic Censuses include the censuses of retail trade, wholesale trade, service industries, transportation, manufactures, mineral industries, and construction industries. Also included are related programs, such as statistics on minority- and women-owned businesses, enterprise statistics, and censuses of economic activity in Puerto Rico and some of the outlying areas under U.S. jurisdiction.

Several key statistics are tabulated for all industries covered in the censuses. They are number of establishments, number of employees, payroll, and measure of output (sales or receipts, and value of shipments or of work done). Other items vary from sector to sector.

The Census Bureau also has programs that provide current statistics on such measures as total sales of particular kinds of businesses or production of particular products. These programs include monthly, quarterly, and annual surveys, the results of which appear in publication series such as *Current Business Reports* and *Current Industrial Reports*. The County Business Patterns program offers annual statistics based on data compiled primarily from administrative records.

Agriculture Census and Surveys

The agriculture census is conducted concurrently with the economic censuses. It is the only source of uniform agriculture data at the county level. It provides data on such subjects as the number and size of farms; land use and ownership; livestock, poultry, and crops; and value of products sold.

Results of three surveys—the 1988 Farm and Ranch Irrigation Survey, 1988 Census of Horticulture Specialties, and 1988 Agricultural Economics and Land Ownership Survey—are published in conjunction with the 1987 Census of Agriculture. Also, the Census Bureau regularly issues reports from a survey on cotton ginnings.

Governments Census and Surveys

The census of governments, also for years ending in "2" and "7," covers all types of governments: Federal, State, county, municipal (place), township (county subdivision), school district, and special district. It provides data on such subjects as number of public employees, payrolls, revenue, and expenditures.

Annual and quarterly surveys cover the same principal subjects but generate data only for States and the largest local governments.

Foreign Trade Statistics

Monthly U.S. merchandise trade data compiled by the Census Bureau summarize export and import transactions and are based on the official documents filed by shippers and receivers. These figures reflect the flow of merchandise but not intangibles like services and financial commitments. The trade figures trace commodity movements out of and into the U.S. Customs jurisdiction, which includes Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands as well as the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Data are published separately on trade between the United States and Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions.

Other Statistical Activities

The Census Bureau also offers international data. It maintains an international data base which is available to the public on computer tape and is used to produce the biennial *World Population Profile* report. It prepares studies dealing with the demographic and economic characteristics of other countries and world regions.

Statistical compendia are another important data product. These publications (sometimes also offered in machine-readable form) draw data from many sources and reorganize them for convenient use. The most widely used compendia are the annual *Statistical Abstract of the United States*, the *County and City Data Book* (published every 5 years), and the *State and Metropolitan Area Data Book* (published approximately every 4 years).

Figure 1. 1990 Census Content

100-PERCENT COMPONENT

Population

Household relationship
Sex
Race
Age
Marital status
Hispanic origin

Housing

Number of units in structure
Number of rooms in unit
Tenure—owned or rented
Value of home or monthly rent
Congregate housing (meals included in rent)
Vacancy characteristics

SAMPLE COMPONENT

Population

Social characteristics:

Education—enrollment and attainment
Place of birth, citizenship, and year of entry into U.S.
Ancestry
Language spoken at home
Migration (residence in 1985)
Disability
Fertility
Veteran status

Economic characteristics:

Labor force
Occupation, industry, and class of worker
Place of work and journey to work
Work experience in 1989
Income in 1989
Year last worked

Housing

Year moved into residence
Number of bedrooms
Plumbing and kitchen facilities
Telephone in unit
Vehicles available
Heating fuel
Source of water and method of sewage disposal
Year structure built
Condominium status
Farm residence
Shelter costs, including utilities

NOTE: Questions dealing with the subjects covered in the 100-percent component were asked of all persons and housing units. Those covered by the sample component were asked of a sample of the population and housing units.

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING (1990 CPH)				
100-Percent Data				
1990 CPH-1	Summary Population and Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Population and housing unit counts, and summary statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, household relationship, units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Local governmental units (i.e., counties, places, and towns and townships), other county subdivisions, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
1990 CPH-2	Population and Housing Unit Counts	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Total population and housing unit counts for 1990 and previous censuses	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, State component parts of metropolitan areas (MA's) and urbanized areas (UA's), and summary geographic areas (for example, urban and rural)
100-Percent and Sample Data				
1990 CPH-3	Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas	MA's, and the nonmetropolitan balance of each State, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects	In MA's: census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and counties. In the remainder of each State: census tracts/BNA's, places of 10,000 or more, and counties
1990 CPH-4	Population and Housing Characteristics for Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress	States and DC	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects	Congressional districts (CD's) and, within CD's, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
Sample Data				
1990 CPH-5	Summary Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample population and housing subjects	Local governmental units (i.e., counties, places, and towns and townships), other county subdivisions, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION (1990 CP)				
100-Percent Data				
1990 CP-1	General Population Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	States, counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 1,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, State parts of American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and summary geographic areas such as urban and rural

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports—Con.

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION (1990 CP)—Con.				
100-Percent Data—Con.				
1990 CP-1-1A	General Population Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	American Indian and Alaska Native areas; i.e., American Indian reservations, off-reservation trust lands, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (Oklahoma), tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations
1990 CP-1-1B	General Population Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA
1990 CP-1-1C	General Population Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	Individual UA's. For UA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA
Sample Data				
1990 CP-2	Social and Economic Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and the State portion of American Indian areas
1990 CP-2-1A	Social and Economic Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as for CP-1-1A
1990 CP-2-1B	Social and Economic Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	Individual MA's, as for CP-1-1B
1990 CP-2-1C	Social and Economic Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	Individual UA's, as for CP-1-1C
1990 CP-3	Population Subject Reports	Selected subjects	Approximately 30 reports on population census subjects such as migration, education, income, the older population, and racial and ethnic groups	Generally limited to the U.S., regions, and divisions; for some reports, other highly populated areas such as States, MA's, counties, and large places

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports—Con.

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
1990 CENSUS OF HOUSING (1990 CH)				
100-Percent Data				
1990 CH-1	General Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy char- acteristics	States, counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdi- visions of 1,000 or more inhabit- ants in selected States, State parts of American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and summary geo- graphic areas such as urban and rural
1990 CH-1-1A	General Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy char- acteristics	American Indian and Alaska Native areas; i.e., American Indian reser- vations, trust lands, tribal jurisdic- tion statistical areas (Oklahoma), tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations
1990 CH-1-1B	General Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy char- acteristics	Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA
1990 CH-1-1C	General Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy char- acteristics	Individual UA's. For UA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA
Sample Data				
1990 CH-2	Detailed Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabit- ants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and State parts of American Indian areas
1990 CH-2-1A	Detailed Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as in 1990 CH-1-1A
1990 CH-2-1B	Detailed Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Individual MA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1B
1990 CH-2-1C	Detailed Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Individual UA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1C
1990 CH-3	Housing Subject Reports	Selected subjects	Approximately 10 reports on housing census sub- jects such as structural characteristics and space utilization	Generally limited to U.S., regions, and divisions; for some reports, other highly populated areas such as States, MA's, counties, and large places

Figure 3. 1990 Census Summary Tape Files

Summary Tape File
(STF 1A, 1B, etc.)
and data type
(100 percent or
sample)¹

		Geographic areas	Description
STF 1 (100 percent)	A ^{2 3}	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's). Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas	Over 900 cells/items of 100-percent population and housing counts and characteristics for each geographic area
	B ^{2 3}	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/BNA's, BG's, blocks. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas	
	C ³	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, metropolitan areas (MA's), urbanized areas (UA's), American Indian and Alaska Native areas	
	D	Congressional districts (CD's) of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and American Indian areas	
STF 2 (100 percent)	A	In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's	Over 2,100 cells/items of 100-percent population and housing counts and characteristics for each geographic area. Each of the STF 2 files will include a set of tabulations for the total population and separate presentations of tabulations by race and Hispanic origin
	B	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas	
	C	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	
STF 3 (Sample)	A ^{2 3}	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/BNA's, BG's. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas	Over 3,300 cells/items of sample population and housing characteristics for each geographic area
	B ³	Five-digit ZIP Codes within each State	
	C ³	U.S., regions, divisions, States, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	
	D	CD's of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States	

Figure 3. 1990 Census Summary Tape Files—Con.

Summary Tape File
(STF 1A, 1B, etc.)
and data type
(100 percent or
sample)¹

		Geographic areas	Description
STF 4 (Sample)	A	In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNAs. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNAs	Over 8,500 cells/items of sample population and housing characteristics for each geographic area. Each of the STF 4 files will include a set of tabulations for the total population and separate presentations of tabulations by race and Hispanic origin.
	B	State (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas	
	C	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including urban and rural and metropolitan and nonmetropolitan components), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	

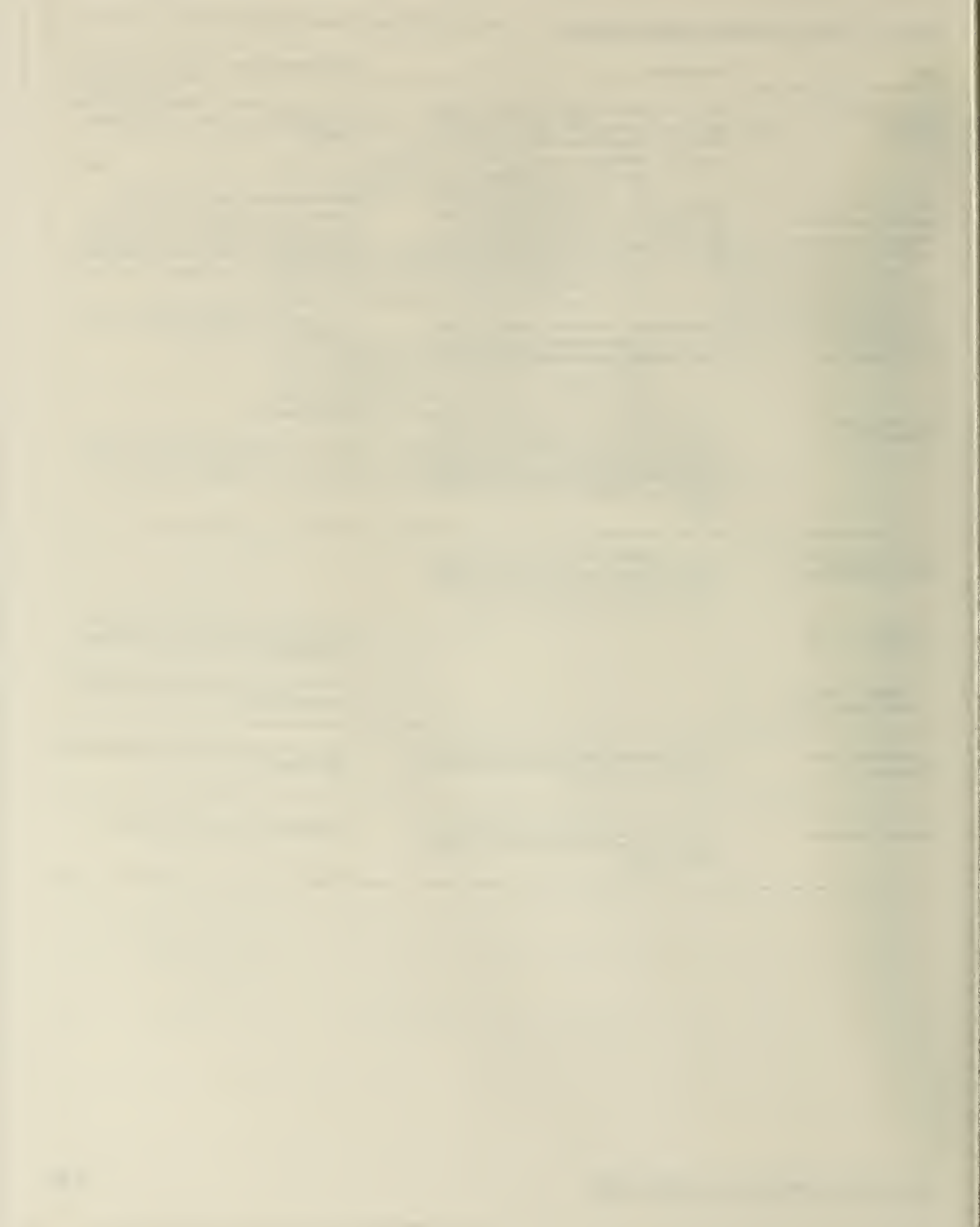
¹Similar STF's will be prepared for Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

²Also available on microfiche. STF 1B microfiche provides only part of the data for blocks and other areas in the tape file.

³Also available on laser disc (CD-ROM). STF 1B CD-ROM presents the same file extract as STF 1B microfiche.

Figure 4. **Other 1990 Census Data Products**

Title	Description	Geographic areas
Subject Summary Tape Files	About 20 computer tape files used to produce the subject reports (1990 CP-3 and 1990 CH-3 series). On the average, a file is the source of two subject reports	U.S., regions, divisions, States, metropolitan areas (MA's), and large counties and places
Public Law 94-171 Data File (redistricting data)	Counts by total, race, and Hispanic origin for the total population and population 18 years old and over, and counts of housing units. Available on tape, CD-ROM, and paper listings	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's), and blocks; voting districts where States have identified them for the Census Bureau; and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
Census/Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Special File	Sample tabulations showing detailed occupations and educational attainment data by age; cross tabulated by sex, Hispanic origin, and race	Counties, MA's, places of 50,000 or more inhabitants
County-to-County Migration File	Summary statistics for all intra-state county-to-county migration streams and significant inter-state county-to-county migration streams. Each record will include codes for the geographic area of destination, and selected characteristics of the persons who made up the migration stream	States, counties
Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files	Machine-readable files containing a sample of individual long-form census records showing most population and housing characteristics but with identifying information removed	
5 Percent—PUMS Areas		County groups, counties, county subdivisions, and places with 100,000 or more inhabitants
1 Percent—Metropolitan Areas (1990)		MA's and other large areas with 100,000 or more inhabitants
User-Defined Areas Tabulations	A set of standard tabulations provided on printouts, tapes, or other products with maps and narrative (if requested)	User-defined areas created by aggregating census blocks
Special Tabulations	User-defined tabulations for specified geographic areas provided on printouts, tapes, or other products	User-defined areas or standard areas



APPENDIX G.

Maps

Census Tract/Block Numbering Area Outline Maps—These are county-based maps that depict the boundaries and codes of census tracts or block numbering areas, the features and feature names underlying the boundaries and names of counties, county subdivisions, places, and American Indian/Alaska Native areas. Map scales vary to minimize the number of sheets. Printed versions of these maps are available from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office (GPO).

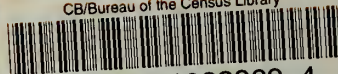
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